THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,895. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KREMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES—UPTOWN AND HARLEM.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO 9 P. M., AND NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED WITH HERALDS AT FIVE O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING, AT 1,265 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS. OFFICE OPEN ALL NIGHT. HARLEM OFFICE, 2,281 THIRD AVENUE, CORNER OF 124TH STREET. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED TO 7:30 P. M., AND NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED AT FIVE O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING.

PERSONAL.

BLACK—203, 12TH.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Charles Donetti, who was in New York in 1856-7. Any one knowing of the existence of either Charles, his wife or children, please address me at the Post office.
VICTOR BELLI, Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

IF THE LOVELY YOUNG LADY, WITH BLACK eyes, whom I noticed last Friday, at 6 o'clock, on Broadway, near Union square, will grant me the great favor of an interview she may address E. P., box 119 Herald office.

MAY LAWSON—ADDRESS ME AT THE NEW YORK city Post office, and give me a different address. You cannot correspond through the address given.
W. L. PHELPS.

WANTED—TO KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF Henry Schaben, formerly of Hankinsville Ga. Address J. G., 239 West Thirteenth street, New York.

WANTED.—IF H. LOGAN, MAP MOUNTER, WILL call at 2?0 Hudson street, he will hear of something to his advantage. Inquire for F. W. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENGLISH SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, ON Fourth avenue, between Grand Central Depot and Eighteenth street, on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock; had double handles and leather straps riveted on bottom around both ends. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to office of PRENTICE Bonded Warehouses, Wall street ferry, Brooklyn.

LOST—FRIDAY NIGHT, ON SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-third street, a gold Scarf Ring, engraved and enamelled. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to P. L. FRENEAU & CO, 459 Broadway.

LOST—A LITTLE WHITE DOG OF A PURE BREED; ran away from Hotel de Roma, 36 East Houston street; was last seen in Prince street.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, LAST SATURDAY, ABOUT 7 P. M., in the Broadway car, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets, containing about $30 and a bank check. A liberal reward will be given if returned to 456 Broadway, up stairs.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 5TH INST., A BLACK leather Valise, containing a few articles of wearing apparel and papers of no use to any one except owner; supposed to have been forgotten in street cars or left in care of a bartender. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery and no questions asked. Address H. A. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

TWO DIARIES.—THE FINDER COULD NOT KNOW the owner by either book; in one note signed by Moore; various addresses, both in words and cipher. Apply to ALFRED J. BECKER, 166 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$5.—LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, AN ITALIAN Grayhound Slut; answers to the name of Kittie. The finder will please return it to 50 West Twenty-first st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, a yellow Canary, with topknot. Return to 243 West Fifty-fourth street.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE Pocketbook and Papers taken at the Massasoit House, Springfield, August 19, 1874, and no questions asked. F. H. HAMILTON, 132 West Thirty-first street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—SODA WATER, MINERAL WATERS, GINGER Ale, sparkling Wines; manufacture of complete outfits of Apparatus and Materials, with full instructions; all departments of manufacture, bottling and dispensing; exclusive Rights in desirable territory; catalogues free. JOHN MATTHEWS, First avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, New York.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
By cable (official), Havana, Sept. 2; class 931.

No. 25,195 drew	$100,000
No. 15,103 drew	50,000
No. 6,541 drew	25,000
No. 20,473 drew	10,000
Nos. 3,048 and 8,315 (each)	5,000

Prizes cashed; circulars, with full particulars, free. Address P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

A.—ROYAL SAXON GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.
Hamburg City Lottery.
Brunswick Government Lottery.
Havana Lottery of Cuba.
Prizes cashed and information given, lock box 5,591.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street, New York.

CURTIS L. NORTH'S CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY are invited to join in involuntary petition. Address CHRISTOPHER LARDER, creditor, 1,759 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or room 12, 240 Broadway.

CATARRH OF THE NASAL PASSAGES, EARS AND THROAT. By A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Price 10c. Address 28 East Twentieth street. "The success of Dr. Williamson's treatment is now well established. We are glad to see an article on this disease suitable for the general reader."—Medical Review for August.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINER AND ASSAYER, S. SCHAWEL, 25 John street.—Gold, Silver and any article containing gold bought at market price. Fine Gold and Silver sold to manufacturers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 LEXINGTON AVEnue, near Twenty-ninth street.—Special attention to the diseases of men.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FREE INFORMATION AND circulars given and sent. Address J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, New York. Post office box 4,685.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
Royal Saxon Government Lottery, Hamburg State Lottery, Brunswick Government Lottery. Prizes cashed and free information given by WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers, 75 and 77 Nassau street, New York, box 3,316 Post office.

HAVANA AND GERMAN LOTTERIES.—CIRCULARS with information, ready for extraordinary drawing; capital prize, $500,000. Address E. SONNENBERG, box 190 Post office, New Haven, Conn.

N. B.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, SINGLE number plan, Class D.—Circulars, giving full explanation, sent free. Address GEO. H. BOOTH, 73 Nassau street; Post office box 3,037, New York.

NOTICE.—FRONT DOORS, STAIRCASES, INSIDE doors, hardwood floors, &c., Cleaned and Polished; also pianos and furniture; practical man; references. Address G. B. MARSHALL, 309 East Thirty-fifth street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Capital prizes of the drawing of September 2, per cable—

No. 25,195 drew	$100,000
No. 15,103 drew	50,000
No. 6,541 drew	25,000
No. 20,473 drew	10,000
No. 3,048 drew	5,000
No. 8,315 drew	5,000

Prizes cashed, circulars of full and all information furnished free. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Post office box 4,448. 11 Wall street, New York.

STUYVESANT LAUNDRY, 143 EIGHTH STREET, BEtween Broadway and Fourth avenue.—The oldest establishment in the city; orders punctually attended to; curtains and shades done up in Swiss style.

STUTTERING.—NO CURE, NO PAY. DR. WHITE, of the United States Stammering Institute, will reopen October 1. Address station F, New York.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT do all kinds of Printing, Wood Engraving and Lithographic work at low rates. Estimates furnished. Office in Herald Building, 218 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

MEYER'S BIRD, DOG AND FERRET EMPORIUM, No. 3 Amity street, near Broadway. Medicine for all diseases.

THE TURF.

A.—FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION OFFERS THE FOLlowing purses to be trotted for at their fall meeting, September 28, 29 and 30, 1874.
FIRST DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.
PURSE No 1—$800, for horses that have never beaten 2:38; $400 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.
PURSE No. 2—$1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:24; $750 to first, $550 to second, $200 to third.
SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.
PURSE No. 3—$800, for horses that have never beaten 2:44; $400 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.
PURSE No. 4—$1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; $550 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third.
THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.
PURSE No. 5—$600, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
PURSE No 6—$2,500, free for all, barring Goldsmith Maid; $1,350 to first, $700 to second, $450 to third.
CONDITIONS.
All of the above races to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and will be governed by the rules of the National Association. In heats where eight or more horses start the distance will be 150 yards. Entries will close on Tuesday, September 8, at 9 o'clock P. M., at T. B. Johnson's, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, New York. All communications to be addressed to WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, Superintendent, at above address, or at Morrisania, N. Y.
JAMES DATER, President,
WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK.
Fall meeting; $4,300 in premiums.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 13.
No. 1—Purse $500, for 3 minute class.
No. 2—Purse $600, for 2:30 class.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.
No. 3—Purse $500, for 2:45 class.
No. 4—Purse $500, for 2:35 class.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 15.
No. 5—Purse $500, for 2:50 class.
No. 6—Purse $600, for 2:32 class.
FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 16.
No. 7—Purse $500, for 2:40 class.
No. 8—Purse $600 for 2:27 class.
CONDITIONS.
All the above races will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and will be strictly conducted under the rules of the National Association.
Entries will close on Monday, Sept. 21, at 9 P. M., at T. B. Johnson's, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, New York.
Address all communications to William McMahon, at the above address, or to Deerfoot Park Hotel, Coney Island road. Will be advertised in Spirit and Turf this week.
WM. McMAHON, Proprietor.

FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION.—ON MONDAY, SEPtember 7, at 2 P. M. The Colt Stakes, advertised by the Turf, Field and Farm, for four-year-olds in 1874. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; second horse to receive one-third of the stake.
SAME DAY—For three-year-olds in 1874. Mile and repeat, in harness; second horse to receive one-third of the stakes. Admission $1.
WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION.—ON TUESDAY, SEPtember 8, at 3 P. M.—The Spirit of the Times Stakes—3 year olds; $2,150 to the winner; mile heats, in harness.
Captain Rynders names bay colt Killarney, by Aberdeen out of a Mambrino mare.
Dr. Wheaton names bay filly Leda, by Aberdeen out of Pattie W.
Admission, $1. WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
Second annual Running Meeting, 1874.
First day, Saturday, September 5.
Second day, Wednesday, September 9.
Third day, Saturday, September 12.
Three races each day. Hurdle races the 9th and 12th. Races commence each day at 3 o'clock. American Jockey Club rules to govern. Admission to field, grand stand and quarter stretch, $2; admission to club house, introduced by a member, $5. E. O. READ, President.
GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

POSTERS FOR HORSE RACES, MEETINGS, &C., promptly and cheaply done at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, Herald Building.

POOLS SOLD THIS AFTERNOON AT JOHNSON'S, 1,187 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth street, on the Trot, at Boston, between Fullerton, American Girl and Goldsmith Maid. Also, this evening, on the Running Races at Buffalo and the Trots at Boston.
T. B. JOHNSON.

SMITHTOWN DRIVING PARK—TROTTING.
Smithtown, L. I.
Tuesday, September 8, at 2 P. M.—Stakes $400; best three in five, in harness.
S. S. Jones' bay mare
Lady Jones.
J. Jacobs' black gelding
Black Bashaw.
A Hulse's bay gelding
Shrimp.
Cars leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT UNTIL the completion of our new building we will hold our regular sales, as usual, every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 96 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND FOURTH AVENUE.
OUR OFFICE AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY WILL be located at 214 East Ninth street, near Third avenue, where will be found at all times a large stock of Carriages, Harness, &c., at private sale.
Entries for our sales can be made at either of the above places or at
TUFTS' CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 58 LIBERTY ST.
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON
(late Johnston & Van Tassell).
ARCH. JOHNSTON.
THE HORSE AUCTION BRANCH OF OUR HOUSE IS REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS PREMISES 19 TO 25 THIRTEENTH STREET, near University place.
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
The business will be conducted on precisely the same strict and honorable principles which have always characterized the dealings of our house and won the respect and confidence of the business community as well as the public at large.
THE STAMP OF OUR HOUSE IS RELIABILITY

A FINE EIGHT SPRING LANDAU, BY JNO. R. LAWrence, one Coupe, Broome street Brewster; one Barouche, one Coupe Rockaway, Depot Wagons, Cutunder Rockaways, top, pony and Park Phaetons, one doctor's Phaeton, twenty top and open Road Wagons, by Dusenbury & Brewster; new and second hand Sulkies and Skeletons, by Caffery & Hatfield; Express Wagons, one Business Gig, single and double Harness, Sheets, Nets, &c. WM. H. GRAY, 22 Wooster street.

A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 2 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET,
ONE DOOR EAST OF FIFTH AVENUE,
OF FIVE VALUABLE AND FAST ROAD AND TRACK HORSES, ELEGANT AND COSTLY CARRIAGES,
HARNESSES, BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &C.,
THE WHOLE THE PROPERTY OF ABEL R. VAN HORN, ESQ.,
who on account of ill health goes abroad.
For full particulars see to-morrow's Herald, and catalogue now ready at stable as above. Stock will be on exhibition at all times at stable for trial and examination.

A.—MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER ANNOUNCES MR. ALDEN GOLDSMITH'S
GREAT SALE
OF HIGHBRED TROTTING STOCK,
AT GOSHEN PARK, GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N.Y.,
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
THE STOCK COMPRISES
Forty head, principally the get of the GREATEST STALLION of the age,
THE WORLD FAMED VOLUNTEER,
THE SIRE OF GLOSTER, BODINE, HUNTRESS, &C.
CATALOGUES WILL BE READY
about September 15, when they can be obtained at Barker & Son's, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street; or of Alden Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

A LADY'S TURNOUT—COMPRISING A HANDSOME bay Mare, 15½ hands, 7 years old; an elegant driver, great roadster, sound and kind; also top Pony Phaeton, Harness, &c.; been driven by a lady for the past three months; now sold for want of use; price of Turnout, $500. If not disposed of at private sale before Wednesday, September 9, at 11 o'clock, will then be offered at auction, at BARKER & SON'S, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where it can now be seen.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, FOUR HORSES, FIT FOR any business; are sound and kind; a trial allowed. Inquire at No. 4 East Houston street (whip store), near Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AN IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF HORSES on Tuesday, September 8, at 10:30 A. M.,
AT THE PRIVATE STABLE
on East Seventeenth street, No. 26, west of Broadway.
Consisting of the Stock of a private gentleman, who has just returned from Saratoga, and who sells for no fault only for want of time to enjoy their superior excellence. Comprising an elegant young and promising team dark bay coach Horses, 16 high, 7 years old; were raised in Duchess county, and both sired by Stockbridge Chief, dams by Ethan Allen; have flowing manes and tails; all black points, without a white hair on either one; have fine symmetry, strong limbs and feet; as sound as rocks; have no superiors in this city for genteel blooded appearance and fine high knee action; have fine easy mouths on bit and drive like one horse; are bold and fearless, not afraid of even a locomotive, and drive high headed without checks; will travel 12 miles per hour with ease and a single mile in less than 3½, and are warranted sound, kind and reliable; without vice, trick, fault or blemish; were the premium dog cart and coach team at Saratoga this summer, and the finest team ever raised in Duchess county.
Also an excellent family depot and saddle Horse; is 15½ high, 7 years' old, chestnut sorrel in color, is nearly ¾ Kentucky thoroughbred, has a fine arched neck, perfect and well formed body, with the best of limbs and feet, very stylish and rangy in appearance, has been used at Saratoga the past summer to phaeton depot wagon, &c., by the family; is a pet horse, although can trot close to 3 minutes, and is warranted sound, kind, good and true.
Also a fine and fast Trotting Horse, which has been used by present owner for the past two years; full description in to-morrow's Herald.
Also the best built city made Wagons, Harness, Horse Clothing, all comprising the first class stock of a gentleman wo sells without limit or reservation.
Stock will all arrive and be on exhibition from 12 o'clock this day until time of sale.
N. B.—More particulars in to-morrow's Herald.

A.—FOR SALE, THREE HORSES, CHEAP, SOUND and kind, suitable for cart, truck, express, butcher or farming; $50, $70, $100; also Cart, Truck, Wagon. No. 7 Bayard street.

A TOP SIDE BAR ROAD WAGON AND HARNESS, both of first class makers, to be sold at a bargain. Private stable, 35 East Twelfth street.

A.—LIGHT CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
TUFTS' WAREROOMS, 58 LIBERTY STREET.
NO FANCY PRICES.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT MUST BE SOLD, CONsisting of a bay Horse, 15½ hands warranted sound and kind; top Buggy and Harness; a no top road Wagon, 125 pounds; a top pony Phaeton; all nearly new. Can be seen at private stable, 33 East Twelfth street.

A SECOND HAND SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, NEARLY as good as new, price $400; several second hand Wagons, from $60 up. We have a line of new no tops of our own manufacture that we will sell for $2?0 each.
JAS. S. KEAL & CO., Broadway, corner Forty-sixth st.

A.—COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, PONY PHAETONS, Clarences taken in exchange. Several Coupes, Clarences, Landaus, of the best make, reduced in price to close out. HAM, 10 East Fourth street.

A.—WAGONS CHEAP.—EXPRESS, GROCERY, BUSIness, bakers', milk, delivery and platform spring Wagons, new and second hand; one three seat, one two-seat Phaeton, at 226 Spring street.

A LANDAULET, ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE; also one set of double Harness; all made by best city makers and used by a private family; all nearly new. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, 109, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A CHANCE.—FOR HALF COST, FAST PACING Horse, 15 hands; perfect in every way; elegant side-bar top Buggy, Harness, $425; separated; new Rockaway, $150. 511 Seventh avenue.

A.—ONE OF THE BEST UPTOWN LIVERY STABLES in the city, now doing a good business; has 39 stalls; low rent and good lease; one of the best opportunities ever offered; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address LIVERY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE OR TO rent, by the day, week or season.
H. B. WITTY & CO., Carriage Manufactory and Stables, corner Nevins and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF PONY BUILT IRON GRAY Horses, 15¾ hands; price $500; also Victoria (Brewster, Broome street) and set of Wood Gibson double Harness. Apply at private stable 129 West Forty-ninth st.

FOR SALE—BLACK GELDING AND MARE, 7 YEARS old, 15¾ hands high; closely matched; very stylish and good travellers; warranted sound, kind and gentle; will be sold cheap, as owner has no further use for them. Can be seen at McDONALD'S stable, 148 East Forty first street.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE OF FOUR TEAM OF Horses, gray, bay and black, in first class condition; warranted sound and perfect for heavy cartage. Can be seen at 404 East Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—TOP WAGON, CITY MAKER, IN GOOD order, with Harness, Blankets, &c. Inquire for Mr. O.'s wagon at stable Seventh avenue and Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, TWO working Horses and one light wagon Horse; good under the saddle. Inquire at No. 171 Ludlow street.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS WAGON AND ONE CARriage, one Horse and Harness, Blankets, two Saddles and two Bridles, singly or together. Inquire from 8 until 12 o'clock, mornings, at Washburn's stable, 120 Chrystie street, between Broome and Delancey.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SIX-PASSENGER WESTchester Rockaway and four-passenger Park Phaeton, made by Brewster, in good order.
H. B. MOTT, 153 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TRUCK AND TWO HORSES; one $60, the other $110; both sound, kind and good workers in every way. Inquire for two days at 370 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—ONE TOP SIDE-BAR ROAD WAGON, with pole, only run six or seven times; sold on account of gentleman (selling horses) having no further use for it. Please inquire at private stable No. 160 East Twenty-third street.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY CONTRACTORS OR ANY man wishing to have a fine, big, young Horse for half value; warranted in every respect; $85. 77 New Chambers street.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES AT LOW PRICES.

Brewster Buggy,	Park Phaeton,
Brewster Coach,	Coupe Rockaway,
Three-quarter Landaulets,	Top Buggies,
C spring Rockaway,	Road Wagon,
Curtain 6-seat Rockaway,	Slide seat Buggy.

A. T. DEMAREST & CO., 628 Broadway.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.—LIGHT COUPE, VICtoria, six-seat Rockaway, Depot Wagon, Pony Phaeton, Coupe Rockaway, Road Wagons, Buggies, Rockaways, six-seat Phaeton. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 634 Broadway.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE POSSESSING EVERY convenience; six stalls, nice carriage house, large yard, Croton, gas, &c., &c. 106 East Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue.

WAGON.—FOR SALE, FINE SIDE BAR TOP Wagon, used but a few times; best city make; will sell cheap. 26 Strong place, Brooklyn.

2 HORSES AT A SACRIFICE—$40 AND $65; NOT half value; 15 and 16 hands; fit for any work. Bay French Canadian saddle Pony, 8 years, sound and kind in harness, cheap. No. 104 Seventh avenue.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT,
for Young Ladies,
under the special supervision of the Sisters of Charity.
This academy, situated at Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson River Railroad, 13 miles from New York, will open the first Monday of September. Prospectus and full particulars will be mailed free on application.
References—The Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, D. D., and the reverend clergymen in general; Messrs. W. & J. O'Brien, bankers, 51 Wall street, New York; Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, 43 Exchange place, New York; Messrs. Develin, Miller & Trull, lawyers, 115 Broadway; Joseph A. Deering, Esq., 178 Broadway, N. Y.

ALL YOUNG MEN, LADIES AND BOYS TAUGHT Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, higher Mathematics, Penmanship; foreigners, English Branches; backward persons advanced privately; 24 Writing Lessons, $3 50. PAINE, 62 Bowery. Up town, 1,275 Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 1,193 Broadway, pupils receive special private instruction, and learn more of Business Writing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c., in one quarter than in years in class. This college received the highest prize for penmanship; stiffness and trembling removed. Open day and evening.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic taught day and evening. Ladies' Department—Telegraphy taught with instruments in one quarter. No vacation.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, DESIRES AN engagement as resident visiting teacher; five years' experience in Massachusetts; good references. Address MASS., care of Jordens Bros., 1,164 Broadway.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER—TEACHING French and German perfectly, wishes a few scholars to give private lessons at moderate prices, or would engage herself in a family. Call on or address Miss M. C. K., 168 35th st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES THE ASSISTANCE OF an elocutionist to instruct in elocution and reading about one hour per day. Address, stating lowest tuition, P. A. C., Herald office.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE, TWENTY-THIRD street, corner Sixth avenue.—Most select and practical commercial school in the city. Now open, day and evening. Call or write for circular.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—HOME comforts; healthy location; thorough instruction; long standing; kind treatment; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
removed to 108 West Fifty-ninth street,
will reopen September 14.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal,
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
English, French and Latin.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses.
French is the language of the family.
Will reopen September 21.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, who has taught several years in New York and vicinity, desires a re-engagement for English branches, French (Paris) and music; good references and testimonials. Address Miss GILBERT, Post office, Bergen Point, N. J.

THE MISSES DOREMUS WILL REOPEN THEIR Day School Thursday, September 24, at 47 East Twenty-first street.

WANTED—BY AN ARTIST, A SITUATION AS teacher of drawing and painting; satisfactory references as to ability, &c. Address GEO. W. BEST, Advertising Agent, Utica, N. Y.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH ENGLISH branches and music. Apply at 26 East 50th st.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION, AT THE Episcopal Academy. Address Rev. T. M. REILLY, R. D., Rector, Haddonfield, N. J.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that the first premium allotment of the premium bonds, issued according to a special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, will be held publicly on Monday, September 7, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., at
TAMMANY HALL.
NEW YORK, AUGUST 28, 1874.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
F. A. ALBERGER, PRESIDENT.
WM. C. MOORE, TREASURER.
Admission free. REUBEN J. TODD, SECRETARY.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.—The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, Jersey City, as follows:—
PEMBROKE..........Saturday, Sept. 12.
GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, Sept. 26.
First cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency; second cabin, $55, currency; steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
17 Broadway, New York.

THE STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde built steamers will sail from pier 36 North River as follows:—
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, September 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, September 16
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, September 23
and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Steerage as low as by any other line.
Drafts for $1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre..........Saturday, Sept. 19
PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday, Oct. 3
FRANCE, Lendormy..........Saturday, Oct. 17
Price of passage, in gold (including wine)—First cabin, $125; second, $75; third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travellers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
BALTIC..........September 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........September 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..........September 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........October 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........October 10, at 3 P. M.
From the White Star docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage at low rates.
Saloon staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt, thus combining safety, speed and comfort.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With a view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM NEW YORK.
*RUSSIA.....Wed., Sep. 9	CALABRIA.....Sat., Sep. 26
JAVA..........Sat., Sep. 12	ALGERIA.....Wed., Sep. 30
*CUBA.........Wed., Sep. 16	BATAVIA.......Sat., Oct. 3
PARTHIA.......Sat., Sep. 19	*ABYSSINIA...Wed., Oct. 7
*SCOTIA.......Wed., Sep. 23	CHINA..........Sat., Oct. 10

and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
or to P. H. DUVERNET,
Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMICAL ROUTE TO Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c., via ROTTERDAM.
By steamship SCHOTTEN..........September 17
By steamship MAAS..........October 1
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are well known for the regularity of their trips. Rates of passage low.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
General Agents, 50 Broadway.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, September 19, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, September 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, October 3, at Noon
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, October 10, at 3 P. M.
Cabin Passage, $80 and $90, gold.
Steerage, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway and pier 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from company's piers, 20 and 21 North river, New York.

OLYMPIA.....Sat., Sept. 12	ELYSIA.......Sat., Sept. 26
AUSTRALIA..Wed., Sept. 16	EUROPA......Wed., Sept. 30
BOLIVIA.......Sat., Sept. 19	ETHIOPIA.....Sat., Oct. 3
ITALIA.....Wed., Sept. 23	ANGLIA.......Wed., Oct. 7

Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35; STEERAGE, $25.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STEAMER TO
Queenstown every WEDNESDAY.
Steerage, $25.
ANCHOR LINE, No. 7 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Tuesday
from pier 46 North River.
MINNESOTA, Jones..........September 8, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Beddoe..........September 22, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80; steerage at lowest rates.
Prepaid tickets at lowest rates.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID MAIL STEAMship MINNESOTA, sailing Tuesday, September 8, will carry a limited number of intermediate passengers at $45 each. The rooms contain four persons; every requisite is provided; also separate dining room. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers at low rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship ODER, Captain K. von Oterendorp, will sail on Wednesday, September 9, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by
Steamship NECKAR, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, September 12.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First Cabin..........(Gold) $100
Second Cabin..........(Gold) 60
Steerage..........(Currency) 24
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
The Hamburg-American Packet Company's iron mail steamship
HAMMONIA,
Captain B. Voss, will sail on Thursday, September 10, 1874, for Hamburg.
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg:—
First cabin—Upper saloon, $100; lower saloon, $60, gold.
Steerage to Plymouth, London and all points in England, Scotland and Wales, also to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $24, currency.
The TEUTONIA will sail September 12.
The FRISIA will sail September 17, 1874.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, New York. 61 Broadway, New York.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde built iron steamships will sail from New York as follows:—
SCHILLER, Captain Thomas..........September 8
GOETHE, Captain Wilson..........September 22
from Eagle Line pier, foot of First street, Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
Cabin—First saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold.
Steerage, $24, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $21, currency.
For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.
For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River as follows:—
GREAT WESTERN, Windham...Saturday, September 12
CORNWALL, Stamper..........Tuesday, September 22
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $130.
Apply to the agent, 70 South street.
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company, to avoid ice and headlands.
From piers 44 and 47 North River,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCE, Sept. 10, 4 P. M. | THE SPAIN, Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Sept. 12, 3 P. M. | CANADA, Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, ———, Saturday, Sept. 12, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70; $80 currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., EUROPEAN EXchange and Passage Office, 86 South street, New York.—Drafts for £1 upwards, payable in any part of Ireland and Great Britain at lowest rate. Passage by regular mail steamers from Liverpool and Queenstown at reduced rates.

POSTERS, BILLS OF LADING, RECEIPTS, COLored Printing, &c., for steamship lines, done with neatness, cheapness and promptness by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
Rates of passage, including all necessaries for the trip:—
New York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave pier 42, North River, New York, as follows:—
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. Seabury, Sept. 12, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Sept. 26, at 12 noon.
And every alternate Saturday, connecting with all steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be despatched on intervening Saturdays, as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:—
GREAT REPUBLIC..........September 19
ALASKA..........October 3
COLORADO..........October 17
CHINA..........October 31
CITY OF PEKING..........November 14
For freight or passage or further information apply at the company's office, on wharf foot Canal street, New York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

BERMUDA MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—THE FIRST class English iron steamship GEORGIA will sail for Bermuda from Pier No. 12 North River, on Thursday, September 10, at 3 P. M.; accommodations first class.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent, No. 2 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar street, for Havana direct, as follows:—
COLUMBUS, Captain E. C. Reed..........Sept. 8
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. H. Morton..........Sept. 15
CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis..........Sept. 22
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

FOR HAVANA, CAMPEACHY,
NASSAU, PROGRESO, VERA CRUZ,
NEW YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE,
leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA.....(Havana direct)..........Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW YORK..(Havana direct)..........Sept. 17
CUBA..........(Havana and Mexico)....Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA......(Havana direct)..........Sept. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.—Steamer STATE OF TEXAS, Captain Bolger, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, September 12, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship GENERAL MEADE, Captain A. W. Sampson, from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, September 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship HUDSON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos, Santiago, St. Louis and Mobile. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to
CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

FOR THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST AND FLORIDA, via Port Royal, S. C., and Fernandina, Fla.—The steamship VICKSBURG, T. L. Rudolf, master, will leave pier 2 North River, Thursday, Sept. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Port Royal, S. C., and Fernandina, Fla., making connections at Port Royal with the Port Royal Railroad via Augusta, Ga., for all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and at Fernandina with all points in Florida and Brunswick, Ga.
The steamship WEYBOSSET will follow, Sept. 17.
For passage and freight and all other information apply to HERM. GELPCKE, Agent for Steamers,
No. 5 William street.
Freight received at pier 3 North River on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

NEW YORK AND DELAWARE LINE.—STEAMSHIP ALBEMARLE leaves pier 37 North River at 4 P. M. every Monday (commencing September 14), for Lewes, Del., and leaves Lewes Wednesday, P. M. Freight taken for all points in Delaware south and east of Harrington and for points in eastern Maryland at favorable rates.
Good passenger accommodations.
For further particulars apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
197 Greenwich street.

CROMWELL S. S. LINE FOR PORTLAND, ME.
The first class steamships
GEO. WASHINGTON and GEO. CROMWELL,
leaving pier No. 9 North River every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M., connecting at Portland with principal railroads and steamboats for the interior and the East; freight taken at low rates; passenger accommodations unsurpassed; cabin passage, including stateroom and meals, $7 50. For freight or passage apply to
CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.
The S. S. GEO. CROMWELL will leave Saturday, Sept. 12.

SOUTHERN LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The following new and first class steamers will sail every Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River:—
CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Evans..........Sept. 9
CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Deering..........Sept. 16
CARONDELET, Captain McCreery..........Sept. 23
CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Hines..........Sept. 30
Freight received daily. Through rates to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage do., $25. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents,
153 Maiden lane.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

A.—CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY AND ALL POINTS North and West.—Elegant steamboats daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from pier 49 North River, foot of Leroy street. Fare low.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry street, pier 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and Twenty-third street, north of Erie ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20; round trip, $5 40; to Round Lake, $2 85; round trip, $4 40.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.—The MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, pier 39, at 3½ P. M.

A.—SARATOGA.—DIRECT ROUTE VIA CITIZENS' Line of Steamboats, pier 49 North River, 6 P. M.; $2 50 through, on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and $3 Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Excursion Tickets, New York to Saratoga and return, good 30 days, only $4. Excursion tickets to Round Lake and return, $3 10.

A.—PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier 41 foot of Canal street, daily, (Sundays excepted), at 6 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT and Fall River.—The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays included), at 5 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city. Hall's Band engaged for the season.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after Monday, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New York city and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:—
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th street depot, Harlem depot, and at Westcott's Express offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th street and Broadway, and 32d street, near Broadway, N. Y., and 333 Washington street Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY.
241 Broadway, 529 Broadway, 957 Broadway, 10 Greenwich street, depot foot Chambers street, depot foot 23d street, depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court street, Brooklyn, and 34 Hudson street, Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.,
No. 1 Astor House, 526 Broadway, 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, depot foot Desbrosses street, depot foot Cortlandt street, depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn, and 116 Hudson street, Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, 526 Broadway, 944 Broadway, depot foot of Desbrosses street, depot foot of Cortlandt street, depot Jersey street, No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn, and 116 Hudson street, Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen. Pass. Agent N.Y.C. and H.R.R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen. Pass. Agent Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R.R.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent B. and O. R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
and
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad division, connecting at Philadelphia, 9:30 A. M.; for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South—Limited Washington express of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9 30 A. M.; 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from pier No. 30 at 3:35 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50, 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5 10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:41, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. Emigrant ticket offices, No. 8 Battery place, No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.
Steamer SAPPHO
leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay street, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at Twenty-fourth st., Manhattanville, Carmansville, and Fort Washington.

STONINGTON LINE FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer
RHODE ISLAND, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the elegant steamer
NARRAGANSETT, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from pier 33 North River, foot of Jay street, at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY FROM NEW York to New Haven (September 9, 1874) and return same day, the large, swift and magnificent steamer MAGENTA; returning reach New York about 7:30 P. M. Gilmore's famous Twenty-second Regiment Band will furnish military and quadrille music. A rare opportunity is offered of visiting the queen city of New England and spending a day upon Long Island Sound on board of one of the largest and finest steamers of the entire New York fleet. This will be one of the finest Excursions offered; it will include the scenery on the East River and Long Island Sound, Blackwell's Island, Hell Gate, Randall's and Ward's islands, Throgg's Neck, on which is situated Fort Schuyler, City and Hart's Island, Execution Rock, with its two lighthouses; Norwalk, Stamford and a view of Bridgeport and New Haven Bay. The boat will remain two hours at New Haven, ample time to view Yale College grounds, grand avenue of elms and other points of interest. No better time in the year could be offered for pleasure. Refreshments of all kinds on board. Steamer leaves as follows:—Twenty-third street, North River, 8:30 A. M.; Barclay street, North River, 9 A. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M.; Grand street, East River, 9:45 A. M., and Twenty-third street, East River, 10 A. M. Tickets for round trip, $1.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA AND HIGH Bridge.—New palace steamboats leave Fulton ferry pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:10, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
Sunday boats every half hour after 9 A. M.

A. A. A. A.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY
are running hourly EXCURSION TRIPS from Whitehall street, foot of Broadway, for New Brighton, Snug Harbor, West Brighton, Port Richmond and ELM PARK, from 6:30 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. daily, Sundays inclusive. Fare, 10 cents.

ALBANY, SARATOGA AND ROUND LAKE AND return, at reduced rates. See Day Line advertisement.

ALL KINDS OF EXCURSION OR PICNIC PRINTing—Cards, Tickets, Posters and Orders of Dancing—promptly and neatly done, at low rates, by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway. Estimates given.

A.—DAILY FAMILY EXCURSIONS
to ROCKAWAY BEACH.
The popular Sound Steamer
AMERICUS
will leave on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 5th, 6th and 7th, as follows:—West Eleventh street, North River, at 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay street, North River, at 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; pier 2 North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton ferry, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35c. Excursion tickets, 50c.
On and after September 8th the afternoon trip from the city will be omitted.

A GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY Beach.—The favorite ocean steamer TWILIGHT will make daily excursions on and after September 1, as follows:—Twenty-third street, 9 A. M.; Franklin street, 9:15; pier No. 2, 9:25; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:15, and leave the Beach at 4 P. M. Fare 35 cents; excursion tickets 50 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE favorite steamer ARROWSMITH will make regular daily trips to Coney Island, leaving pier foot of Twenty-third street, North River, at 9 A. M., 12 and 3 P. M., stopping at West Eleventh street 9:10 A. M., 12:10 and 3:10 P. M.; Franklin street, North River, 9:20 A. M., 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; pier 2 North River, 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE steamers from Spring street.—Sundays at 9, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30 and 7 P. M., landing at Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets 10 and 15 minutes later Daily at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15 and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

$10.—REGATTA AT WATKINS, ON SENECA Lake, on September 9, 10 and 11, 1874. Excursion tickets via Erie Railway, New York to Watkins and return, $10 each; valid if used between September 8 and September 15. Tickets may be obtained at Erie Railway offices, 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; at the depots, and at No. 2 Court street, Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
914 BROADWAY, near Twentieth street.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
Patterns with CLOTH Models
now ready. Open until
7 P. M. every day.

DRY GOODS CIRCULARS, WRAPPERS, &C., FURnished at low rates by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MRS. PAULINE WAHRENBERGER, 136 GREENwich street, corner of Cedar, maker of and dealer in Wax Flowers, Foliage and Designs, Wreaths, Harps, Crosses, Anchors, &c. Orders promptly and reasonably attended to. Instruction in this beautiful art will be given at 20 cents per lesson. Entrance 129 Cedar street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD SLOOP, 120 TONS CApacity; carries all its load on deck if required; light draught, centreboard.
GEO. F. PLYMER, 56 South street.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, IN UNION HILL, town of Union, N. J., a Vinegar Factory, with 40 tubs, implements, horses and wagons, with or without Stock. For further particulars inquire at 20 Renwick street, New York. HENRY HELLMERS.

A BARGAIN—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES, with two first class Billiard Tables, of a corner Lager Beer and Billiard Saloon on Second avenue, doing a paying business, for sale at a great sacrifice, as the proprietor must leave the city. ALEX. BOYD, 936 Third av.

A GOOD CORNER UPTOWN LIQUOR STORE, well fitted up, for sale, with Lease.—Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, 50 New Bowery.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SHOE STORE FOR SALE—At Yonkers, N. Y. Inquire of EUGENE ARCHER, No. 18 Wall street, New York.

A PROMINENT FIRST CLASS UPTOWN SEVENTH avenue corner Liquor Store, one of the best in Twenty-second ward, elegantly fitted up, first class, doing good business; four years' lease, cheap rent; rare chance; price bargain. Inquire at CAMPBELL & CO.'S Store Agency, 121 West Broadway.

A DOWNTOWN LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE THIS day at a sacrifice—Satisfactory proof of a good business being done; no reasonable offer refused.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A MILK DEPOT AND ROUTES—SELLS 1,000 QUARTS a day, for sale cheap; great bargain; corner Grocery Stores, Meat Markets, Feed Stores, Express Business. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, BAKERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, splendid Cigar Stores, best on Broadway; Oyster Saloons, Restaurants, Hotels, Country Hotels, Drug Stores, Patent for Drying Lace Curtains.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A BILLIARD SALOON, WITH SEVEN TABLES, FOR $1,600—Corner Liquor Stores, Lager Beer Saloons; Grocery Stores to let; downtown Stationery Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABLISHED BOARDing House, 25 rooms, furnished; handsome building, well located; a great bargain. See my agent, F. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 287½ Bowery.

A LEASE FOR SALE—OF PREMISES FOOT OF Morgan street, Jersey City, with or without boilermaker's Tools; corner lot, 50x100, would suit other manufacturers. The Premises also are for sale. H. LESLIE, office of J. K. Murray, 37 Pine street, New York.

A.—FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORES IN all parts of the city; great bargains; also country and city Groceries, Cigars, Stationery and Paper Routes, Meat Markets, Hotels and Restaurants, Sample Rooms.
MALONE'S Store Agency, 121 Nassau street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the Boot and Shoe Store 69 Third avenue for sale. Inquire on the premises. Large store; cheap rent.

FOR SALE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE A first class Dining Room; newly fitted up; doing a good business; satisfactory reason for selling. Call or address McELROY & CRANE, 361 Market street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CASH PAYING BUSINESS which will bear the strictest investigation; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN, ON THE WEST SIDE, one of the best and oldest established Liquor Stores in the city. Apply to HAYWARD & DAVIS, No. 183 Chrystie street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE, ON a leading avenue in Brooklyn, doing a business of $40,000 a year; will sell at inventory or take a partner; this is a chance seldom offered. For particulars address BUSINESS, Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS NORTHWEST CORNER Liquor Store on Second avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, newly fitted up and well established and doing a good business; satisfactory reason given for selling. For particulars see C. CARRIAN, 309 East Thirty-fourth street below Second avenue.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SALOON, WITH STAGE FOR theatrical performance; Stock and Fixtures and Good Will. Apply at 13 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CIGAR STORE; MUST BE sold this month. 748 Third avenue.

HOTEL FOR SALE—LOCATED WITHIN 30 MINUTES of the City Hall, or a partner taken; a very great inducement offered at the present time. Apply at 548 Third avenue.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE CHEAP—PART cash; with or without instruments. Apply to H. F. ZIEGLER, 146 Chatham street.

$3,200.—FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS WHOLEsale and retail Confectionery, Ice Cream and Soda Water Fountain; best located business in the city. Apply to ERNST, 357 Bowery.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—SECOND HAND DRYING CANS. ADdress STOCKER BROS., 221 Carter st., Philadelphia.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A.—744 AND 746 FIFTH AVENUE, AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly built, finished and planned 21 and 27 foot four story high stoop stone Dwellings, with elegant dining room extensions, for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street and 31 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—MADISON AVENUE; CORNER HOUSE, northwest corner of Sixty sixth street, at prices suited to the times. Apply to owner, on premises.

MADISON AVENUE, WEST SIDE, FIRST DOOR above Seventy-third street.—First class brown stone House, 22.2x60, lot 22.2x93; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to owner, 79 Cedar street, rooms 13 and 14.

NEW ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED AND FINished four story high stoop 20 and 25 foot stone Dwellings, Madison avenue and Sixty-fourth street, for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street and 31 East Seventeenth street.

16 EAST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET—230 FEET OUT of Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street, grand entrance into Central Park; four story, 23 foot, first class high stoop stone Dwelling, for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street, or 31 East Seventeenth street.

37TH STREET, FIVE DOORS EAST OF FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegant full sized high stoop stone Dwelling newly frescoed; complete order; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st. and 31 East Seventeenth st.

42D STREET, OPPOSITE RESERVOIR SQUARE.—A well arranged 21-foot four story high stoop brown stone House for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street or 31 East Seventeenth street.

East Side.

A FINE BUSINESS CORNER FOR SALE AT A BARgain—25x100; two Houses, with baker's oven; terms easy; possession. JOHN A. LINSCOTT, 1,991 Third av.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP 20-FOOT Dwelling House, No. 829 Lexington avenue; low price. Apply to E. YARD, 61 Leonard street.

LOTS ON 115TH, 117TH, 118TH, 119TH AND 120TH streets, near and on Lexington avenue, for sale at low prices; easy terms. W. J. BARNES, 112 Broadway.

220 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, THREE STORY high stoop well built stone Dwelling, about 16x55, lot 70, only $12,000; easy terms. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street, and 31 East Seventeenth street.

$16,500 FOR A NICE HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, in first class order, near Third avenue. E. BACH & CO., 203 East Fifty-seventh street, corner Third avenue.

West Side.

A CHOICE HOUSE FOR SALE ON TWENTY-SECOND street, near Sixth avenue; built and occupied by owner; a perfect home, four story, high stoop, 21 feet wide; lot 98.9; house 50 feet deep all way; price $26,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, ON 185TH street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue. Inquire of TIMOTHY HALLAHAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, near Fifth avenue, a first class Dwelling House; terms easy. Apply to A. F. BRITTON, 11 Wall street, room 11.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAY, FROM 3 TILL 9 P. M.
CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT,
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

TO LET—THE NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEMENT House 129 Classon avenue, Brooklyn; rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply at No. 90 Classon avenue, to Mrs. RICHARDSON.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ONLY A FEW MINUTES' walk from Fulton and Wall street ferries, nicely furnished Rooms for gentlemen; rent low. 128 Fulton street, between Henry and Middagh streets.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A SACRIFICE—GREAT CHANCE—THE OWNER of two of the finest Farms in Pennsylvania offers them for sale at an immense sacrifice; good reasons given.
No. 1 is a beautiful Farm and Country Seat of 40 acres, five minutes' walk from railroad station and large town, one hour from Philadelphia; 14 trains daily; location unsurpassed for beauty and health; land rich as a garden; can be sold off for building lots; splendid buildings; large brick house—hall, nine rooms, piazza, Venetian blinds; beautiful shade and flowers all around; fine orchard; choice fruit back of the house; tenant house, immense barn, carriage, wagon, hog and poultry houses; two vegetable gardens; price, including 55 tons hay, wheat, corn, potatoes, horse, carriage, harness, 10 fine cows, 200 chickens, turkeys, pigeons, &c., only $13,500; also elegant Furniture, Piano, &c., at half price; only $3,000 cash, balance very easy; immediate possession.
No. 2—Very choice Farm, 53 acres, three miles from same town; rich, smooth land; plenty fruit; nice stream water; large, handsome buildings, cost $8,000; delightful location; one mile from large village; price, including barn full of hay and grain and about 1,000 bushels apples, &c., only $6,500; only $2,000 cash, balance easy; immediate possession. Take 9 A. M. train from foot of Liberty street, New York, New Jersey Central Railroad, to Bethlehem, Pa.; there take North Pennsylvania Railroad to Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa.; arrive before 1 o'clock; can return at 5 P. M. Inquire at Miller's Hotel, at Quakertown station, for G. L. WALKER. Carriage waiting.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, 30 MINUTES OF WALL street.—To rent, several furnished and unfurnished Villas; high, healthy location; gardens; superb views; rents moderate. HAMILTON & CO., 52 Broadway.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY IN MADISON, N. J., INcluding 27 city Lots, at $8,000; terms easy; must be sold. A. BLOMQVIST, 150 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., FARM OF near 300 acres (late Judge Nelson's), on Otsego Lake; 75 acres with over half mile lake front, suitable for fine residences, with other similar Lands at near farm prices, a rare chance; divided if required. A fine Mansion on lake and two nice Dwellings. H. B. WALKER & CO., Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE BUSINESS PROPerty, centrally located, fronting on two streets in the city of Newark. Address C. S. P., Post office box 43, Newark, N. J.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FURNISHED House, in Plainfield, N. J., most desirably located and completely furnished; all modern improvements; one hour from New York. Address box 228 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

AT CARLSTAAT, N. J.—20 LOTS, BRICK HOUSE and Store (a very desirable property, price $13,000, mortgage $3,500) for House on Jersey City Heights. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street, New York.

A THREE STORY BRICK FACTORY, 50X200, FACing two streets (clear), to exchange for Brooklyn or New Jersey improved property. A. BLOMQVIST, 150 Nassau street.

A COUNTRY STORE PROPERTY, WITH FRAME Dwelling (clear), including Stock, consisting of Dry Goods, &c., to exchange for a Farm; New Jersey preferred. A. BLOMQVIST, 150 Nassau street.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON CLINTON STREET, NEAR Livingston, to exchange for a House in New York; above Thirty-fourth street, worth about $35,000; also two Stores on Court street for a Dwelling on the hill or near the Park, worth about $12,000. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., 21 Park row, New York.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY NEAR New York, splendid Farming Land in Nebraska, within a mile of a depot; will pay some cash. Address M., box 368 Post office, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PROPerty—Three Lots on Jersey City Heights. Address WM. MITCHELL, Post office, Tolerence, Effingham county, Ill., or S. WINSLOW, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE OF TEN rooms and new Barn, with four acres of Ground; abundance of fruit; 40 minutes from city, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey; price $12,000. HENRY WHITE, 62 Elm street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO THREE STORY high stoop brown stone Houses, nearly new, with all improvements and rented; neighborhood first class. Address EXCHANGE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE EQUITY IN A three story brown stone House in Brooklyn on one of the best avenues; all improvements; will exchange for stationery or any merchantable Merchandise, on cash basis. Address BARGAIN, Herald office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, a large and very valuable tract of Land (one league), with sugar and cotton plantations on it, lying on Trinity River, in Livingston, the county seat of Polk county, Texas; 100 miles from Galveston, 75 miles from Houston; a railroad running through the property. Also a small Farm near Elizabeth, N. J. For full particulars, map of the country, &c., call on or address L. ALDRICH, 207 Front street, New York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—HOUSE AND GROUNDS (choice neighborhood, $10,000) for Brooklyn House or nearby in New Jersey. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street, New York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THIS CITY, 1,800 acres of Woodland, mixed pine, spruce, ash, beech, maple, birch, hemlock, situated in Franklin county, on Raquette River, near the dam; no swamps or mountains or burnt district. Address W., box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS AND SOME CASH, splendid corner Property, 100x100, best location, Second avenue; also several other Stores and private Houses. E. BACH & CO., 203 East Fifty-seventh street, corner of Third avenue.

THREE BUILDINGS, TENEMENTS AND STORES, in Brooklyn (mortgage $16,000, equity $24,000), for Business Property in New York or for a Farm. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street, New York.

WILL EXCHANGE FOUR LOTS IN BROOKLYN—Free and clear, $4,800, for a House there of same value. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME SMALL HOUSES in Harlem or near by, suburban (rentable), for cash and Ninth ward unencumbered Store Property. Owners call at 365 East Tenth street.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET, $5, $8; GUM TEETH, $10; single, $1; extracting with gas, 50c.; silver fillings, 50c. Examine specimens. NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS, 262 Sixth avenue. Established 1861.

DR. WHITE, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 155 Sixth avenue, formerly of 239. Sets of Teeth, $5, $8; Gum Teeth, $10; Silver Fillings, 50 cents; Gold, $1. All work warranted.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.
WITH A VIEW TO SECURE ELIGIBLE TENANTS FOR THE FEW OFFICES NOW REMAINING UNLET IN THE BENNETT BUILDING THE RENTS HAVE BEEN REDUCED, AND FIRST CLASS TENANTS MAY OBTAIN OFFICES AT VERY LOW RENTS.
TO INSURANCE AND BANKING OFFICES IS NOW PRESENTED AN UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ELIGIBLE OFFICES ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
THE ABOVE BUILDING IS
COMPLETELY FIREPROOF
HEATED BY STEAM,
TWO ELEVATORS,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
INQUIRE OF
HOMER MORGAN,
NO. 2 PINE STREET.

AN EIGHTH AVENUE CORNER STORE TO RENT, with Basement; has been occupied for business 15 years; new plate glass front; all in good order; rent low. Apply at 897 Eighth avenue. JOHN BRANIGAN.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, LAW Forms, Bills of Lading, and every kind of Job, Commercial and Theatrical Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly done at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway. Estimates cheerfully given on application.

DESK ROOM AND PART OF THE LARGE CORNER Office under Harlem Savings Bank to let; suitable for most any business; gas and heat included; at low rent. F. REEBER, 2,281 Third avenue.

HOTEL FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Owen House, containing 61 rooms and large store and bar rooms. Apply at 1,413 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

LOW RENT—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, 111 West Twenty-seventh street; will be altered to suit a good tenant. WALTER W. MONTAGUE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street.

OFFICE OR PART OF OFFICE TO LET. APPLY TO OSCAR HANSEN & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 98 East Fourteenth street, basement of German Savings Bank Building, corner Fourth avenue.

STEAM POWER, ROOMS AND FLOOR TO LET—With or without power, at 18 and 20 Pell street; rent low to woodworkers or others.

STEAM POWER.—ROOMS TO LET, at the Jersey City Locomotive Works. Two Floors, each 200x75, with ample power, in spaces to suit. Apply to W. C. DAYTON, Jr., Superintendent at the works, 50 Steuben street, Jersey City, or at 54 Cliff street, New York.

STORES TO LET—IN NOS. 211, 213, 215 MOTT STREET and 645 East Sixteenth street. Inquire at housekeeper's, or at Bank office, 20 Second avenue.

57TH STREET, 235 FEET FROM PARK AVENUE—75x100, with large brick Buildings, suitable for a church, club, theatre, institution, &c.; price low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st. and 31 East Seventeenth st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

ATTENTION.—IF YOU WISH TO RENT A HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, or a first class Flat, call on MORRIS B. BAER, 996 Sixth avenue and 72 West Thirty-fourth street.

A NICE BROWN STONE, FULLY FURNISHED, ON Fifty-fourth street, at $85 per month; on West Tenth street, $117; on Thirtieth street, $120; on Twenty-ninth street, $150; on Eighteenth street, $200; on Thirtieth street, $215; on Lexington avenue, $230; on Forty-ninth street, $250; on Thirty-fifth street, $300; on Twenty-third street, $350; on Park avenue, $400; on Fifty-second street, $500, and others. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED DWELLings, on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON Jr., 31 East Seventeenth street, or 11 Pine street.

A NICELY FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH stoop House of 10 rooms, to let; all improvements; pleasant neighborhood; immediate possession; terms moderate. Apply at No. 136 West Thirty-sixth street, near Broadway.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE house, Parlor Floor three rooms deep, handsomely furnished, in perfect order, to let; immediate possession; rent $225 per month. Apply on premises, 109 West Twenty-seventh street. Any agent renting it to a responsible party will receive the usual commission.

A FURNISHED HOUSE—A GEM, COMPLETE IN every respect, or a Portion for gentlemen's club. 132 Lexington avenue.

FOR RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY ONLY, A full sized, fully furnished, four story House, adjoining Fifth avenue, below the Park; fitted up with elegance and comfort for a small private family; rent will be $400 or $500 per month until the 1st of May next, according to requirements of tenant. Agents will please not answer. Address box 697 Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON 19TH, 22D, 35TH, 47TH, 49th and 50th sts.; also new unfurnished house to lease on Madison av. E. A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

HOUSES TO RENT BY
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 69 West Twenty-third street.

Furnished.

West 14th st., 4 story high stoop	$300 per month
West 21st st., 3 story high stoop	250 per month
West 22d st., 3 st. h. s., bet. 5th and 6th avs.	350 per month
West 22d st., 4 story high stoop, elegant	350 per month
West 25th st., 4 story English basement	200 per month
West 29th st., 3½ story high stoop	250 per month
West 30th st., 3 story high stoop	200 per month
West 32d st., 4 st. Eng. bas., with Board	50 per month
West 52d st., 4 st. high stoop brown stone	250 per month
East 61st st., 4 st. h. s. br. stone and Board	200 per month
West 51st st., 4 st. high stoop brown stone	400 per month
West 46th st., 4 story high stoop	250 per month
West 28th st., 4 st. Eng. bas. and Board	150 per month
West 29th st., 3 story high stoop	200 per month

JAMES R. EDWARDS.

TO LET—THREE STORY, HIGH STOOP AND BASEment House, partly furnished or unfurnished, with all improvements and in perfect order; can be seen from 10 to 2. 130 West Tenth street.

TO RENT—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 17x65, newly and handsomely furnished and in complete order, to private family only; rent $300 per month. Call on premises No. 25 East Forty-eighth st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A LARGE, NEW BROWN stone House, 25x73, fronting on Mount Morris Park, Harlem; all modern improvements; elegantly furnished. Apply to M. G. LANE, No. 100 Fourth avenue, 10 to 12 A. M.

48TH STREET, NO. 126 WEST.—THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House; put in complete order this year, and newly furnished; location unexceptionable. For permit apply to owner, JOHN S. BUSSING, 16 Wall street.

$75 PER MONTH WILL RENT A COMPLETELY furnished House in a very desirable location in Hoboken, near the ferry. For further particulars apply to H. PATTBERG, 234 Broadway, room 15.

Unfurnished.

A.—NO. 102 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, ONLY one door west of junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue; low rent; possession immediately. Inquire of agent, 102 West Thirty second street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House on 43d street, $720; on 42d street, $900; on Madison avenue, $1,200; on 43d street, $1,500; on 50th street, $1,700; on Madison avenue, $2,000; on 36th street, $2,500; on 38th street, $2,700; on 34th street, $3,000; on Bond street, $4,000, and others. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

A SMALL BRICK COTTAGE TO RENT—TWO story high stoop, six rooms, water and gas, in Fifty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; rent $50 a month. Apply at 897 Eighth avenue. JOHN BRANIGAN.

A.—TO LEASE, THE HOUSE CORNER AMITY AND Sixth avenue, 50 feet frontage on the avenue, for any business purpose. Apply at 42 Amity street.

HOUSES ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth and other streets, and Stores on Broadway. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., 21 Park row.

IN HARLEM.—A THREE STORY BROWN STONE House; first class neighborhood; all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Address PRINTER, 159 Duane street.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF 76 Sixth avenue, corner Waverley place; contains six rooms and bathroom and abundant closet room; rent $700 per annum. Keys at Mr. Kiele's, No. 78.
Also Store, First Floor and Basement at 127 Waverley place; rent $800 per annum; will rent separately.
Carpenter Shop, 45 Thomas street, $20 per month.
Basement Store, 444 Broome street, few feet west of Broadway, $50 per month. Keys at Mr. May's.
Will not rent for liquor selling.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, corner Fourth street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front Dwelling House 343 West Fiftieth street; rent $1,200. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, 115 and 117 Nassau street, room 11.

TO LET—237 THOMPSON STREET, NEAR WASHington square, small three story dwelling House, modern improvements; rent $900. Apply to JAMES T. TAILER, 48 Washington square.

TO LET—A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brown stone House; all improvements and newly painted. Inquire of owner, No. 213 East Forty-ninth street.

TO RENT—MUCH BELOW ITS VALUE, A BEAUtiful four story stone House, within one block of Park; a perfect gem. Call and see it. G. W. McCORMACK, Eighth avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

WEST FIFTY SEVEFTH STREET, 491 TO 497, WITH privilege of subletting; four story brown stone, first class; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, or to R. H. CUDLIPP, 294 Broadway.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FIRST CLASS three story and attic high stoop brick House, containing 16 rooms, in good order, and contains all modern improvements; located in the vicinity of Episcopal College. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 172 Ninth avenue.

235 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HOUSE to let; possession immediately; four stories, English basement; rent $1,200. Apply to J. BISCO, 238 East Twenty-third street, before 10 A. M. or from 5 to 8 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require will let several fine, large Rooms to one or two single gentlemen. Address H., box 150 Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST PARTIES REPRESENTING THEMSELVES AS FROM THE HERALD, AND WHO ARE SOLICITING SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS FOR A BOARDING GAZETTE OR DIRECTORY. IF THE NUMEROUS PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN SWINDLED WILL INFORM THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD IT WILL ASSIST IN BRINGING THE GUILTY PARTIES TO JUSTICE.

A FAMILY WILL RENT FOR THE SEASON A complete Suit of furnished Rooms, in all respects first class, being the entire second floor, parlor, two bedrooms and bathroom, with fireproof safe, patent steam heaters, closets, &c. No. 4 West Fourteenth street, first house west of Fifth avenue. Meals will be sent from Delmonico's if desired.

A BACK AND FRONT PARLOR, WELL FURNISHED or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Apply at 158 West Twenty-first street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A FRONT PARlor and Bedroom (southern exposure) to a gentleman and wife; ample closet room, with hot and cold water. 13 West Twenty-eighth street.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR HOUSEKEEPing to let, $5 50; also two connected; a front Parlor, $7, including gas. No. 29 Washington square, southwest corner Waverley place.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—BY A private family. Inquire at 242 East Eleventh street.

A ROOM AND KITCHEN—FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, $7 weekly; more Rooms if required; gas, bath. Inquire at real estate office 17 Abingdon square (Eighth avenue), between Bleecker and Twelfth streets.

A BACK PARLOR AND BEDROOM—NICELY FURnished, with privilege of front Parlor and Kitchen, suitable for housekeeping, in a private house, with all improvements; rent reasonable. 673 Second avenue, near Thirty-sixth street.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH EVERY MODern improvement, to let, to two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 132 West Thirty-sixth street, near Broadway.

A SUIT OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; bath, closet, &c., on same floor; small private family; no children. 203 West Twenty-second street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THREE NICELY furnished Rooms, together or separately; private bath adjoining; southern exposure; also front and back Parlor, in brown stone house 201 West Twenty-second st.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, NICELY FURnished for housekeeping, to let, to respectable parties; $5 per week. 100 Ninth avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR single gentlemen at 124 East Twenty-third street.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, to let, without board; also a few hall Rooms; moderate prices. 184 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

NO. 131 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen; Breakfast if desired; house private.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED NICE PARLORS; GAS, bath, heater and water closet. 99½ Amity street.

PRIVATE FAMILY IN FIRST CLASS HOUSE WILL let—Furnished, with or without private table, two handsome parlor Rooms; also two nice Rooms on second floor. 256 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FRONT HALL ROOM ON second floor. Apply at No. 7 Great Jones street, up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LOWER PART OF house 158 West Tenth street; parlor, dining room and kitchen; only three adults in house; rent $50 per month, and sub-cellar.

4 NEILSON PLACE, BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND Clinton places.—Floors to let, furnished and unfurnished, on moderate terms.

34 WEST TWENTY FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—Desirable Suits of furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without Board; also single Rooms, in a first class house.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with avery convenience for housekeeping, to let, to respectable small families.

311 NINTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—A nicely furnished front Room to one or two gentlemen; private house.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LOWER PART OF HOUSE—CONSISTING OF front and back Parlor, two Bedrooms, Basement, Kitchen, with all modern improvements; separate meter; private house. No. 207 East Thirty-second street.

A FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE—NO. 309 EAST Thirty-third street, near Second avenue; two large and two small Rooms, up two flight; gas, hot and cold water, with bath one flight down; within one block of eight lines of horse cars; rent $19.

A.—IN THE NEW BROWN STONE DWELLING 520 Hudson street, corner of West Tenth, First Floor of four rooms and Third Floor of five rooms, complete in every particular; range, gas fixtures, stationary tubs, &c.; large plate glass windows; janitor on premises will show the rooms. Inquire of D. A. CUSHMAN, 172 Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

A PARLOR AND BASEMENT TO RENT—EIGHT rooms; water, gas, bath and closet; Fifty-fifth street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway; house 25 feet front; rent moderate. Apply at 897 Eighth avenue. JOHN BRANIGAN.

AN ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR—FIVE ROOMS; FINE trim; pier glass, chandeliers, bath, hot water, velvet carpet; a complete house, $55. Apply to owner, on premises, 350 Third avenue, adjoining Savings Bank.

A LARGE, ELEGANT FLOOR, WITH ALL IMprovements, in first class location. Apply to the owner, on the premises, 235 Fourteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

ELEGANT FLATS, IN SUITS OF 7, 9 AND 10 rooms, within two blocks of Park; all improvements; halls heated and carpeted. Janitor in attendance. Call and see them. G. W. McCORMACK, Eighth avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

FLATS TO L T—WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS; NO. 311 East Fifty-first street and 330 and 332 East Fifty-second street; rents from $22 to $45. Inquire of SYLVESTER MURPHY, No. 300 East Fiftieth street.

FRENCH FLAT IN NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE to let, in suits of seven rooms each; all improvements; bath, gas, &c.; rents low. Inquire of owner, No. 406 East Fifty-second street.

FOR RENT—NO. 840 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Thirteenth street, two stairs up, five Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; $50 a month; Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 52 WEST.—FURNISHED Rooms to rent, to gentlemen, without board, at $4 per week.

FLOORS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—IN NOS. 211, 213, 215 Mott, 37 Spring and 645 East Sixteenth streets, Inquire at housekeeper's, or Bank office, 20 Second av.

SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, LARGE, WITH bath on the same floor; also other Rooms. No. 132 West Twenty-second street.

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS FLATS, POSSESSING every convenience, in the four new buildings on Fourth avenue, near Thirty-second street. Apply at office, 106 East Thirty-second street.

TO LET—FRENCH FLAT ON LEXINGTON AVENUE. Inquire at 167 East Sixty-fourth street.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS; NINE ROOMS; ALL light; all modern improvements. 114 East Fifty-ninth street. Call on owner, A. ENGELHARD, on premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE 391 CANAL street, in good order, with gas and water; good location. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT 70 BANK STREET, FIRST FLOOR AND Basement; eight rooms; gas, hot and cold water; bath and water closets; all in good order; newly painted; rent $65.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR IN THE ELEGANT FRENCH flat building southeast corner of Fifty-third street and Sixth avenue; entrance on Fifty-third street. Inquire of the janitor.

TO LET—LARGE EXTENSION AND MIDDLE Rooms on parlor floor, for physician's office; also furnished Rooms in a private family, at No. 36 West Thirty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue; references exchanged.

TO LEASE—PARIS FLATS, IN FIFTH AVENUE style; confessed to surpass in comfort, spaciousness and elegance anything of the kind in the city; ten large, light rooms; steam heated; hot water supplied; mirrors; in fact, every latest convenience; within one block of Central Park. Rent or not, see them at Sixty-first street, near Broadway, or inquire of F. CRAWFORD, 953 Third avenue.

2 UNFURNISHED FLOORS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen or families for housekeeping; also a large front Parlor for physician's office; terms very moderate. Apply at 257 Fourth avenue.

5 ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR AND BEDROOM IN attic of house No. 21 West Thirteenth street; rent $35 a month; near Fifth avenue. Apply at the house or address owner, 133 East 111th street.

18TH STREET, 23 AND 25, WEST.—A PARLOR Floor; also Second Story Front, with hall Room attached; also Room on fourth floor, for single gentlemen; references.

53 GREENWICH AVENUE, NEAR PERRY STREET.—To let, unfurnished, in private house, a neat Third Floor of four rooms; price $30 per month.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE WANTED, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-second streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues, at a reasonable rent, for an excellent party of man and wife, who would take a five years' lease, with best security. Address G. T. S, Herald office.

A DESIRABLE TENANT WISHES TO LEASE A four story high stoop House, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, Twentieth and Fiftieth streets; modern improvements; rent must not exceed $2,000. Address E. G., Herald Uptown Branch office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A NICELY FURNISHED House, between Twentieth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues, and would be willing to board out the rent and allow a few boarders to be taken, can hear of a good party by addressing HOUSE, box 199 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED SUIT OF THREE ROOMS, with arrangements for cooking, all on one floor. Location must be between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Twenty-third and Fortieth streets. Address FLAT HOUSE, 198 East Tenth street.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED SMALL HOUSE, in good locality, on west side, or the exclusive use of Parlor and Basement Floors; house not to exceed $1,650 per annum; floors not over $1,000; references exchanged. Address IMMEDIATE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND Pianos for sale; upright, square and grand Pianos to rent by WM. KNABE & CO., 112 Fifth avenue, above Sixteenth street.

AT 27 UNION SQUARE—HAINES BROTHERS WILL offer their fine assortment of first class Pianofortes at prices which cannot fail to suit the times. New Pianos to rent and rent applied toward purchase if desired. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.—MAGNIFICENT 7¼ octave Piano at great sacrifice for cash, monthly instalments or to rent; a 5 octave Melodeon, $40. 351 Bowery, near Fourth street.

A STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOFORTE—EVERY IMprovement; great bargain for cash. A rosewood Piano, round corners, carved legs, only $100. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, $160; a 7¼ octave carved legs patent agraffe; sacrifice; instalments taken; $10 monthly; rent $14. R. CABLE, 107 West 23d st., corner 6th av.

A WILLIAM KNABE & CO. PIANOFORTE—EVERY improvement; great bargain for cash; a Dunham Piano, less than $100; Pianos to rent. F. SCHULER, 367 Broome street.

A CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, SEVEN OCTAVE, four round corners, all modern improvements; cost $600, for less than $200; Cover and Stool. Residence, 243 East 30th street, between 2d and 3d avenues.

A CHICKERING SEVEN OCTAVE, FULL ROUND, great bargain; new and secondhand Uprights and Squares, rent $3 and upwards; 5-stop Organ, $75. GORDON & SON, 13 East Fourteenth street.

AT STEEDMAN'S OLD ESTABLISHED PIANO Rooms, 55 West Sixteenth street, a fine stock of new and secondhand Pianos, warranted first class, with all recent improvements, at greatly reduced prices.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL THEIR ELEgant four round Decker & Bros. Pianoforte at a sacrifice; a brilliant toned 7¼ octave richly carved rosewood case overstrung Piano, agraffe attachment, all improvements; maker's printed guarantee and bill of sale, cost $975, for $250; Stool, Cover; box for shipping. N. B.—Also Household Furniture, in lots to suit. Call private residence 210 West 21st st.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ OCTAVE, NEW SCALE, 1874, four round cornered, rosewood Pianoforte for sale; all improvements; patent agraffe; made by best city makers; cost $1,000, for $250; stool, cover; box for shipping. Call private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale; 4 round corners, fully guaranteed; used 5 months, for $275; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A LADY WILL SELL, FOR LESS THAN $100, A beautiful Chickering rosewood Pianoforte, round corners, iron frame, modern style, cost $600, including Stool. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

A $175 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANOforte and Stool; sacrifice for cash; on instalments and to rent $5 per month. GOLDSMITH'S, 26 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—A STECK CONCERT GRAND PIANO nearly new, very little used. Please call after four o'clock at 28 West Twenty-fourth street.

PIANOS—LARGE LOT, VERY CHEAP—TERMS OF sale or rent easy, to suit the times. Call and see them at MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square.

WM. A. POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAX AND 39 Union square, offer an immense stock of Pianos, upright and square, for rent and for sale on easy terms. Steinway, Chickering and Weber Pianos to rent.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE BEST made; prices low for cash, or on instalments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED IN music and capable of the most brilliant execution, desires a position as pianoforte instructress in some institute of learning, or will give private lessons at pupils' residences in New York or Brooklyn cities. Address R. J. L., box 43 Post office, Newark, N. J.

A SINGING SOCIETY IS NOW FORMING—LADIES and gentlemen are invited to join. For particulars apply to Professor HENRY SCHROEDER, Director of American Conservatory of Music, No. 6 East Twentieth street.

A. PARAVALLI, TENOR SINGER FROM ITALIAN opera, teaches Piano and Singing at his residence, 117 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, or at pupil's residence; is open to engagements to sing in concerts. Terms moderate.

SIGNOR A. ERRANI WILL BEGIN HIS SINGING lessons on Monday, September 14, at his usual residence No. 323 East Fourteenth street.

$10 PER QUARTER FOR LESSONS ON PIANO—By a gentleman teacher; no classes; all pupils taught separately. Call, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 85 Greenwich avenue.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

SPECIAL LECTURES EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT o'clock at the New York Museum of Anatomy, 613 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

POLITICAL.

1ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
The democratic electors will meet in their respective election districts on Tuesday, September 8, 1874, between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates, under the call of the Democratic State Central Committee, to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 16th day of September, 1874.
WM. SHINE, Chairman,
First Assembly District Committee.
MICHAEL MEEHAN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

A.—29 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Books, Bookcases, Extension Tables, &c.; a splendid rosewood Grand Piano at private sale at auction prices.

A.—FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, OLD or new, will be purchased for cash by the undersigned; if on storage or claims against them, satisfactory arrangements can be made. JAMES GRAHAM, 190 Third avenue.

A.—FURNITURE FOR SALE AND HOUSE TO LET, at private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.—Pianoforte, Parlor suit, Centre Tables, Bookcase, Carpets, Bedroom Suits, Cabinets, Buffet, Tables, Chairs, Bedding, &c., in lots to suit purchasers; 40c. on the dollar. Rare opportunity for parties in want of first class Furniture. Call private residence 120 West 23d st.

A.—PRESSING CIRCUMSTANCES COMPEL PRIvate family to sell at a sacrifice their Household Furniture, comprising Parlor Suits, in satin, cost $675, for $200; do., $150; two elegant Pianofortes (Steinway & Sons and Decker & Bros.), with printed guarantee; Parlor Tables, Bedroom Sets, with Dressing Cases, $60, $150; Bedsteads, Mattresses &c.; Turkish Suit, in satine, $90; complete library and dining Furniture, rep, plush and haircloth Suits, $40; Paintings, Bronzes, &c. Call private residence 210 West 21st st.

AUCTION, MONDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, AT 10 o'clock, entire Household Furniture. 30 West Thirty-fifth street.

A.— NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS. No. 1.
A handsome solid walnut Parlor Suite, with French walnut panels, upholstered in all wool rep, with puffing, for only ninety-five dollars. FRANK RHONER & CO., 82 and 84 Bowery. Manufactory, 222 to 230 East Thirty-seventh street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding, at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, GRAND Duchesse style, covered silk brocade; cost $400, for $200; do. $100; do. $40; Pianoforte, $275; Bronzes, chamber, dining Furniture; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, BLUE SATIN, cost $650, for $200; also brocatel, rep, haircloth and Bedroom Suits, Carpets, &c.; Pianoforte. Private residence 21 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, ALL KINDS, OLD AND NEW, for less than auction or any one's prices: must be sold. Call and see. FAVOR'S Auction House, 13 East Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A three story high stoop house, with Lease if desired; will be sold at a great sacrifice if purchased immediately. Address K., Herald office.

I WISH TO PURCHASE FURNITURE, CARPETS, Mirrors, Pianofortes, &c., in large or small lots. Address CASH, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

PARLOR BED DEPOT, 530 SIXTH AVENUE.—Before purchasing elsewhere come and see my Bookcase, Bureau and Sofa Beds. G. W. SMITH.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION!—HAVING RECEIVED VERY LARGE orders from my agents for Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c., it compels me to pay the following prices:—For Dresses, $5 to $35; for Coats, $2 to $20; for Pants, $1 to $7. By calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, No. 246 Seventh avenue (second house above Twenty-fourth street), you will be liberally dealt with.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 248 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, and Jewelry at the highest cash prices; Silk Dresses, $10 to $60; Coats, $3 to $15; Pants, $2 to $8. A note by post punctually attended by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ, in and out of the city.

AT NATHAN'S, 33½ SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTH street—Pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Clothing, Carpets, &c., &c. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGER.—PROFESSOR LISTER, 329 SIXTH avenue; 43 years' practice. Send for circular. Address all letters to box 4,829 New York Post office.

EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT.—TELLS NAMES; shows likeness; causes marriages; 50c. to $1. No. 150 West Twenty-fifth street.

MME. COLLINS, A TRUTHFUL AND RELIABLE clairvoyant. 275 Sixth avenue, near Seventeenth st.

MME. JONES, FORTUNE TELLER—SHE HAS NO equal. 57 South Fifth avenue, near Bleecker. Ladies, 50c.; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME WYNE, CLAIRVOYANT.—GIFTED WITH second sight from infancy; can read past, present and future. 22 East Thirteenth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JARRETT & PALMER .... Lessees and Managers
FIFTH WEEK!!!
The continued favor extended to Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new American play, BELLE LAMAR, induces JARRETT & PALMER to prolong its run for another week.
It will, therefore, be performed for the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th times! including the SATURDAY MATINEE, with
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH (for whom the piece was written) .... as .... Colonel PHILIP BLIGH
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH .... as .... BELLE LAMAR
MONDAY EVENING, September 14, production of Thomas Otway's great Tragic Play, VENICE PRESERVED, revised by Dion Boucicault, Esq.
*** Monday, September 21, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, after an absence of over five years.
PRICES—Admission, $1; Family Circle, 30c; Dress Circle, 50c.; Reserved Balcony, $1; Orchestra Stalls and Orchestra Balcony, $1 50. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .. Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
Continued success of the eminent comedian, Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
who will appear
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
in
THREE OF HIS CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.
The performance will commence with a comic drama, in one act, by Tom Taylor, Esq., called
OUR CLERKS,
John Puddicombe { with Song of "He, She, and the Postman," and "Bob Simmons' Courtship." } Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Followed by his very successful one act comedy drama of
OFF THE LINE.
HARRY COKE (his original character), Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Concluding with the amusing farce entitled
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Spriggins (his original character, as acted by him over 2,000 times) .... Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Third "TOOLE" Matinee SATURDAY, at 1:30.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14,
will be presented the celebrated drama in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Toole by H. J. Byron, called
DEARER THAN LIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH,
Lessees and Directors.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA SEASON 1874-75.
Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH have the honor to announce that the FALL and WINTER SEASON of Italian Opera will commence at the Academy of Music on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.
The directors experience a pardonable pride in being able to state that the newly organized company will compare favorably, in individual and collective merit, with the best assemblage of lyric talent known to the operatic stage, in Europe or America, for many years. The announcement of several important NEW ENGAGEMENTS for New York at this period, when the capitals of Europe rival one another in offering extravagant inducements to be permitted to monopolize the comparatively few artists of the first rank now on the stage, will doubtless be deemed a matter for congratulation by the American patrons of opera, no less than by the management. The company will comprise the following artists:—
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI.
It is no news to the dilettanti of this city that this richly gifted young American Prima Donna Soprano has, during the past two seasons, fairly shared with Mlle. Adelina Patti the honors of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, after a series of preliminary triumphs of an extraordinary character in Italy, Paris and St. Petersburg. The Directors are specially gratified by the favoring fortune which will enable them to accord to Mlle. Albani, thus early in her brilliant career, the opportunities of an operatic season in her native land.
SIGNORA VITTORIA POTENTINI.
The engagement of this eminent artiste, from the San Carlo Theatre, Naples, and La Scala, Milan, secures to America that most desirable attraction, of late years so rare, a dramatic prima donna of superlative powers. Signora Potentini, through the endowment of a rich, powerful, emotional voice, and of a mastery in dramatic expression, has demonstrated her entire fitness to interpret the roles of the great heroines of opera, which, for lack of capable exponents, since the time of the lamented Grisi, have rarely been attempted. Having the co-operation of this great artiste, the management anticipate the revival of works representing the highest standard of the lyric drama.
MLLE. MARIE HEILBRON,
from Les Italiens, Paris, has asserted her superiority in the vocal illustration of scenes of intense passion and pathos, while the extraordinary flexibility of her voice gives her full command over the lighter roles of opera. The last season at Covent Garden was inaugurated by Mlle. Heilbron's unapproachable impersonation of "La Traviata."
MLLE. DONADIO.
An engagement deemed extremely felicitous is that of Mlle. Donadio, from the Italiens, Paris, where, in the interpretation of the sparkling roles of the Bellini and Donizetti repertoire, her youth, beauty and superabundant talent have enshrined her in the esteem of the French public.
SIGNOR CARLO CARPI.
In view of the unexampled demand throughout Europe for a legitimate successor to the illustrious heroic tenors of the past, it will doubtless prove an agreeable surprise to the American supporters of the opera to learn that this inestimable acquisition has been made in contracting with Signor Carpi, accredited from Rome, Milan, Naples, Madrid and St. Petersburg as the finest representative of the ideal tenor to be found. He is a genuine tenore di sentimento e forza, of large voice, united to an impressive stage presence.
SIGNOR DEBASSINI.
This young and accomplished tenor, whose beautiful voice is admirably adapted for the lighter roles of opera, has made a brilliant record at Les Italiens and the leading lyric theatres of Italy.
SIGNOR BENFRATELLI,
who also enjoys an enviable distinction, achieved at the Italian opera, Paris, and throughout Italy, as the possessor of a fresh, sympathetic, and finely schooled tenor organ, has been engaged for this season.
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA,
primo baritono, from Les Italiens, Paris, where he has recently enhanced the reputation accruing from his career in the first opera houses of Italy, has also been added to the company.
SIGNOR FIORINI.
The engagement of Signor Fiorini, primo basso, is an exceedingly important one, since he has been induced to relinquish a position of the first rank at Les Italiens, and in Italy.
RE-ENGAGEMENTS.
MLLE. ALICE MARESI.
To the foregoing is to be added the name of Mlle. Alice Maresi, who last season obtained a most flattering recognition from the press and public in a number of exacting roles.
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
Commendation of an artiste so universally admired as Miss Cary would be superfluous, and the management will merely add to the announcement of her re-engagement that this unrivalled prima donna contralto will have ample opportunities for displaying her superb talents in several new works.
SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.
Messrs. Strakosch have renewed their engagement with Signor Del Puente, the distinguished barytone, whose thoroughly artistic performances so conspicuously enhanced the value of last season's memorable achievements.
SIGNOR EVASIO SCOLARA,
whose reputation as a conscientious basso artist is well established, has been retained in the company.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will be on a scale corresponding to the grandeur of the works performed and the eminence of the Director,
SIGNOR EMMANUEL MUZIO,
whose exertions last season were so successful.
Assistant Conductor, Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Stage Manager, Mr. VAN HAMME.
THE REPERTOIRE.
The facilities which Mr. Maurice Strakosch enjoys for securing new attractions has already enabled New York to anticipate London and Paris in several notable instances in the production of important compositions.
So great a work as Maestro
VERDI'S "MESSE DE REQUIEM"
could not be overlooked in planning for the approaching season, and, although not properly classed under the operatic caption, deference to the fame of the composer dictates that it be accorded precedence in the announcement of novelties. The Mass, which has excited the most profound admiration in Paris and Italy, will be appropriately performed in New York by the united strength of the company, under direction of Signor Muzio.
Marchetti's new opera of
"RUY BLAS,"
which has proved a most enjoyable attraction in the principal cities of Italy, will be brought out at the Academy of Music in advance of its performance in London, Paris or St. Petersburg.
The remarkable interest awakened by the performance of 'Lohengrin' last winter has decided the directors to produce Wagner's
"IL VASCELLO FANTASMA"
(The Flying Dutchman), with faultless stage attire and a resplendent cast.
"ROMEO E GIULIETTA,"
by Gounod. This delicious opera will have careful representation during the season.
"LA STELLA DEL NORD"
will be revived upon the most liberal scale.
"LOHENGRIN" AND "AIDA,"
the success of which was by no means exhausted last season, will remain prominent features in the current repertoire. In addition to a revival of "Norma" and "Le Nozze di Figaro," with distributions of remarkable strength, performances of the following works may be counted upon:—"Faust," "Roberto," "Dinorah," "Prophet," "Gli Ugonotti," "Don Giovanni," "Lucia," "Lucretia Borgia," "Mignon," "Amleto," "Traviata," "Il Trovatore," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Marta," "Otello," "Sonnambula."
THE MISE EN SCENE
and appointments will be most complete.
PRICES.
General admission $2
Admission Family Circle 1
Reserved seats, Family Circle, 50 cents extra.
Reserved seats in last row of Balcony, Mezzanine Box Tier and Box Circle, each 3
Parquet and Balcony reserved seats 4
Boxes, $12, $16 and $20, according to location.
Subscription for the entire season of thirty performances—For reserved seats, $90 and $120, according to location. Boxes, $360 and upwards for the season.
Subscription opens at the Academy TO-DAY, at 9 A. M. Applications by mail or telegraph promptly filled.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE—
Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's Theatre.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF THE WORLD FAMOUS
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE GREAT COMPANY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. W. Henry Rice,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Hogan and Emerson,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. J. H. Ross, James Morrison,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. J. B. Doniker, John Savori,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Schott, Joell, Beler,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Templeton, Waltz, Kelley,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Raymond, Norrie, Robinson,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Dan Bryant.
EVERY EVENING at 8 .... SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2.

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No. 128 West Fourteenth street, New York.
The Museum will be open daily (Sundays excepted), from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; loan collection of pictures and other art objects. Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents.
Mondays free. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

THEATRICAL COMBINATIONS ABOUT GOING "ON the road," stars wanting cuts for next season, and all other parties needing Theatrical Printing, should call at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway. Estimates cheerfully given.

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PROMPTNESS, NEATNESS AND CHEAPNESS.
Parties about going on the road and managers of concerts or dramatic entertainments will find it to their advantage to
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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—C. R. THORNE, LESSEE AND Manager. E. EDDY, Acting Manager.
NOTICE.—On Monday evening, Sept. 7, and every night until further notice, and at Matinee Saturday, the KIRALFY BROTHERS' COMBINATION OF ENGLISH ARTISTES. Miss JULIA SEAMAN, Miss Lilly Macdonald, Miss Kattie New, Miss Kate Fellows, Mr. Geo. Stratton, Mr. R. P. Steele, Mr. Geo. Elliott, Mr. A. W. Davenport, Mr. Alfred Court.
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR PLAY OF THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST.
Most magnificently produced, and introducing a Corps de Ballet of 250 ladies. Costly and elegant costumes.
THE FAMOUS BOISET FAMILY.
The charming and dashing KIRALFY SISTERS.
LE JEUNE BONAY, from Covent Garden, the celebrated Xilophone Virtuoso.
During the piece most wonderful effects and gorgeous scenery presented by D. B. HUGHES & SON, and the piece produced under the direction of Mr. IMRE KIRALFY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, September 7.
Evening at 8, FOUL PLAY. | Afternoon at 2, PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
MONDAY, September 14,
Evening—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Afternoon—LADY OF LYONS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE AS MOLDA.
MM. Grau and Chizzola ...... Lessees and Managers
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and the
NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Extraordinary change for
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 8 and 9,
being positively the
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT.
Mlle. AIMEE, first time as MOLDA.
Mlle. MINELLY, first time as MULLER,
together with
Mlle. Gandon, MM. Dubouchet and Debeer.
THURSDAY evening, September 10, 1874,
first time in America of Offenbach's opera,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
Grand Matinee every Saturday at 1:30.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
The management takes much pleasure in announcing that on THURSDAY evening, September 10, 1874, they will produce for the first time in America Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe, LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE, with the following great cast:—

Le Prince Raphael	Mlle. Aimee
Zanetta	Mlle. Minelly
Regina	Mlle. Gandon
Paola (her first appearance in America)	Mlle. Kid
Le Prince Casimer	Mons. Duplan
Cabriolo	Mons. Dubouchet
Tremolini	Mons. Debeer
Sparadrap	Mons. Guyot

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Conductor .... Mons. Van Ghele
N. B.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE will be presented with new scenery, new properties, new appointments. The costumes, made by Mons. Millet, are imported expressly from Paris.
Seats secured six days in advance.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
Begins at 8, over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY .... Proprietor and Manager
AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT!
THE FAST FAMILY.
THREE HOURS OF HEARTY LAUGHTER!!
GREAT SUCCESS OF

Miss Ada Dyas	as	Clothilde
Miss Sara Jewett	as	Blanche
Miss Alice Grey	as	Adolphine
Bijou Heron	as	Fantan
Stella Cougden	as	Polydore
Mr. D. H. Harkins	as	Didier
Mr. F. Hardenberg	as	Benoiton
Mr. Louis James	as	Champrose
Mr. Owen Fawcett	as	Prudent
Mr. J. W. Jennings	as	Formichel

In consequence of the brilliant success of the FAST FAMILY on Saturday night, and the immediate demand for places to witness that sparkling performance, Mr. Daly announces it for repetition
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
except Saturday, September 12, when the long announced production of Sheridan's famous SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL will positively take place.
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Only FAST FAMILY Matinee Saturday, at 1:30.

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MISS HARRISON, GERTIE GRANVILLE, SARA MONTAGUE.
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ENTIRE | CHANGE | OF | PROGRAMME.
Brilliant Olio of 50 Artists.
ELEGANT MELANGE.
Creme de la creme of Song, Dance, Music, Farce, Sketch and Burlesque.
Gems of Novelty, | Sparkle of Variety.
An Era of Merriment and Round of Pleasure.
Unlucky Mr. Brown. The Four Lovers. Irish Landlord. Innocents Abroad.
First appearance of Rickey and Barney, the great Dialect and Character Comedians, in an Original Farce, the Irish Landlord.
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Every evening, 7:45; Wed. and Sat. Matinees at 2. Admission, 50c.; Reserved seats Orchestra and Balcony, $1; Family Circle, 25c.

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ROSARIO'S COMBINATION, consisting of
Mr. J. R. BROWN, } MIND
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The New York favorites,
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MAY AND PORTER,
Mr. HARRY RICH, Miss JENNIE HOWARD,
and the new Society Drama,
PASSION'S PERILS.
PASSION'S PERILS. PASSION'S PERILS.
PASSION'S PERILS.
All the company in the cast.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
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CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 7, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
Overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits" .... Weber
Waltz, "Hesperusbahnen" .... Strauss
Nordish Suite .... Hamerick
Prelude, Fugue, { Adapted for orchestra by J. I. Abert .... Bach
Romance, op. 40.
Selections, "Flying Dutchman" .... Wagner
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Aria, "Cujus Animam" (Stabat Mater) .... Rossini
Cornet Obligato by Mr. R. Daigel.
Waltz, "Carnevalsbilder" .... Strauss
March, "En Avant" .... Gung'l
Admission tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 12 tickets, $5.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, AT 8,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to Mr. JOHN KOCH, Proprietor of Central Park Garden.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st., open Every Night. Street cars may be ordered at 10.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, MONDAY, Sept. 7. Great Success. Ryman's Lecture, Society Actors, Macken and Wilson, the Great Ricardo, matchless Quintet, superb Orchestra. Rudolph Tremaine, Pelham, Barron, &c.
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STILL MORE NEW SPECIALTY STARS.
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MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
500-MILE WALK
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EDWARD PAYSON WESTON
IN SIX DAYS.
commencing
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, AT 12:5 A. M.
Mr. BARNUM is happy to announce that he has induced Mr. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON to attempt the arduous task of walking 500 miles in six days. Mr. Weston's fame is well known. His position and standing warrant a faithful performance on his part, and HIS SUCCESS IS ALMOST ASSURED.
The Hippodrome will be open at all hours during the walk.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

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FEMALE MINSTRELS | at | CANCAN.
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THE FINEST OLIO PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK.
THE CHARMING LADY VOCALISTS,
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MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2:30 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
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ANNUAL EXHIBITION
will open at
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
Second and Third avenues, between Sixty third and Sixty-fourth streets,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, AT 2 P. M.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY,
from 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 o'clock.
Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 50 cents.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF BILLIARDS ON MONDAY evening at Charles Silverbrandt's Broadway Billiard Hall, 1,500 Broadway, by the Great Champion Billiard player, Mons. A. P. RUDOLPHE and GEORGE F. FREY, the celebrated Cueist, who will exhibit some wonderful fancy shots, &c. Mons. Rudolphe will be happy to meet his friends where he is permanently located. Series of exhibitions of Billiards will be given twice a week until the match between Mons. Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion, which takes place on Friday evening, the 18th inst. Lessons and instructions given to private parties.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL IS THE
only first class Ball Room up town;
has a good stage and fine scenery.
Lyric Hall is open for inspection day and evening.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Talks with the Leaders of Political Opinion.

THIRD TERM POSSIBILITIES.

The Gubernatorial Contest and Probable Candidates.

DIX AND TILDEN CANVASSED

As a faithful reflector of public sentiment the HERALD gives to-day another instalment of the results of its reporters' interviews with some of our most influential citizens of various shades of political opinion, representing the best thought of the first men in the several party organizations on the political problems of the day and the outlook for coming compaigns up to and including that for the Presidency in the autumn of 1876.

John Kelly on the Governorship.

A representative of the HERALD yesterday visited Mr. John Kelly, when the following conversation took place:—

"Mr. Kelly, have you any objections to give me your views as to who will be nominated at your State Convention, which meets on the 16th at Syracuse, and to answer me such questions as I may put to you, which shall relate entirely to politics and the coming election?"

"No, I have no objection, providing that your questions will relate to matters purely political."

"Mr. Kelly, are you in favor of Mr. Tilden's nomination for Governor?"

"Yes, I am."

"Do you deem him to be as strong as some of the other names which have been mentioned?"

"Yes, sir. Mr. Tilden is a strong man, politically—in my opinion, our strongest man—and people who know him as I have known him for the last thirty years have the highest esteem for his character. He has never sought office nor ever held but two offices in his life. Once he was Corporation Attorney—I think it was in 1842 or 1843—and a member of the Assembly in 1846 and 1871. Oh, yes, I recollect; he was also member of the State Convention which was called in 1846 to adopt a new constitution for the State of New York, and was the author of that provision of the constitution which gives the power to the Legislature to regulate the affairs of railroads. Yet there are few men in this community that have done more actual political service disinterestedly than Samuel J. Tilden."

"Did you read the articles published in the HERALD lately, in which it is stated that there was an understanding between you and Tilden in relation to his resigning as Chairman of the State Central Committee?"

"Yes, I read those articles, and the one in reference to myself and Tilden having an understanding is a mistake. When Mr. Tilden left the city a year and a half ago for Europe his intention was to have remained abroad for a year, and it was only because of the earnest importunities of his clients last September, when the financial troubles took place, that he consented to return. He made a great sacrifice in so doing, and it was entirely owing to the obligations of duty which he considered himself under to his clients, and with a view to the protection of their interests, that induced him to return. Many of them, no doubt, were saved from bankruptcy by his timely advice and good judgment. The letter to which the HERALD refers, which was addressed to me, was written in good faith, and presented by myself to the Convention, knowing well that he meant every word that he wrote. His letter was not a resignation of the term about to expire, which might have been addressed to the secretary of the committee, but a declension of a re-election by the State Committee, and had to be communicated to that body, to which no delegate had been chosen or officer appointed at the time when the letter was written. It was only at the solicitation of some of the delegates from other districts that I consented to offer the resolution to make him delegate at large, as a compliment and out of respect to one who had rendered such long and signal services to the party; feeling at the time that while he would not be able to perform any of the duties of Chairman of the State Committee, the prestige of his name would materially aid us politically in the canvass."

"Was Mr. Tilden made a candidate by the present organization of Tammany Hall?"

"No, sir; I first heard his name mentioned last April, by gentlemen from the interior counties, as an available man."

"Has not Mr. Tilden made some exertion himself to get his name before the public?"

"No, sir; I think not. It is only about a month ago that I mentioned the subject to Mr. Tilden at all, except in an indefinite way, and then he stated that he would not consent to be a candidate unless he felt that the nomination would come to him with some unanimity, and that by accepting a nomination he could in some way be of benefit to the party and to the people of the city and State. Mr. Tilden has never forced himself upon the people or conventions, and I think, if the true sentiments of his mind were known, that he would prefer to live in privacy rather than accept the onerous duties incident to a place of such great importance as Governor of the State of New York. I presume, however, that Mr. Tilden is like other men of courage and will; that when he is assailed he usually fights back."

"What is your opinion as to the number of votes he would receive in this city if he be nominated?"

"My candid opinion is that he would lead the republican candidate by 38,000 or 40,000 votes, perhaps more."

"Will he run as well in this city and State, do you think, as any other candidate who could be nominated by your party?"

"Yes; perhaps he is stronger."

"Don't you think that the friends of the old Ring will make strenuous exertions against him?"

"Yes, I believe they will; but the power of that interest is broken and scattered and not of much account. What he would lose from that source he will greatly more than make up of men belonging to the republican party who are cognizant of his aid and assistance, with other gentlemen, such as Mr. O'Conor, in bringing the members of that Ring to justice. Such services should not be readily forgotten nor overlooked. It was a herculean task to accomplish what Mr. Tilden and other gentlemen did in these matters. It was mainly through Tilden and his associates that the judges were impeached and that Tweed and Ingersoll were convicted, and I am inclined to believe that the efforts now being made against him in this city arise from the fact that their sympathizers are sounding the keynotes of their fallen friends."

"Has not Mr. Tilden a very large interest in railway companies of this State?"

"No. He has little or no interest in railways in the State of New York; none in the great railroads, such as the Central and Erie, nor in any except some little affairs which he helped, in order to benefit the place where he was born."

"Will you tell me, then, how it is that his name is mentioned in connection with railway companies, as being an officer and large owner in several of them?"

"I presume that it arises from the fact that much of his law business has come to him from railroad companies. His long experience in drawing up instruments relating to the organization of those companies enables him to comprehend the difficulties incident to the laying out of routes, and of the laws of the several States through which railroads are built. He has, too, a strong mathematical mind, and there is no man perhaps in the United States that understands the geography of the country better than he, and hence his services have always been sought for by railroad companies, and those people who are unfriendly to Mr. Tilden would use such arguments against him as they might suppose would most seriously affect him politically. The present excitement which exists over the country in relation to the rates of railways among the grangers they would seek to take advantage of by trying to make it appear that he was not only an officer in several companies, but that he was largely interested in their property. I believe that Mr. Tilden has been a trustee for the bondholders of some of the railways built at the West, and that in the late disasters which have befallen several companies his sagacity has prevented any loss to those for whom he has acted."

"Who do you think, next to Mr. Tilden, will be the strongest candidate before the Convention?"

"There are several gentlemen's names mentioned in connection with the nomination, and I could hardly form an opinion. Judge Allen's name has been more spoken of than any other except Judge Church's. The latter, I am informed, is not a candidate, nor will he be, his friends say, under any circumstances. Judge Allen has ten years yet to serve in the Court of Appeals, and I can hardly say whether he seriously intends to be a candidate or not. If he accepts a nomination it would enable the present Governor to appoint his successor for the next fifteen months. I can only judge that he is a candidate from the recent action of the Oswego Convention, which has instructed its delegates to vote for him. I should judge, however, that if it be intended to make Judge Allen a candidate some of the country delegates under the influence of his friends, would be apt to sustain him. I am told, however, that he is not in good health, and it may be that they are using his name without his consent; but from present appearances it is clear to me that two-thirds of the delegates will favor Tilden's nomination, and that, too, without any effort being made to persuade them to do so. Tilden is better known in the State than any other candidate named. His long connection with the State Committee has enabled him to become better acquainted with the democratic representatives of the State than any other man who has held the place of chairman of the State Committee except Dean Richmond."

"Do you not think that Judge Allen is a superior man in ability and has more executive talent than Mr. Tilden?"

"I know very little of Judge Allen's ability or his talent, but presume that he is a clear-headed man. I do know Tilden, and my opinion is that there are few men in this State or out of it to whom I would sooner go for advice in a critical situation than he. He is a careful, painstaking gentleman, and never gives advice from impulse or passion in matters of business, and very few who have taken his counsel have had cause to regret it. Starting in life as he did, without either money or friends, he has by the dint of his industry and his strong native talent raised himself from a condition of comparative poverty to a position of affluence, honor and respect."

"I have heard it said that Tilden is too dilatory and hesitating when he should be firm and decided. Is that so?"

"No; as I stated to you before, he don't act from impulse; but when once he has made up his mind—and that he does, too, when the circumstances warrant it—no man can divert him from what he conceives to be the truth of the case. He is courteous in his manners; very liberal in the dispensation of his means, both charitably and politically; he is strong, too, in his friendships, but has never been known to sustain a friend when he was satisfied that that friend did not deserve his confidence. He is a very ripe scholar, and is possessed of as much general information as most men of his age."

"I am told that Mr. Tilden is a very old man?"

"No, sir; he is not an old man. He is but fifty-nine years of age, and this, I am sure, you will not consider an old man. I think that that impression has been created in people's minds from his long connection with political and business life."

"Do you believe that if he was elected he would make an able Governor?"

"I havn't the least doubt of it. He understands the system of our government thoroughly, and perhaps there is no man in the State to-day who is more familiar with its political history, nor with the early reminiscences connected therewith. He commenced political life with Marcy, Wright and Van Buren, and, receiving his tuition from such able and wise statesmen, he has steadily adhered to the lessons they taught him."

"Don't you think that if General Dix be the nominee of the republican party that he will be a strong man for the office of Governor before the people?"

"No, sir; I do not. There is nothing in the character of General Dix, as a statesman, but what Mr. Tilden is his equal, and, in my opinion, his superior in many particulars. He is a younger man, and, on that account, it is reasonable to suppose, possesses more vigor and intellect, and, of course, is more capable of enduring labor."

"Are the leading men of the State in favor of Tilden's nomination?"

"Yes, the ablest men in our party are most decidedly in favor of his nomination. Governor Seymour, Francis Kernan, Judge Grover, Governor Allan C. Beach, George F. Comstock, Lucien Robinson, Charles O'Conor, Oswald Ottendorfer, Magone, of St. Lawrence; Davis, of Washington; Reeves, of Suffolk; Beebe, of Sullivan; Beach and Pearsall, of Queens; Smith M. Weed, and, in fact, nearly all the men of prominence in our party favor Tilden's nomination, believing him to be the most available candidate. But, after all, Mr. Tilden's supporters are found peculiarly among the rank and file. The leaders of the towns and election districts, who have been more in communication with him than they ever were with any other man and who have sustained him in all his efforts to purify the party, and who, during a succession of contests for that object, have grown to feel a personal relation to and a personal interest in him, start up with enthusiasm to make him their leader on the democratic ticket this fall. Their zeal and devotion to an old friend and favorite will be a powerful element in getting out the democratic vote in the rural districts. In such an election as the present the reserve democratic vote, which does not usually come out, is from 75,000 to 100,000. No other source of strength is as available as a relation to the active men of the election district which will organize and bring to the polls the largest possible portion of this reserve vote."

"You have mentioned some of the strong men of your party favoring Mr. Tilden's nomination. How do you account for the opposition of certain other gentlemen, such as Delos De Wolf, Jarvis Lord, Willard Johnson and Warren, of Buffalo? Why do these gentlemen oppose his nomination?"

"I can give you no particular reason, except that these men have generally acted together, and they prefer Mr. Allen, coming from Oswego as an old friend, in preference to any other gentleman from other parts of the State. Their opposition, however, to Tilden is, in my opinion, not very strenuous, and I have an idea that they would prefer Tilden if Judge Allen's name was not mentioned in connection with the Governorship. They no doubt, too, will be for Tilden when the Convention meets, for the evidence of his strength will be so great that it will be folly for them to make opposition to him, and they are too sagacious politicians to lead a forlorn hope."

"It has been said, Mr. Kelly, that Tilden has not always sustained the democratic party; that he refused to support the nominees of the party in this county in 1871 and to take part with the democratic members of the House at their caucus in 1872?"

"I was not in New York when the Ring explosion took place; but, knowing Tilden's character, I could safely determine, without knowing anything of the facts, what would be his course against these corrupt men. They had usurped the power of the party here to serve their own personal ends; in fact, there was no party, so far as party divisions were concerned. It was a combination of the bad men of both parties to plunder the State and city treasuries. Mr. Tilden, with other good citizens, formed a union against them, and although Tilden was elected by men of both parties, he never for one moment forfeited the esteem or alienated himself from the good men of his own party. No question that arose in the Assembly and that had a political bearing but what he was found on the side of the democratic party, and his vote was always recorded against what was well known to be legislation of a doubtful nature. No democrat of any respectability, recognizing the allegiance to party, would consent to sit in a caucus the ruling spirit of which was the well known Thomas C. Fields, now a fugitive from justice. It was no feeling of opposition that he entertained against the candidate of that caucus for Speaker, but, on the contrary, he had the kindliest feelings, politically and personally, toward him. But no man of principle could ask Mr. Tilden to sacrifice his honor and manhood by associating with the contaminating influences of such men as Fields."

"On the whole, what are your conclusions?"

"Mr. Tilden's advantages and availability as a candidate are great. In respect to the city we can judge without any hesitation. In the first place his strength among the classes of men engaged in the legal and other professions and what are called the business classes, is far greater than General Dix's. He also outranks that gentleman in his services in redeeming the city from the misrule of Tweed and company. It is the opinion of Mr. Ottendorfer and others, who have been intimately connected with these classes, that the mass of independent voters, who went for General Dix two years ago, will now prefer Mr. Tilden. Second, Mr. Tilden has peculiar strength with the German voters. This is partly because of his services in reforming the city, in which many Germans took a very active part, and partly because of Mr. Tilden's liberal views, known for nearly twenty years, in respect to the question of coercive legislation. It is believed that Mr. Tilden would add a large number of votes to the whole ticket in the city. As to the rural districts, it is known to be the opinion of such men as Kernan, Robinson and the others I have already mentioned, that he will be very strong at the polls."

United States District Attorney Bliss.

Among others visited by the HERALD representative was United States District Attorney Colonel George A. Bliss. His opinion, it was thought, would be a valuable addition to the views expressed by others on the present and probable future of the political outlook, inasmuch as he might, in any remarks he made, be considered to be the exponent of the policy of the administration party in this city, he being counted as one of those who form the council which directs the movements of the rank and file of the Custom House division of the republican party.

In reply to the reporter's interrogations Mr. Bliss replied:—

"I had made up my mind to keep my lips closed upon all political affairs, but for fear my refusal to answer your questions in regard to the Governorship may be misconstrued, I will so far go beyond my previous determination to keep silence and say that there cannot be any doubt but that General Dix will be renominated. Neither I nor any one else, I think, has ever believed that any other than Governor Dix would receive the nomination. He has the confidence of the whole of the party and is, I think, too popular with the people throughout the State."

"Do you look for his re-election in spite of any candidate that may be put forward by the democratic party?"

"I do not think there is a doubt about it. He will, in my opinion, be returned by a majority of about 40,000. I must decline to say any more on this question."

"Colonel, you, perhaps, can tell me what are your views in regard to General Grant seeking a third term?"

"I decline to answer."

"Supposing the President should refuse to accept a renomination for another term, and General Dix should be re-elected Governor, do you think he would be favorably thought of? and what would be his chances for being selected as the republican standard-bearer in the Presidential campaign?"

"I decline to answer."

A number of other questions were then propounded to Colonel Bliss upon national, State and city politics, but they only served, one and all, to draw out the same reply, "I decline to answer."

Ex-Postmaster Jones.

General Patrick H. Jones, ex-Postmaster of New York, expressed his willingness to furnish any information to the HERALD representative that was in his power to give, as also to reply to any questions that might be put to him upon the political situation according as he viewed it. A long conversation then ensued, resulting in the General expressing his opinions as follows, in answer to queries addressed to him from time to time:—

WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR.

The gubernatorial contest being of the first importance in the coming elections was naturally the first subject touched upon. In this regard General Jones said:—"General Dix will unquestionably be renominated, and will be the standard bearer of the republican party. I do not think any one has for a moment doubted it. He is a man who is very popular, and justly so. Besides he is the strongest candidate we have in our ranks or that possibly could be found. He carries with him a vote of 10,000 over and above the actual party strength I think, and he will be elected by a majority over the democratic candidate of at least 25,000. This, I think, will be the case beyond a doubt, if Samuel J. Tilden is put up as the democratic representative. They have, however, many better men whom they might select. Chief Justice Church would undoubtedly have been a strong man, but he, I understand, has positively declined, for the reason that he thinks it would be both improper and undignified to descend from the Bench and engage in a partisan political strife. Judges Allen and Grover are also strong men, but the same reasons obtain in their case as in that of Judge Church. I therefore consider them out of the field.

THE PRESIDENCY.

"You ask me my opinion in regard to the probabilities of the next Presidential campaign. In that respect I have only to say it is yet a long way off, and many events may arise which might tend to overthrow any views I might express at the present time on this subject. My opinion, however, just now is that General Grant will be renominated, and if so I see no reason why he should not be re-elected. I think he is very popular with the masses in every section of the Union, and I do not see where a better man could be found. He has done a great deal for the country, and if given another term he would be in a position to do still more. His continuance in the Executive chair would, I am inclined to believe, do much to bring about the settlement of the Southern difficulties. He has given a great deal of thought to this subject, and is better qualified to bring about a peaceful solution of the quarrels, and weed out the corrupt influences which have been allowed to creep in, than any man that could be found. To my mind it is unquestionable that if the public prejudice against a third term can be done away with, which I think it will before the time for action arrives, General Grant will be the next President.

GOVERNOR DIX AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

"Should President Grant, however, decide to withdraw from the contest, and General Dix be re-elected this year as Governor of the State of New York, it would certainly bring him into great prominence, and possibly eventuate in his being chosen as the republican nominee for the Presidency. In such case he would be immensely popular, and I have not a doubt but that the people of America would rally to his support and finally elect him. He has always commanded confidence, is generally liked, and having filled a great many public offices has necessarily a large amount of experience. The people know they can trust him, and they will if occasion arises.

"The probable democratic candidate I know nothing of, for I have paid but little, if any, attention to the matter."

A Prominent Official's Opinion.

One of the most prominent county officials in the new Court House, who is also a very well known leader of Tammany Hall, was also interviewed on the subject. He was too modest to allow the publication of his name, which, however, is known all over the city. We give it as his opinion that General Dix would probably be the republican nominee for Governor. Strong efforts were making to secure the democratic nomination to Tilden, and he thought it probable that these efforts would be crowned with success. In regard to the election for Mayor he thought that Kelly, Chandler and Wickham would be Tammany's most available and strongest candidates. Kelly could be elected "like a flash of lightning" if he would only accept the nomination. It was feared, however, he would not accept it, and it was possible that his friends would push him forward in spite of himself and that he would thus be compelled to serve the people in the office of Mayor. He thought there was no doubt that Dix would accept the nomination, as he was looking to the Presidency as his ultimate goal. If Dix failed to get the nomination Senator Robertson stood

THE BEST CHANCE OF OBTAINING IT.

He also thought Recorder Hackett, who had also been spoken of in connection with the Mayoralty, could be elected, as could also Ely and the three prominent Tammany men who have already been mentioned. As to the Presidential contest, he thought Grant's friends would push him for the third term; but it would only produce a schism in the republican party. Such a schism would, of course, operate in favor of the democrats, and if they put up the proper candidate he would stand a fair chance of being elected. The only trouble was that the Grantites had such a "pile" of money, and money was a terrible lever in politics. The people as a mass were certainly opposed to a third term. Only some division in the republican party could enable the democrats to carry the day. Their hopes would, of course, be materially strengthened by the success of the State ticket, as it would undoubtedly have a great effect on the attitude of some of the other States who looked to New York for political guidance.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates in the First, Second and Third Assembly Districts.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1874.

The following delegates were appointed to the Liberal Republican State Convention:—

First Assembly District—R. Laughran, T. S. Dawes, James G. Lindsley. Alternates—J. N. Fiero, Gaston Wilbur, A. D. Coykendall.

Second District—W. H. Gedney, Jonas F. Atkins, Ezekiel S. Elting. Alternates—E. Doremus, E. H. Laughran, Isaac Hasbrouck.

Third District—E. R. Matthews, Levi Lounsbery, W. F. Scoresby. Alternates—Gardinier Smith, E. D. Lounsbery, A. R. Sonedis.

THE CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

The men who kill negroes under cover of the night, and are masked, could not more industriously or satisfactorily furnish campaign material for the radical party if they were radicals themselves or the hirelings of that virtuous party of factions. The republican organs of the more partisan stripe are doing a land-office business in the "outrage" line now. They put the outrages in tabular form, omitting, conveniently, the outrage cases by negroes. On this godsend of blood they hang their hopes of returning political power and a new clutch on freedmen's banks and school funds. But they can't win. They are split up into too many personal feuds and factions, and there ain't offices enough for all of them.

THE GAMEY LIBERALS

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

The liberal republicans are a gamey crowd. They die hard. The other evening they met in New York city, and after reiterating what they call "principles" and denouncing the administration, of course, they adjourned. The bombastic tone of these resolutions calls to mind the famous proclamation of the three tailors of Tooley street, and the fact that their numbers are but little larger than those worthy mechanics adds force to the reminder.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN ILLINOIS.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

We are to have yet another political party in Illinois. One would hardly imagine that the democratic host was large enough to be divided into three parts in this State, but it seems that it is. We already have two wings, viz.:—(1) The "Texas Steers," under the leadership of Smith, Gore & Co., with the *Industrial Age* as its chief organ. (2) The "Skinflints," managed by McCormick, Palmer & Hesing, with the Chicago *Times* and *Tribune* as organs; and (3) we are are to have, it seems, a sort of Modoc crowd under the leadership of the old democratic war horse, Richardson, supported by Singleton & Ledlie, who will make those sterling old democratic principles, nigger hating and repudiation, the chief corner stone of the faith. The latter wing is the strongest of the three, but none of them will amount to much at the polls. They are richer in words than votes, and if bluster counted for ballots, each wing would carry the State by 100,000 majority.

DONALDSON'S BALLOON.

He Arrives in Triumph at Allentown, Pa.

ALLENTOWN, Sept. 6, 1874.

Donaldson's balloon left Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, remained near Reading all night, left there at ten o'clock A. M. to-day and arrived over the suburbs of this city at two o'clock this afternoon. Thousands of people went out to meet it, and, seizing the drag rope, the balloon being 300 feet in the air, towed the aeronaut in triumph into the centre of the town. He leaves in the morning, with a party of Allentown journalists, for another flight.

LONG BRANCH.

The President and the Attorney General.

Why the Southern Carpet-Baggers Kept Away from Long Branch.

PATTERSON ON MOSES

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 6, 1874.

The non-appearance of the southern republicans, who were to have waited on the President yesterday, to lay before him the alleged grievances of that self-denying and patriotic body in the South, may probably occasion some surprise. They were known to be on their way to Long Branch, well crammed with speeches setting forth the sacrifices that have been made by the grand volunteer army of reconstruction, which so gallantly took the field as soon as the war of the rebellion was over, well armed with carpet bags, and completed the subjugation of the confederacy. Attorney General Williams was to be on hand to back up their appeals, and it was anticipated that nothing less than a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the declaration of martial law in some of the doubtful States from now until after the elections would have been the result.

A SMALL ROW IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

How the programme happened to undergo a change embraces a little Presidential anecdote not generally known, but the details of which come from an entirely reliable source. When the Attorney General arrived here a few days ago he brought with him a good-sized portmanteau, and calculated upon enjoying the present lovely weather at the Branch—the most delightful, by the way, of the season—for about a week. The pioneers only of the carpet-bag and scalawag forces were then on hand, and the body of the army was not expected until yesterday. Patterson and the rest had been kicking their heels on the beach for some days; but the President was absent, and when he returned they were put off on some trivial excuse or another and denied an interview until Williams arrived. It is said that the President prolonged his trip to Martha's Vineyard, &c., purposely to avoid this pertinacious gentleman. When the Attorney General reached the Branch he was at once admitted to the Presidential presence and something like the following conversation took place. To ease the mind of the Bethnal Green bellows blower, who hedits the horgan of the hadministration in New York, I will state in advance that the conversation is not literally given, although its spirit is faithfully preserved:—

President GRANT—What in heavy artillery do you want to bring all this political riff-raff down here for at this time?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—Well, Mr. President, these gentlemen bring startling accounts of the outrages of the Ku-Klux and White Leaguers in the South, and they wish to ask protection for—

President GRANT—I don't care a cannon ball about their stories or their wants. You and they ought to have sense enough to know that it won't do to give any political complexion to whatever action I may take to help our folks in the elections in the Southern States. Why, bullets and bayonets, don't you see that the proper course would have been to have allowed the information of troubles to have reached me from democratic sources, if possible, or, at least, in a strictly official manner? With this horde of loud-mouthed republican politicians hanging about me, with their demands for protection, it will go forth that the whole thing is a partisan manœuvre, designed to introduce federal troops into the States to control the elections in our interest. I want them all to leave at once. I want you to get away as quickly as you can. And I want you to stop all the rest of the gang and not to let any of them come near me or interfere in the matter at all.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—But, Mr. President, there is absolute necessity that something should be done, unless you desire to lose the solid vote of the South.

President GRANT—Well, all that can be managed easily enough. I have not seen one of these so-called delegations, mind, and I have already made up my mind, before your arrival, to order the movement of troops for the purpose of being prepared to protect the laws and preserve peace and order in the South. It must be given out that all this has been done without any reference to these political appeals, and without my having seen any of the political leeches who are so anxious to fasten upon me here. I repeat, you must keep them all away. The very report of their intended visit has already done mischief enough, and if you had an ounce of political discretion in your head you would have seen it for yourself.

HOW PATTERSON WAS SNUBBED.

After this interview Patterson was coached as to the course he was to pursue in his interview with the President. It was hard upon him to deny him the privilege of making the speech he had prepared. It was also spoiling his individual "little game" to deprive him of the chance he so much coveted of claiming for himself the credit of having suggested and influenced the Presidential action. But such subjects as the "Southern outrages," the "Ku Klux," the "White League" and protection for the negroes were tabooed by the President, who smoked violently during the interview and confined his inquiries to the subject of local politics in South Carolina and the prospects of the Moses party. On this theme Patterson grew eloquent, severely criticising Governor Moses and his rascalities, and telling with much relish the story of his having been elected a delegate to the nominating Convention from his own district and then instructed to vote against himself. He declared that as soon as the party had fairly got rid of Moses all manner of prosecutions would be pressed against him.

This is the secret of the non-arrival of the expected Southern delegations of carpet-baggers and scalawags yesterday, and the proprietor of the West End Hotel states that he does not reckon to have lost much by their absence.

THE WEATHER AT THE BRANCH.

The weather continues very enjoyable, and the bathing to-day was as good as it has been at any time during the summer; the water warm and the surf just strong enough to be invigorating. There was a large crowd of bathers on the Ocean Hotel ground all the morning, and the champion swimmers Johnson and Trautz swum out a long distance from shore, to the wonder and delight of the new arrivals who had not before witnessed their feats in the water. The Ocean, Mansion, Howland's and the West End have still a respectable number of guests, and if this charming weather continues these hotels will not close before October.

A MISSING POLICEMAN.

Officer Robert Manule, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, disappeared on last Thursday and has not since been seen or heard of, and his family labor under the impression that he has been foully dealt with. Officer Manule was paid on the 2d of the month, and on the 3d, the day he was missed, he had four prisoners whom he took early in the morning to the Tombs. He then went to the Court of Special Sessions and attended to a case he had there, after which he reported at the station house. The missing officer then took his bed clothes and started for home, but as yet he has not been seen. In police circles it was at first suspected that he had eloped; but the supposition now is that he has been drugged and detained by some of the friends of the four prisoners, with the intention of having his name struck from the police roll. Officer Manule's age is thirty-five years. he is tall and dark, with dark brown mustache and chin whiskers, and was formerly drum major at Fort Hamilton. He is very highly spoken of by his brother officers, and his absence is the more regretted from the fact that he leaves destitute a wife and five children of whom he was very fond.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HERALD.

The *Brooklyn Argus* fathers the following diabolical yarn:—

The Rev. Mr. Coddle having been much impressed by the suggestion of a great American journal that a "Sunday school scholar" would be a good thing for a clergyman to have about his person while visiting his female parishioners, determined to try it, and accordingly took his favorite pupil and adopted son, Sam, with him the very next trip he made. Hence it came to pass that while Mr. Coddle was entertaining Mrs. Lilywhite in the back extension room, Sam sat bolt upright on the front parlor sofa, wondering what he was there for. After occupying this position several minutes without seeing any circus performances, or even a balloon ascension, Sam got tired, and, naturally enough, climbed the back of a chair and began to examine the mantel ornaments. While thus engaged his legs grew nervous and shaky, the chair slipped out from under them, and down came Sam, dragging after him and utterly demolishing an elegant Sevres vase. Mrs. Lilywhite fainted, the Doctor bore Sam home by the ragged edges of his roundabout, polished him off thoroughly with an old copy of "Baxter's Saints' Rest," and then sat down and wrote an article warning clergymen against the malignant influence of the NEW YORK HERALD.

SUNDAY FASHIONS IN THE PARK.

The summer weather of yesterday, intolerable within doors and scarcely bearable even in the streets, drove thousands from their houses to the cool and delightful retreats in Central Park, where nature and art combine to give the seeker after a holiday entire enjoyment. Although Sunday cannot be compared with Saturday as a gala day in the Park, yet there is abundance of quiet pleasure that is appreciated by the numerous visitors. The display of fashions yesterday in the Park, especially on the Mall, was so attractive that it is worth while making a note of a few of the most prominent toilets.

One tall, graceful blonde had a strikingly handsome costume composed of two shades of the distinguished gray *puce*, which is a novelty of the season. The skirt at the front and sides presented a succession of perpendicular shirrings of the lighter shade of silk, while between them were bands of the darker shades, ornamented with jet. The back breadth was plain, except a deep flounce, scantily shirred, while a very handsome sash of the darker shade, which displayed also a garniture of jet, was a fine addition to what might otherwise be too simple. The corsage was a stylish basque, the eyota made of the dark shade of silk, while on the sleeves and extending down the front of the corsage were shirrings of the lighter shade, combined with bands of the darker and an intermingling of jet. The cuffs were finished by plain revers of the darker shade, with a heavy cording of the lighter. The bonnet was of velvet and silk in the two shades, the dark in velvet and the light in silk. Two crimson roses and game feathers gave finish.

In a carriage near the Casino, and conversing with a number of friends, was a stylish-looking lady in a costume in black. The skirt displayed one deep shirred flounce, headed with a jet and blue steel trimming, in galloon style. With this was worn a distinguished polonaise, the Adrienne, which was richly embroidered and trimmed with a rich fringe of silk jet and blue steel. The belt was entirely composed of jet and blue steel, in galloon pattern, and pendant on the left side was an aumonière of jet and blue steel. The bonnet was of black velvet, shirred, the only ornament being a bird of exquisite finish, placed in position with artistic skill. Rare lace at the neck and sleeves completed this truly elegant costume.

In wholly different style was a carriage toilet composed throughout of two shades of green. The back breadths were composed of broad perpendicular shirrings of the two shades alternating, between which jet galloon extended. The front breadths displayed six alternate knife plaitings of the two shades, which decreased in width as they ascended, while above was a rich apron front of black lace richly beaded. The basque was trimmed with jet galloon and beaded lace. It was the "Cushman" design, and made of the lighter shade, it presented wide facings and revers of the darker. The bonnet was felt, bound with green velvet, having also the same combined with green silk in trimming and finished with blush roses and an ostrich plume.

But in all the varieties of costumes observable in the Park yesterday the prevailing feature was jet trimming. It was thought it had "run itself into the ground," but it is still the rage. This popular trimming may be seen now upon every kind of toilet, where black is the prevailing color. One thing is certain now, that the complete costume, combined of different shades of one color and with every accessory arranged to render the whole effect perfect and harmonious, has become a sort of synonyme for lady and an evidence of modern cultivated taste. A week or two more will likely add considerably to the display of fashions in the Park.

THE PEOPLE'S GARDEN.

Lizzie and Josie on Croquet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We are two young ladies and very intimate friends for some years past. During the last four weeks we have been enjoying ourselves together in the country, and above all amusements we felt most delighted and charmed with playing prolonged games of croquet. We had, of course, the great privilege of having some gentlemen acquaintances of ours to make the game always cheerful and interesting, and we candidly tell you, Mr. Editor, that if we were denied that privilege we should certainly have felt most unhappy. It was on the very day that your first remarks on croquet playing in Central Park appeared in the HERALD that we returned to New York. Before leaving our beautiful summer retreat we discussed the subject on the veranda of the cottage. Our party then and there numbered seven—a polite old gentleman of sixty-five, three young gentlemen, an elderly old maid and the two of us. The conclusion we arrived at was that it was an outrage on the dignity and privileges of New York ladies to be prevented by any individual or commissioners from enjoying a few hours' innocent recreation in Central Park. We are not fast young ladies. The greater part of our time we spend economically in working embroidery and lace or in sketching and painting. If you should ever chance to visit us you will see for yourself. Josie has a beautiful drawing, executed by her own hand, hanging up in the parlor. It represents a neatly planted lawn, with a lovely lake in the centre and large spreading trees adjacent. The moon is rising behind the hills and two or three oxen, tired of browsing, can be seen lying on the outskirts of the lawn. A pleasant looking party of ladies and gentlemen, each with mallet in hand, seem busily engaged and very much interested in a game of croquet. So fond has Josie been of the game that the design is her own original production, and looks more like a reality than the portrayal in artistic colors of a dream or whim of the imagination. Josephine is now at work on something similar, but it will be a work of embroidery instead of painting. We both intend going to Central Park to-day with two gentlemen friends of ours, and if Mr. Ryan dares to prevent us from enjoying ourselves at a game we love so much, both for its simplicity as well as its recreative features and tendency, he shall hear from us again through your excellent journal, which might be well termed the ladies' vindicator.

LIZZIE AND JOSIE.

Our Park Keepers Should Take Lessons in Courtesy from the Custodians of Prospect Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Noticing your kind insertion of note signed by "Howard," I take the liberty of trespassing upon your time and space, if you will so permit. The management of Prospect Park is far more generous in the use of ground, as stated by "Howard," and in politeness, courtesy, and absence of the peculiar spying system so much in vogue in the Central Park. The example of the Park keepers of Prospect Park would be a good example for our Park keepers to follow. If a gentleman and lady, not being able to get away from the city during the heated term, should choose the Park, the upper part especially, to spend a pleasant hour or two, their enjoyment would be turned to ashes, and they would depart with the disagreeable feeling that our so-called citizen's Park was not a place for the people to admire scenery, or get fresh air, but a place for exhibition, and also a place created for the special purpose to afford the Park keepers an opportunity to air their insolence and spying surveillance to the fullest extent, to the annoyance of the respectable portion of the visitors, and to keep up their high reputation in that line.

TRUTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1874.

Daniel Webster's Statue and the Park Commissioners.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The action of the Park Commissioners in regard to Mr. Gordon W. Burnham's offer to erect a statue to Daniel Webster is just what might have been expected of them. The reasons they give for their refusal, while not over-courteously expressed, would no doubt have been accepted as the real ones, were it not evident that there is another, to them or the majority of them, conclusive. This reason is not far to seek, and is, I think, this:—Daniel Webster was an American and a thorough believer in American principles, and the honorable Park Commissioners have apparently decided on discouraging the erection in the Park of memorials strictly American in their character. Their refusal some years ago to allow Mr. Belmont to erect a statue to Commodore Perry, on the frivolous pretext of the relationship existing between them, and their more recent conduct in regard to the Seventh regiment memorial, higgling and haggling about the site, and finally banishing it to an obscure and seldom frequented part of the Park, while statues of Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Humboldt and others occupy prominent positions on the Mall and by the main entrance, proves this to my mind at least. Had Mr. Burnham desired a site for a statue to Robert Burns, or the late Prince Consort, or even Queen Victoria, how gladly—nay, obsequiously—would he have been awarded that very spot "dominating" all the other works of art; and with what delight would Mr. Commissioner Surface have shown it to his visitor, my Lord Dedlock—who, by the way, will cut him dead on Pall Mall next month—expatiating, meanwhile, on the ties which bind us to the mother country. Some pretend to believe that had Mr. Burnham said nothing about the site he desired for his statue, but had merely stipulated that it should be the work of a lady sculptor, ever so distant a connection of a Commissioner, the objection to Mr. Webster having been an American, a lamentable fact, would have been overlooked, and his noble form might have towered above the Terrace, where his grand countenance could ever face that airy and elegant embodiment of angelic grace, which decorates the fountain by the lake. But I am happy to state my belief that these people are mistaken, for no suspicion of self or family interest has ever touched any of the Park Commission, and I only mention their evil surmisings to rebuke them.

Trusting that the matter may be settled in a manner satisfactory alike to Mr. Burnham and the patriotic sense of the community—in other words, that his noble and most munificent gift may not be banished to the outskirts of the Park, I am, very respectfully yours,

CITIZEN.

A Location for the Webster Statue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As the proprietors of Ryan's Farm will not allow Mr. Burnham to place his Webster on the Mall, as it might frighten the sheep and spoil the flavor of the mutton, I would suggest the top of the Observatory as a proper place to put the great statesman, as he would be in full view of the keepers while fishing in the reservoir, fishing being an amusement he always took delight in; and, as this bit of preserved water is well stocked, it would be very appropriate for the artist to put a fishing pole in the hand of Daniel, with a good sized catfish in bronze swinging from the end of it.

WEST SIDER.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mlle. Di Murska appears in concert at Steinway Hall on the 24th inst.

"The School for Scandal" is underlined at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Twenty-one new operas, by Italian composers, were given in Italy last season.

Adelina Patti and Emma Albani sing at the Liverpool musical festival on the 20th inst.

Tony Pastor will give a performance next Saturday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"Foul Play" at Wood's during the week. The afternoon performance will be "The Pride of the Market."

Bijou Heron achieved a thorough success as the youngest chip of the Benoiton block in "The Fast Family."

Mr. Julius Luster succeeds Mr. Elias Schnilling, who was drowned at Long Branch, as leader of his orchestra.

Christine Nilsson sings at Norwich (England) on the 15th and 16th inst. for the benefit of the Jenny Lind Infirmary.

The San Francisco Minstrels find themselves quite at home in their new opera house, and will welcome all visitors.

Mr. John Koch's benefit at Central Park Garden on Thursday next will be signalized by one of the finest bills of the season.

"The Deluge" will be produced at Niblo's to-night. It is promised to be the grandest spectacle ever witnessed in this country.

The famous character actors, Sam Rickey and Master Barney, will make their first appearance this season at the Olympic Theatre to-night.

A grand musical festival will occupy the attention of the people of Gloucester (England) this week. New York seems to be singularly dull in this respect.

"La Princesse de Trebizonde" will replace "La Timbale d'Argent" at the Lyceum next Thursday. In the meantime Demoiselles Minelli and Aimée will change *rôles*.

Miss Bessie Darling begins her dramatic career in a piece called "Her Face Was Her Fortune." The title is at least a good one, and has the merit of being not inappropriate.

Toole appears in force to-night. He will be himself again in three of his best *roles*. Had he done this in the beginning there would not have been a moment's doubt of his unqualified success.

"Belle Lamar" will be continued at Booth's during the week. It was decided that "Venice Preserved" could keep for another week, in view of the increased popularity of Mr. Boucicault's play.

The new Strakosch Italian Opera Company has six prime donne, three tenors, two baritones and two bassos. The subscription list will be opened to the public this morning at the Academy of Music.

Emma Day appears at the Theatre Comique to-night. She has the reputation of being the best serio-comic vocalist of England. Maggie Nichols, a celebrated wire performer, appears at the same theatre.

Yesterday at St. Ann's church Miles. Corradi and Gomien sung Niedmeyer's beautiful "Ave Maria" with true artistic effect, and M. Louis Dachauer played after mass "Iceland's Millennial Hymn," with a clever introduction and *finale* of his own.

ART NOTES.

The well known numismatic cabinet of the Museum at Jena has recently been materially enriched by the presentation on the part of the Grand Duke of Saxony of the extensive collection of Chinese and Japanese coins made by Herr J. von Siebold during his prolonged residence in Japan. This unique collection, which is arranged chronologically, and extends from the year 221 B. C. to the present time, is essentially Japanese, although it contains genuine Chinese coins down to a comparatively recent period. This is owing to the singular fact that the Japanese, like some of the other nations occupying lands near the Empire of China, made use of Chinese money as their only currency.

When, in 1872, the Musée des Souverains was suppressed by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, the collection, consisting of 525 objects, which had belonged to the kings of France from the fifth century to the restoration of the Bourbons, was at once dispersed, and the specimens restored to the different museums from which they had been taken. The famous chair of Dagobert went back to the National Library, together with a number of engravings and manuscripts, among which was the letter of Marie Antoinette to Madame Elizabeth, woven upon a piece of Lyons silk. The Musée d'Artillerie received the arms, the Church of St. Denis the sacred vessels, and many other objects were given back to their original donors.

Besides the costume exhibition of the Union Centrale, an interesting collection of objects illustrating the manners and costumes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has been made in Holland, and is now being exhibited in the Town Hall of Zaandam, a quaint old town near Amsterdam, where Peter the Great resided for some time when studying the art of shipbuilding. The exhibition is reported to be exceedingly well arranged. The objects have been selected with great care and discrimination.

An exhibition of industrial art is now being held at Milan. It is reported to contain more works of ancient than of modern art. The *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* promises a review of this exhibition, which the *Chronique* affirms "abounds in inappreciable riches." France is represented at it by three splendid tapestries belonging to the King of Italy representing mythological subjects after Boncher, and the history of Don Quixote after Coypel.

THE BUFFALO RACES.

Fine Field of Horses Present—Track in Superb Condition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1874.

Considerable excitement exists here over the running races which commence next Tuesday. Experienced sportsmen present say there never was a better field of horses nominated for running races. Mr. William M. Connor, the official starter and superintendent of the meeting, says the track is in superb condition and very fast. Nearly all the horses to participate in the races are stabled at the track and the balance are expected to-morrow.

A SUNDAY PRIZE FIGHT.

Brutal Contest Between Two Jersey Roughs.

For some months past a grudge has existed between Edward Flannigan and Phil Reilly, two Jersey City roughs. About two weeks ago their friends, to settle the long standing difficulty, arranged for a fight, to take place yesterday morning. The party, numbering about thirty, landed from rowboats at Factoryville, Staten Island, about five A. M. A ring was quickly pitched and seconds chosen. Flannigan was considerably larger than his antagonist, but Reilly's friends were confident of his fighting abilities. The "first blood" was declared in favor of Reilly and "first knock down" for Flannigan. Twenty-one rounds were fought, during which both men were terribly battered. When called to time on the twenty-second round Reilly was unable to toe the mark, and after considerable wrangling the sponge was thrown up and Flannigan declared the victor.

PEDESTRIANISM.

CARMEL, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1874.

J. E. Keys, an amateur pedestrian, walked 100 miles in twenty-three hours and ten minutes on the race course at Carmel, N. Y. He commenced at thirty-one minutes past eight P. M. Friday, September 4, and ended at forty-one minutes past seven P. M. on Saturday, the 5th.

GERMANY AND AMERICA

Will the Kaiser Have a West Indian Foothold?

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH COSTA RICA

Diametrical Opposition of Foreign Policies.

THE EFFORT TO SECURE DOMINICA.

It Is Defeated by American Diplomacy Under President Grant.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF PORTO RICO.

Monroe Doctrine and Grant Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1874.

In view of the policy inaugurated by the North German Confederation as early as 1868 of requiring a foothold on the American Continent, for the establishment of a depot and naval station, the recent statement concerning the alleged proposed annexation of Porto Rico to the German Empire and the establishment of a German colony on Spanish-American soil does not appear so absurd as Secretary Fish would have the world believe. It has already become a serious question whether the North German Empire intends to follow the plan laid out of enlarging her possessions, so plainly made known prior to the Franco-Prussian war. That such was the intention the archives of our State Department plainly show; for, in spite of the Monroe doctrine, on two occasions, both before and since the administration of President Grant, our State papers reveal that it was the aim of Germany to get a foothold in the West Indies.

The Monroe doctrine was quite as well understood by Germany before the inauguration of General Grant as it has been since that event; and notwithstanding the plain declaration in his first message to Congress, December 6, 1869, that the colonial possessions of Spain could not be regarded as subject to transfer from one European Power to another, or the other declaration made in the message of December, 1870, that the acquisition of St. Domingo was an adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and ought to be agreed to by the Senate, to prevent the people of St. Domingo from looking for foreign support, Germany did not cease her efforts, and seemingly ignored the existence of the Monroe doctrine. According to our diplomatic correspondence and a message of President Grant Germany has been anxious to secure the Bay of Limon, in Costa Rica, and the Bay of Samana, St. Domingo, for the benefit of her people and her navy. Of the truth of the first statement the following diplomatic correspondence will show:—

[No. 9.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, May 8, 1868. }

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith copies and translations of the correspondence relative to the visit of the Prussian steam sloop-of-war Augusta to the bay of Limon and its object. The documents consist of the letter of Captain Kinderling to the Prussian Consul residing here, with translation; the letter of the Consul to the Costa Rica government, with translation; the reply of Secretary Volio, with translation, and my letter to the Secretary soliciting copies, with translation, of his reply. The documents fully explain themselves.

I submit this correspondence without remark, merely observing that the refusal to accede to the solicitation so flatteringly presented may be accounted for by the pointed allusion to the Monroe doctrine, the principles of which are declared to be "acknowledged by all America," which is sufficiently significant.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. MORRELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I deem it proper to advise our representatives in the other Central American States of this affair by this mail, and by the next will send them copies of the correspondence. Respectfully,
A. M.

CAPTAIN KINDERLING TO MR. LAHMAN.

[Translation.]

SAN JOSE, April 20, 1868.

HONORED SIR—I have the honor to make the following communication:—

Among other instructions given me by His Majesty's Admiralty, all of which contemplate the protection of North German commerce of His Majesty the King of Prussia's North German subjects, is also that of examining the port of Limon, on the coast of the Republic of Costa Rica, in order to ascertain if it possesses all those requisites His Majesty's government may deem desirable to establish there a depot for their West India naval station. This has been the motive of my visit to Limon, which port I have surveyed minutely, reconnoitring also its environs; nor did I hesitate to go up to the interior and across the whole country, so as to obtain all necessary information, since a port is useless without the possibility of communicating with the interior. The result of my investigation is, on the whole, favorable to the object in view. It is true the bay of Limon at present is nothing more than a roadstead, partially sheltered by a point of land, a coral reef and a small island; however, its condition is, altogether, such that, with a comparatively small outlay, it can be turned into a good port—far better, for instance, than Colon (Aspinwall), the present intermedium of the whole transit between the two oceans. Neither is there, for the time being, a road between Limon and the interior. A dense forest, lofty mountains and many small rivers still divide the Atlantic coast from the cultivated part of the country. Still as I crossed this region I became satisfied that it was an easy matter to open a road from the higher table lands to the coast, inasmuch as the greatest difficulty—crossing the mountains—is already overcome. All the part of the road already made is graded on nearly an equal level, winding gradually down the slopes of the hills; almost the only part wanting is the part which crosses the forest, where the only labor will be to clear away the wood by felling and burning the trees.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration I cannot but recommend to His Majesty's government the bay of Limon as a proper place for erecting a depot.

But an immediate consequence of my instructions and mission, and a duty to be necessarily derived from them, is that of securing if possible, to His Majesty's government, the means of subsequent negotiation; for otherwise, my reports, however favorable, would be illusive and useless. My motive for expressing this opinion is that I am perfectly aware at this very moment, an effort is being to secure to other parties the use of the port of Limon, under one pretence or another.

Therefore, I claim your good offices as the representative of Prussia, in order to present to this supreme government a request that they will agree to consider themselves, as bound, with regard to the port of Limon, for a term of six months, from the 1st of June next, in this sense that they will not consent to make any contract with any foreign government or private company before the expiration of the term specified, viz., December 1, next.

I need not dwell on the advantages Costa Rica must derive from a more intimate connection with Prussia, these being perfectly understood by the supreme government. I shall also strictly abstain from taking any political view of the question; for a formal treaty can only be agreed to with some diplomatic representative of the North German Confederacy invested with full powers for this purpose.

It is hardly probable any formal objection will be raised against my request, since I present it through your medium, Mr. Consul; and, as I have stated before, it must be considered as agreeing with my instructions and a necessary consequence of the same.

I would respectfully beg you to communicate this note to Don Julian Volio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and remain, Mr. Consul, your most obedient servant.

KINDERLING,
Captain Commanding His Majesty's sloop-of-war Augusta.

J. FREDR. LAHMAN, Esq., His Majesty the King of Prussia's Consul.

MR. LAHMAN TO SENOR VOLIO.

[Translation.]

CONSULATE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA, }
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 1, 1868. }

HONORED SIR—His Majesty the King of Prussia's steam sloop of war Augusta cast anchor in the Bay of Limon on the 10th of April last. Her commander, Captain Kinderling, R. N., has received various instructions from the Admiralty of the North German Confederacy, and, among others, that of visiting the coasts of the Caribbean sea in search of some port whose situation and conditions might be turned to account as a depot and station for the North German Navy, it being the intention of his government to establish several naval depots and stations in different parts of the world, and one of these in the sea of the Antilles. This government having kindly invited Captain Kinderling, he is now in this capital, as you are aware. He has found the bay and port of Limon very well adapted to the object in view; and, taking into consideration the geographical situation of Costa Rica, the peaceable character and industry of her inhabitants, the circumstance of a road having been planned and even begun leading from the interior to said bay, and, finally, the prosperous future such advantages must secure to the country, he considers himself justified in recommending to his government the port above mentioned, and also the expediency of negotiating with the supreme government of Costa Rica for a grant in said port.

Captain Kinderling considers all the surveys and all the trouble he has taken would be thrown away if he did not succeed in obtaining from the supreme government of Costa Rica the assurance that they will not bind themselves to any other government, company or private party for the use of said port, with the object above specified, until his report reaches Berlin, when his government will weigh and consider the reasons he adduces, and will, in all probability, be prompted by them to open negotiations with Costa Rica for a grant of said port for the purpose of establishing there a naval depot and station.

I have the honor to inclose the original communication directed to me by Captain Kinderling, who commissions me to ask your kind mediation in obtaining from the supreme government of Costa Rica a term of six months from the 1st of June next, to insure sufficient time for receiving and despatching and receiving a reply to his reports to his government about Port Limon and Costa Rica generally, it being understood that during the term mentioned the government of Costa Rica will bind itself not to enter into any engagement respecting Port Limon, as far as concerns the use it is intended to make of it as a depot and station for the navy of the North German Confederacy.

I hardly need expatiate upon the advantages Costa Rica would derive from a treaty such as the one in view, for you, Mr. Minister, are better able than myself to appreciate them fully. For the present I shall, therefore, remain satisfied with requesting your best interest in obtaining from the supreme government the terms required, and improve this opportunity to subscribe myself, Mr. Minister, your humble servant,

J. FREDR. LAHMAN, Consul.

Hon. DON JULIAN VOLIO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, San Jose.

SENOR VOLIO TO MR LAHMAN.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSE, May 6 1868.

SIR—I have given due consideration to your esteemed despatch of the 1st inst., in which you are pleased to communicate the result of the surveys made by Captain Kinderling, commanding His Prussian Majesty's sloop-of-war Augusta, in the Bay of Limon, on the Atlantic coast of this Republic, in order to ascertain whether said port unites all those conditions which may appear desirable to His Majesty's government for establishing there the depot for their West India naval station. You, at the same time, request that this government should consent to enter into no arrangements, either with any foreign government or private company, with respect to the Bay of Limon for six months, dated from June 1, 1868, in order to secure time sufficient for a commission of the North German Confederacy, invested with full powers, to come here and negotiate for a concession in said port. I am instructed by the President of the Republic to answer that although Costa Rica would most assuredly derive great material advantages from the establishment of a naval station in any of her ports, principally on her north coast, still her traditional policy, agreeing with those principles acknowledged by all America, and, above all, with the peculiar circumstances of her situation, forbids her to make any special concessions to any government whatever, however great her sympathy for the same, and however secured her political independence and autonomy may be.

In our present condition any deviation from the inflexible rule we have bound ourselves to follow—viz., to grant equally to all nations that honor us with their friendship, without distinction or privilege of any kind, such advantages as they justly demand both for their commerce and countrymen, would create complications we must avoid, even at the expense of delaying that progress we so anxiously covet.

Such being the case, there is no danger of this government granting any exclusive privilege to any other government, neither during the six months you demand nor within a longer period, whatever the advantages tendered in return. But as the spirit of private enterprise in Prussia might need for its development either the use of the bay of Limon, or of part of the public lands, or of some navigable river in this country, nothing prevents that during the term of six months asked by Captain Kinderling, should some private company be formed with the object of improving the port, or building a road to the interior, or some other work useful to this Republic, with the assurance that if the conditions set forth are accepted all lawful privileges required shall be granted, and, in the meantime, this government will consider itself bound to negotiate with no other company during said term of six months.

Trusting that my answer will prove satisfactory to you, I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

J. VOLIO.

J. FREDR. LAHMAN, Prussian Consul, San Jose.

But what follows of this correspondence is remarkable. The reply of Señor Volio is dated May 6, and on the same day the American Minister, who must have enjoyed unusual privileges in knowing what was being diplomatically conducted, addressed the following letter to the Costa Rican Secretary of State:—

LETTER OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
SAN JOSE, May 6, 1868. }

SIR—I would respectfully solicit copies of the correspondence between the Prussian Consul and this government in relation to the proposed establishment of a naval station by the North German Confederation in the Bay of Limon, for the purpose of transmitting the same to the State Department of the United States. Please accept, Mr. Secretary, the assurance of my high consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. MONELL,
Acting Consul in Charge of Legation.

The inquiry is naturally raised. How did our humble representative know what had been going on if some member of the government did not inform him, or unless he had been consulted as to the Monroe doctrine? Your correspondent was informed by a gentleman who knew whereof he spoke that Mr. Monell undoubtedly framed the reply of Volio to the request of German consul, and this statement is based upon unpublished documents at the State Department. On the 8th of May, two days after the request was made, Señor Volio complied with Consul Monell's request, and he took occasion to say that he was free to make of the correspondence such use as he might deem proper.

This for a time only interrupted

THE EFFORT OF GERMANY

to secure a suitable naval station in the West Indies. The interference of the Monroe doctrine was noted in the report of Captain Kinderling to his government, as well as the influence of our Consul at San José with the Costa Rican authorities. At that time St. Domingo was harassed with interior troubles, and, having an independence which she could not well sustain without foreign aid, the attention of her people was turned to the United States. In December, 1868, President Johnson, in his last message to Congress, called attention to the deplorable condition of affairs on the island of St. Domingo, and recommended the annexation of the island, taking both republics—Hayti and Dominica. When this became known Germany at once instituted measures to secure, if possible, the protection of at least Dominica, and had, in a more quiet way than was pursued with Costa Rica, sent out agents to ascertain what amount of responsibility would devolve upon Germany in the event of the acceptance of a portion of the territory. Meanwhile it was represented to our government that the proposition of the President of the Costa Rican government, for the Germans to form a private company was being strenuously urged upon the German government; and our Consul informed the State Department, that in the event the company was formed, it need be no cause of dissatisfaction to the United States, for the clause in Mr. Volio's letter "if the conditions set forth are acceptable," covered a wide ground; and such a company, unless its members should become naturalized citizens of Costa Rica, would be on no other footing than all other foreigners.

The few months remaining of President Johnson's administration made it impracticable to begin the task of winning this Black Republic. President Grant, however, had hardly become familiar with his new habitation than there came an envoy from Baez with the pitiful story of Dominica's condition, and the report that emissaries of the North German Empire were using every influence at their command to get the most favorable concessions from the Dominican government on behalf of their commercial interests, and which really meant eventually the protection of the island and the establishment of a naval station at Samana. No sooner had the first visitor departed than Fabens arrived and persuaded the President that, unless the United States took the matter in hand promptly, the poverty and weakness of the Dominican government would compel her to accept the protection and aid of Germany, whose citizens monopolized the principal trade of the island. Of what followed the country is familiar. Four months after Grant was inaugurated, in July, 1869, General Babcock left New York for St. Domingo as the special agent of the State Department, with full instructions, and among them the following:—

Inquiry should also be made as to whether any other foreign Power may be seeking to obtain possession of any part of that country.

The result of which inquiry is apparent in the fourth section of the protocol agreed upon by General Babcock and M. Gautier, the Dominican Secretary of State, as follows:—

In either case the United States will guarantee the safety of the country and of the government against every foreign aggression or machination, in order that the present Cabinet may carry into effect the obligation which it contracts, to obtain from the people the expression of the national consent, which will necessarily have to be carried into effect within four months from the acceptance of the idea of annexation by President Grant.

Thus for the second time American diplomacy checked the course of Germany westward.

In his message to Congress in December, 1870, after regretting the rejection of the Treaty of Annexation at the previous session of Congress, he said:—

I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting, as a part of its territory, the Island of St. Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations in the Bay of Samana.

The President recognized that the Dominicans were not capable of maintaining themselves, and thought the acquisition of St. Domingo would not only be an adherence to the Monroe doctrine, but a measure of national protection. In that message, however, the President did not reveal the whole truth, but it was reserved for the message which accompanied the report of the Commissioners sent out in 1871 to examine and report upon the condition of the island, &c. In that message, dated April 5, 1871, he says, by way of preface, that in entering upon the duties of President, while he did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions, though he believed that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire Continent, yet he says:—

I believed further that we should not permit any independent government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under a European Power.

Now it may be true that the President did entertain such sentiments when he entered upon the duties of the office, but it is equally true that he did not mention them when he wrote his first message to Congress (for reasons hereafter given), for on the subject of the Monroe doctrine all he said applied directly to Spanish and other European possessions, for I quote the only paragraph on the subject in that message:—

The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this Continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find their interest in terminating those relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent Powers—members of the family of nations. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European Power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases they are to become independent Powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control in the determination of their future condition and relation with other Powers.

This, by the way, is not regarded as Monroe doctrine, but Grant doctrine, by the diplomatic corps at Washington. At the time that paragraph was written General Babcock had made his report, the Treaty of Annexation had been drawn up and the agreement closed so far as it was in the power of the State Department to do so. The President was in full possession of all the facts relative to foreign intrigue, prominent among which was the one referred to in his message accompanying the report of the St. Domingo Commissioners and already quoted, that—

We should not permit any independent government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under a European Power.

Though all these important facts were in his possession, the inviolable secrecy pledged in the protocol prevented the President from alluding to the subject in his first annual message to Congress. Moreover, General Babcock had been charged to keep the character of all his movements and acts as secret as possible. Nor did the President fully unveil his motives in the annual message of 1870; but in his message of April 5, 1871, the President says:—

Soon after my inauguration as President I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez with a proposition to annex the Republic of St. Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people and their character and habits, about as they have been described by the Commissioners, whose report accompanies this message. He stated, further, that, being weak in numbers and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of lack of protection for their accumulations, and that, if not accepted by the United States—with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation—they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply and gave no indication of what I thought of the proposition. In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from St. Domingo, who made the same representation and was received in like manner.

In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe doctrine, I believed I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the government and inhabitants of the Republic of St. Domingo in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances, I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal I might in the future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests and the utter disregard of the welfare of a downtrodden race, praying for the blessings of a free and strong government and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry.

It is pertinent at this point to ask what led the President, in addressing Congress for the first time, to declare that Spanish and other European Powers could no longer regard their American dependencies as subject to transfer from one European Power to another. That passage in the message was not without significance to at least two European nations, and what led the President to speak of it is summed up in a word, and that word, "Germany;" and though he mentions Spain first, by reason of her larger colonial possessions in America, the sentiment was uttered to meet another proposition of a similar character to that of Porto Rico. When the subject becomes the topic of diplomatic controversy will be the proper time to explain the origin of the new doctrine of national rights.

On the evidence, then, of Captain Kinderling's instructions and the diplomatic correspondence which followed, it is established that after the Austrian-Prussian war Germany did seek to gain

THE CESSION OF IMPORTANT TERRITORY

on the American Continent for a depot and naval station, and by the messages of the President it is also established that the second effort, after the Franco-Prussian war, was more sagacious and bolder than the first, and that in both instances it was American diplomacy which prevented Germany from carrying into effect her intention. In regard to St. Domingo the Commissioners reported that the most important commerce of the island—the tobacco trade—was carried on mainly by Germans and the new German Empire, and that to such an extent had this tendency developed itself that the tobacco trade was rapidly becoming a German monopoly. The Commissioners found the number of German subjects in important business operations and agencies on the north side of the island to exceed those of any other foreign Power, and their influence was extending steadily up into the great central districts. So, too, the examination of witnesses before the commission revealed the fact that while annexation with Spain, France or England was possible, yet in regard to the attempt of any European Power to form relations looking to annexation of St. Domingo, it was ascertained that the North German Confederation had taken such steps in regard to the commerce of the island generally, and particularly in relation to the port and town of Samana, as to cause much excitement on the island.

The same obligation which the United States assumed to protect the island from every foreign aggression or machination compelled Baez to do all in his power to check the advances of the German agents. So when our Commissioners were examining the special agent of the Dominican government at Samana, they elicited the fact that though Mr. Pon was duly accredited as the German Consul and was a citizen of St. Domingo, yet he had not received his exequater, for the Dominican government had its own reasons for not receiving him in the capacity of Prussian Consul.

What Consul Lahman was authorized to do at San José on behalf of the acquisition of the bay and port of Limon, Consul Pon could not do in St. Domingo, because the latter government refused to recognize him. I say the second step of Germany was bolder than the first, because in the very teeth of the Monroe doctrine; for was not Germany attempting in a covert way to take advantage of the weakness of an independent government on the American Continent? and had Germany succeeded in taking advantage of the Dominican's condition before the United States interposed, what the result would have been it is useless now to conjecture. The fact, nevertheless, remains the same.

After all this, does the statement of

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF PORTO RICO

temporarily or definitively to Germany look so absurd as Secretary Fish says it does? Is not Germany stronger to-day than four years ago, and if a West India naval station was desirable in 1868, is it not more so to-day with an increased navy and an increasing commercial marine? And what was proposed according to the confidential information of the *Freeman's Journal*:—

The Spanish government agrees to cede to the government of the German Empire by a provisional title, but one that may become perpetual, the island of Porto Rico, in whole or in part.

What more did Germany ask of Costa Rica than a part of her territory or of St. Domingo than a part of it? If Spain is willing to give what the Monroe doctrine prevented, the quarrel then would be with both Spain and Germany, and as it is evident that the influence of American diplomacy has twice interfered with Germany's aspirations what more reasonable than to suppose that the third effort would be so guarded as to put it beyond the reach of our diplomats. It will also be borne in mind that it was not Germany but Spain that wanted to know what position the American government would take in the event of the cession of Porto Rico temporarily or definitively to the government of His Majesty the Emperor.

If nothing else would give credence to the story of the intended cession of Porto Rico, that alone entitles it to the gravest consideration; for was it not the action of the allied Powers of Europe in taking advantage of the internal condition of Spain that led to the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine, though that doctrine can in no way be applicable to the peaceful acquisition by Germany of Porto Rico? The declaration goes that the overtures of Germany to Spain were honorable and acceptable. Though the European Powers have recognized the Monroe doctrine, and Germany has in two instances respected it, yet none of the Continental Powers have as yet given in their adherence to the Grant doctrine, expressed in his first annual message about the transfer of Spanish colonial possessions to another European Power. Then what more proper for Spain to do than to seek in an authoritative manner to know:—

What position the American government would take in the event of the cession of an isle of Porto Rico, temporarily or definitively, to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor.

I repeat, the European nations do not construe the message of President Monroe as forbidding the transfer of their possessions in this hemisphere from one to another, and as President Grant has taken an advanced step it is the right of Spain to know what the United States would do if the President is to be sustained. It was this information Admiral Polo refused to ask. Spain and Germany both await the answer. The successor of Admiral Polo will present his credentials so soon as the President returns to Washington, and Señor Mantilla, it is stated, will, in accordance with his instructions, ask if the United States proposes to dictate to independent European nations what must be done with their American colonial possessions. The inquiry, it is understood, will not necessarily apply to Porto Rico any more than to Cuba, but that it is desirable that there should be an amicable understanding upon the subject. Whether this indicates that Spain is willing to give Germany a part of the island of Porto Rico as a naval station I cannot now say. In the event the State Department adopts and adheres to the doctrine laid down in the message of 1869, which I have designated as the "Grant doctrine," it will be construed as a determination on the part of this government not to allow Germany to have even a depot or naval station in American waters. And this doctrine extended applies to Great Britain, France, Denmark and Spain, and if the concession is made of any portion of Porto Rico Germany, too, will be arrayed against it. Will this "Grant doctrine," which involves the question of dictatorship, be acquiesced in by the European nations? If the issue is made who can predict the end? It is then a momentous question whether Germany is resolved to have a foothold in the sea of the Antilles.

THE RETURN OF THE YACHT NETTIE.

The yacht Nettie, of the New York Yacht Club, Captain Horace T. Comstock, arrived Thursday afternoon from a cruise of seventy-seven days, from Halifax around the coast of Nova Scotia, through the Gut of Canso, Cape Breton, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Gaspé and the mouth of the River St. Lawrence. The Nettie has sailed in a direct line over 1,000 miles, and went further north than any American yacht, except the Palmer, of the New York Yacht Club. Rev. George H. Hepworth, the owner of the Nettie and pastor of the Church of the Disciples in this city, who sailed the entire cruise in the yacht, also Mr. A. C. Arnold, his assistant, and George E. W. Stivers, and E. S. Butler, of New York, and A. A. Ramsey and son, of Boston, formed the company. They have visited all the principal places on the seaboard of the New England States, Nova Scotia and other places. The Nettie has experienced some very rough weather, split her sails and lost one boat; but during these trying times has behaved herself nobly. Her record for sailing stands first rate, never in a single case having fallen in with a vessel that outsailed her; and in her run from Portland to Halifax, in forty hours, the regular steamer only beat her four hours, while her trip from Canso to Halifax in one night is said to be the quickest time on record. Mr. Hepworth and all have enjoyed the trip very much, and now return to work for the fall and winter.

ICELAND.

Dr. Hayes in the Valley of the Geysers.

A Hundred Boiling, Bubbling, Bottomless Springs.

THE TERRIBLE HRAFNA GJA.

The Dreary Desolation of the Lava Lands.

THINGVALLA LAKE.

A Glimpse of the Great Volcano, Hecla.

AT THE GEYSERS, Iceland, August 5, 1874.

Here I am at last in the very midst of this great nest of bubbling fountains of boiling water, which I first saw pictured in my school days' geography book, and which have been to me a wonder ever since, and are, now that I have seen them, more a wonder than ever. A hundred jets of steam are rising in the air all round me like so many columns of smoke from as many piles of burning brushwood. A hundred holes of various sizes are in the earth, and looking down into them through the rising steam one sees a great bubbling, boiling spring that seems to be bottomless. From many of them water from time to time pours over the brim and runs away in boiling rivulets, above which clouds of steam are ever rising; steam hisses out through fissures in the rock, through the soft turf, through seething pools of mud, and over a marsh a quarter of a mile distant a veil of mist is seen rising and floating away, to be melted in the tender sunshine. For the day is lovely past all description, and, weary from our two days' journey of not less than ninety miles over the worst of roads, on horseback, to which few of us have been of late accustomed, we enjoy our repose on the grassy slope overlooking the valley of the hot fountains, and write, and sketch, and wonder, and admire. The air is clear, as it rarely is in Iceland.

THE VALLEY OF THE GEYSERS.

The outlines of the mountains are sharply defined against the clear, pearly sky, and even the snow peaks can be discerned in all their varied forms through eighty miles of distance. As I look away to the southeast great Hecla looms above a range of purple hills, the position of its immense crater distinctly marked in a depression of the cap of snow. I am looking directly across the steaming plain of the Geysers that stretches away beyond through miles and miles of soft green, and through which meander silvery branches of the Hvita, or White River. The scene is too grand and wonderful for pen or pencil. The sunlight glow on Hecla surpasses anything I have ever seen. Occasionally a delicate current of warm air touches it, and, chilled by the cold ice and snow, a light vapor for a few moments floats away from its highest point, creating the impression that a stream of smoke is issuing from it. But this happens rarely, and the great mountain seems to float in the sky as a light-some cloud, glorious and luminous and vast. Behind me is the level, white summit of the Lång Jökull; nearer rises the great sharp, snow-streaked Bläfell, whose marvellously rich hue reveals at once the meaning of its name; while between this and Hecla, with the same dark foreground which frames and intensifies the glow of the famed volcanic mountain, rise peak on peak of the great Arnarfello, which is the very central crest and heart of Iceland. It is a picture for a painter to linger over; it is a picture for a poet to dream of all his life, and one which I cannot better describe further than by saying that it was simply glorious. A poet (Bayard Taylor) sits now by me on the green, and I find myself wondering if his fancy and intense sympathy with nature are not, even while I write, rearing up some wonderful poetic fabric worthy of the marvellous forces that have been and still are at work in the earth beneath and around us, and worthy, too, of his comprehensive intellect and subtle qualities of thought.

MOUNT HECLA.

Hecla in itself, that is in form, is not at all picturesque. There was nothing in it to interest the fancy but the glow of sunlight on its cap of snow. It is simply a long ridge standing broadside to the northwest and southeast, and is only remarkable in outline when seen from the northeast or southwest, when the sharp ridge comes out like a peak against the sky.

I learn that the ascent of it is not difficult, and it has been already reached this year by Dr. Leitner, whom I have had the pleasure of meeting on board the Albion and again at the King's dinner, at Reikiavik. From the Geysers to its foot is a good two days' journey. One may go on horses to the little hamlet of Næfrholt, a good way up the side of a spur that it sends out to the west, from whence, after refreshing one's self with a night's sleep, the crater may be reached without difficulty or danger in five hours. This year the summit is more than ordinarily covered with snow. The season has been unusually backward and chilly, and there are very few dark patches to be seen near the crest. Usually, as I am told, the crest is almost clear of snow before August, and therefore Hecla has failed to be dignified by the name of Jökull, which means snow mountain, or at least a mountain always white. It is a simple Fell, or rocky waste.

REGIONS OF PERPETUAL SNOW.

First in importance of these Jökulls is the Vatna, which occupies an immense space of several thousand square miles in the southeast part of the island, which has never been explored. I was told in Reikiavik that an English party of four enthusiastic Alpine climbers have gone there this season, supplied with every appliance, in the shape of Alpine guides, ropes, ladders, spiked staffs and spiked boots, to do what has been hitherto regarded as impossible; but whether or not they have succeeded in breaking their necks remains to be reported. I sincerely hope they may come out safe and sound, for the region is one of great interest both in an artistic and scientific point of view, and may they live to tell of it.

One thing I must not forget to mention before quitting the description of this scene from the Geysers. It is the surprising richness of coloring in the landscape. Surprising, because I had read quite the contrary, and my friend Mr. Bryce, who crossed over Iceland last year, had told me that everything to the artistic eye was unattractive and monotonous. This is doubtless in general quite true, for fog or rain is the prevailing condition of an Iceland summer. On this day, however, the air was remarkably transparent, and there was no color in the landscape wanting to delight the artist's eye. The most delicate violets, the loveliest purple, the richest gray were all from time to time conspicuous, and there has been throughout the day a glow on mountain, hill and dale that is truly charming.

THE KING'S STAY AT THINGVALLA.

But how did I get here? the reader may well ask, since I have broken off my narrative by this description of the day. The narration left our party eating breakfast at Thingvalla. We had resolved not to allow the King to go before us. But right well he may have been pleased to go anywhere, for they tell me he had a miserable night of it at Thingvalla, and I fancy he was much like everybody. It is all very well for one accustomed to it to ride a horse forty miles a day, but none of us had done so for a long while, and I doubt whether the King ever had, although he has the reputation of being a crack horseman. He could not sleep at all in his cheerless tent, and went wandering about nearly all night, as I did, and finally brought up on the floor of the church, which he ought to have had the privilege of doing by courtesy in the beginning, and would have had but for the fact that a party of some sort had got there before him and engaged it. And they really seemed pleased with the idea that they could keep a king from the only dry place in all Thingvalla. But somehow or other he got in as any other mortal might and got a nap, and, no doubt much disgusted, ordered everybody up at an unusually early hour and marched off for the Geysers with his enormous cavalcade.

We were far enough ahead of him to be out of his way. Even when we halted at the middle of the march for lunch and to give the ponies a chance to graze he did not overtake us. A few scattering horses only were seen as we mounted to ride away.

THE VALLEY PRIMEVAL.

The day was a most enjoyable one. Although the night had been chilly and damp, the day was sunny and warm, and the scenery was infinitely finer than on the previous day. First, we made our way along the banks of the Oxara River for a mile, and then, leaving this, started off directly to cross the Thingvalla plain. It was a very dreary ride. About a mile from the Oxara we came upon a little farm, but otherwise there were no signs of life, except as we now and then heard the mournful call of the wimble or the plaintive cry of the plover, and sometimes caught sight of them. The party, however, was in so great a hurry—especially the guides—to get ahead and keep the spare horses from mixing with the King's, that, without risk of being left behind altogether, we had very little chance for sport. Yet Mr. G. managed to bag a brace or so of birds while I held his pony, and then we galloped on after the party, and did not try our luck again until we had come near our noonday halting place, when we discovered numerous flocks of plover and secured enough for a hearty meal all round. But to go back to

THE CHASMS IN THE LAVA BEDS.

We crossed the Thingvalla plain by a most circuitous route in about two hours, and, mounting an acclivity at an angle of about forty-five degrees, crossed the Hrafna Gja at the only place where it is passable to man or beast. And it is scarcely less wild and wonderful than its sister, the more famous Almana Gja on the other side. The great yawning rift is in places almost as it was when the crack in the lava first occurred, but in other places the lofty walls have broken down and the piles of detached fragments, sometimes almost bridging the rift, tell of the influences of time in its steady work of decay and change.

A MOUNTAIN GIRDLED LAKE.

Once over the rift and at the summit of the plain which stretches away for many miles I paused a little while to view the scene. It was indeed a wonderful picture. To the left, mirroring as if it were a silver table the clear blue sky, lay the beautiful, mountain girdled Thingvalla Lake; above it, clothed in shadow towered the dark Vellankalla; before me stretched the Thingvalla plain, which we had crossed, clothed here and there with verdure, with what are here called forests—mere clumps of dwarf birches peeping up occasionally; beyond rose the majestic Almana Gja, over which, as a silver thread, could be plainly seen the Oxara waterfall, while away beyond to the right rose the dark-crested Armannsfell and the snow-capped Skjaldbreith and the purple Hlöthufell. It is one of the pictures I have seen to-day not easily forgotten.

THE LAVA PLAIN.

The lava plain, which we crossed after leaving the Hrafna Gja, is even more desolate and dreary than that which we crossed on approaching the Almana Gja. One farm house only did we see, and that quite near the gja. The plains presented a most singular scene. The lava had in many places wasted away with time, leaving only rough hummocks here and there, which in multitude though not in picturesqueness, may be best compared to stumps in a vast clearing, embracing many thousands of acres. For miles and miles we wound around among these lava hummocks without seeing a single trace of vegetation except some tufts of grass and patches of stonecrop and green moss. Then we wound about the base of a great mountain and came down into

A LITTLE GREEN VALLEY.

The outline of the mountain, as seen from this valley, is exceedingly picturesque and grand. I fell behind the party long enough to make a hasty sketch of it, and long enough also to inspect a remarkable cave at its base. From this valley we crossed a series of low ridges, and these opened before us the valley of Laugardalr, where we halted for lunch and to bait the ponies.

I. I. HAYES.

ESSEX MARKET COURT.

Robbed When Asleep.

Before Judge Bixby.

John Kennedy, a lad of sixteen, residing at No. 197 Hester street, was intrusted by his mother with the sum of $53 wherewith to purchase clothing for himself and a younger brother. Kennedy, who had probably imbibed some beverage of a soporific character, fell asleep in a hallway on Saturday night, and, while slumbering, was robbed of his money. He informed the police and suspicion fell upon another boy named Thomas Hicks, who was accordingly arrested by Officer Stack, of the Seventh precinct. The principal witness is one Frank Park, who received $15 from Hicks as "hush money." Park was sent to the House of Detention and Hicks was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Alleged Assassin Arrested.

Yesterday Officer Cooney, of the Seventeenth precinct, arrested John Reddy, charged with stabbing Michael Mooney. Judge Bixby committed him to await the result of the victim's injuries.

Caught in the Act.

A man named John Petzel was brought before Judge Bixby yesterday charged with burglary on the premises of Joseph P. Pettit, of No. 49 avenue C. He was arrested while endeavoring to carry off four brass cocks, 100 pounds of solder and a coat, worth in all $34. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT.

One Phase of Misdemeanor.

Before Judge Smith.

Charles Kopf, lately the keeper of a lager beer saloon at No. 189 Bowery, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail to answer a charge of misdemeanor. It is alleged that Kopf obtained from Martin Schwaner, brewer, of West Fifty-seventh street, lager beer of the value of $4,000, to secure the payment of which he gave complainant a mortgage on the furniture and fixtures of the establishment. He then, it is alleged, surreptitiously conveyed the mortgaged property from the premises named and endeavored to dispose of it.

A Mystery Gradually Clearing Up.

Officer Ferris, of the Twenty-first precinct, yesterday brought to court a man giving the name of Bryant Lawrence to answer a charge of complicity in the robbery and attempted murder of Mr. William L. Herbert, of Louisville, Ky. It will be remembered that Mr. Herbert a few mornings ago was picked up in Twenty-ninth street, by the police of the Twenty-first precinct, in an almost insensible condition from wounds on the head, and through the stupidity of a sergeant was arraigned at this court on a charge of intoxication. Here his true condition was discovered and the wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he still remains. Two women were a day or two afterward arrested for the crime, but the confession of Lawrence to the officer that he and another man were guilty of the assault resulted in their release. Lawrence was committed to await the recovery of Mr. Herbert, who is now rapidly convalescing.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Gross—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 5499, 5520, 5521, 5524, 5527, 5529, 5531, 5538, 5539, 5540, 5541, 5547, 5551, 5554, 5557. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 1565, 5456, 5458, 5464, 5465, 5467, 5469, 5472, 5473, 5474, 5482, 5485, 5490, 5497, 5498. Part 3—Held by Judge McAdam—Court opens at ten A. M.—The calendar for to-day and to-morrow in this part is composed exclusively of cases marked over to September from previous terms.—Nos. 5238, 5252, 5260, 5269, 5306, 5225, 5203, 5623, 5717, 3571, 3433, 5774, 5800, 5420, 5421, 5183, 5273, 5278, 5280, 5281, 5837, 5838, 5726, 5714, 5780, 5608, 5683, 5749, 5621, 5613, 5721, 5690, 5348, 5310, 4306, 5706, 5423, 5879, 5426, 5432, 5400, 5401, 5399, 5388, 5369, 5397, 5361, 5365, 4913, 5662.

MASONIC INAUGURATION.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars, Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master of the State of New York, Commander, will inaugurate the asylum which was completed Saturday night in the new Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, to-night. The room has been elegantly fitted up, and among the useful adornments is a rich toned organ. After the ceremonies the Commandery will be entertained at a banquet by Mr. H. H. Brockway in the magnificent banqueting hall of the Temple. Many of the distinguished Masons of the State are expected to be present.

SLAUGHTER OF THE CURS.

Review of the Season's Work at the Dog Pound.

Five Thousand Vagabond Canines Put to Death and Five Hundred Redeemed by Their Masters.

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON."

It will be interesting just now to take a survey of the subject of dogs and to estimate the chances of being bitten hereafter in this city. Through the summer everybody had a feverish dread of hydrophobia, which lessens in proportion to the approach of the winter. The sentiment of fear is so small now that the myriad dogs of Constantinople might frolic in our streets without exciting any remark, except from the professional dog catchers, who would fall on the joyous curs, foredoomed by Alderman Morris, like the wolf on the lamb. The fell ordinance against the curs has now been in operation for three months, and during that time the choking of vagabond canines has gone on pitilessly. The streets present evidence that the ordinance has been effective, and through some of them enticing dog catchers pass sadly, without bagging a canine. These are the impecunious dog catchers. The wealthier members of their craft, however, scour the city in wagons, and aver, with profane emphasis, that for every dog destroyed ten of his kind appear immediately. The dog catcher, however, is unapt with logic; and, when he makes this remark with a view to be continued in his occupation, he fails to see that, if his assertion were true, it would be better for the city to stop choking the canines present rather than invoke a flood of their brethren. Better testimony as to the

EFFECT OF THE ORDINANCE

is offered by the appearance of the dogs which are now brought to the pound. When the crusade opened the old pound in Thirty-seventh street was filled with dogs of most scoundrelly aspect. "Blood will tell" and did tell against them. Not an ounce of pure blood ran in their veins. Scurf-crusted, made hairless by mange, maimed by the stones cast by their ill-favored captors, and, scarred in face and fortune, when they came to be tied in the pound every one who saw them could say with the punning Launce, "It is no matter if the ty'd were lost; for it is the unkindest ty'd that ever any man ty'd." What Goldsmith wrote of "Poor Ned Purdon" might have been said appropriately of each:—

He led such a damnable life in this world
I don't think he'll want to come back.

Now, however, the caste of the dogs brought to the poundmaster is high. It will not do to inquire too closely how it comes to be so. "Flesh is weak," that of dog catchers especially so; the fences of front courts are not high, and so many a pet of the family has for the first time been "clapper-clawed by the palms of the vulgar" as he was basking in the sun and carried by the nape of the neck toward the wagon of his captor. Never before now were the owners of good dogs called more earnestly to say sadly,

"OH! 'TIS A FOUL THING

when a dog cannot keep himself in all companies!" It is certain that if he cannot keep himself in the good company of a regulated household and out of the streets the collarless young men who patrol the throughfares will keep his company until he answers Shylock's sarcastic inquiry, by procuring them money from Captain Marriott, though he hath none himself. As has been said, there are now many very fine dogs brought to the pound, a number of which are redeemed by their owners, or by persons who see them in durance. Owners very often go to the pound and are unable to find their dogs, and it is a fact that usually the missing animals are valuable. Dog catchers have a quick eye for the points of their victims, and it is likely that the animals which do not reach the pound may be found in the shops of the fanciers. The "b'hoys" who clear the thoroughfares of dogs are not casuists; they are simply in business, and in this world it is much better to sell a thing for $5 than for fifty cents.

Business at the pound has continued briskly since the institution was opened on the 11th of June. When it was opened, and for several weeks thereafter, canines doomed to death were bought from every person who chose to bring them. The fact was a happy one for the roaming youngsters and their elders of irregular ways. The vagabond curs were hunted from their homes in the big pipes and lumber piles along the river fronts, were

DROPPED ON CASUALLY

in the avenues and carried squirming to be stifled in Captain Marriott's gas tank. At first none of the dogs received at the pound were ever redeemed. They were the dregs of canine society, and for the first time from their births their insides were filled. But, alas for them! the filling was vile carbonic acid gas, and they did not accept it kindly. They beat a tattoo of protest against it upon the walls of the tank which aroused Mr. Bergh, who at once caused Captain Marriott's arrest for cruelty and closed the pound for several days. But Bergh was beaten, and Captain Marriott continued to administer gas to his temporary boarders until within four or five weeks, during which he has smothered them in the river. For this way of ridding himself of the canines Captain Marriott has had made at the back of the pound, which is now in the Seventeenth street Market, a railway on which runs a barred car. Into this he puts his and Alderman Morris' victims, and rolls it solemnly, to the dirge-like music of a trombone played by an assistant, to the edge of the dock, where a derrick lifts the car and then lets it down into the river. The process is speedy, and is said to be the easiest way for the dog to die.

THE DROWNINGS TAKE PLACE

every second morning; for at the pound every dog has two days, unlike the cur which Hamlet spoke of, which had but a day. At every sacrifice there are about one hundred and twenty animals done away with. Very often during last month more than that number were drowned, and altogether through that period 2,000 canines went to some other world, probably situated in the Dog Star. Altogether about 5,400 dogs have been received at the pound. Of this number more than 500 have been redeemed by their owners or bought by visitors to the institution. The price paid for each animal thus taken from the pound was $3, and the aggregate sum thus accruing to the city is now about $1,600. The principle upon which this system of redemption is pursued, is that it is better to keep a good animal alive if he can be properly cared for; and the idea is urged by the fact that the money got for them, so far, pays the current expenses of the pound, except the salaries of its regular employés. The sale of one good dog will secure the purchase money for six curs, and it will be seen from this that the pound can be made a permanent institution at a trifling cost. The need to get rid of

ALL UNCARED-FOR DOGS

is seen in the light of the statement that there are yet about 50,000 in this city, many of whom are without homes and masters, and, being more likely to go mad than other domesticated animals, are also more dangerous in madness, for they are not controlled by any such sentiment of affection as authorities on the subject say act upon the latter, even when they have the rabies. The authorities conflict upon this latter point, and Goldsmith, who knew "Animated Nature" thoroughly, says:—

The dog and man at first were friends,
But when a pique began,
The dog, to gain some private ends,
Went mad, and bit the man.

It doesn't matter, however, whether a dog would bite his master or would not, the vagabond dog is the more likely to get mad, and man is better without his company. He is not useful as a scavenger here as in other countries, and certainly is not ornamental. Therefore, since the better classes of dogs can be made to pay for the destruction of their vulgar brethren, the city can afford to keep the pound open until all the curs

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And cur of low degree

are eliminated from the world.

The present system of catching the dogs is about as good as can be had until the plan Captain Marriott is now working upon is matured. Under this new system each dog in the city must have an owner and be numbered and carry its number upon its collar. Each will be trained to go to the pound from any part of the city, and when it is unable to find its home, to go to Captain Marriott, who will escort it over the proper route. This method demands a good deal of intelligence from the canines, but Captain Marriott is sanguine of its ultimate success.

THE IRISH RACE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

According to the Boston *Pilot* there are in Massachusetts 914 O'Sullivans or Sullivans, 34 of whom retain the O; 820 Murphys, 452 O'Briens, 432 McDonalds and McDonnells, 304 McLaughlins, 233 O'Neills, 240 Fitzgeralds, 100 Hogans, 104 Coughlins, 370 Welches, 225 Flynns, with smaller companies of Magonagles, McGinnises, O'Connells, O'Conners, O'Keefes, O'Donnells, Sheehans, Flahertys, Foleys and Connollys. The frequency with which the "O" occurs in Irish surnames is probably the result of sincere astonishment on the part of natives of the Green Isle that they possess any name at all, the murtherin' Saxons having taken from them all that they possess—lands, liberties and independence.

THE TENNESSEE TERROR.

The Whites and Blacks Anxious to Live on Terms of Friendship.

BOTH PARTIES DISTRUSTFUL

The Responsibility of Democrats and the Evil Influences of Carpet-Baggers.

EX-GOVERNOR HARRIS ON THE SITUATION

The Political Canvass—Andy Johnson To Be Resuscitated for the Senate.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2, 1874.

After travelling over almost the whole State of Tennessee to endeavor to find out whether there is a war of races in this part of the country I calmly settled down here for a day to try and digest results. If there is any deep-seated trouble anywhere between the races Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi are the places to find it. Within a radius of a hundred miles around Memphis nearly all the recent riots have occurred. Somerville, where the first riot occurred, is on a lateral branch of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about fifty miles distant. Austin, Miss., which was next to follow with its war of races, is on the river, about eighty miles below. Gibson county, where there has been the most terrible *émeute* of all, is only four or five hours' ride. Each of these events has caused a great deal of excitement here among both blacks and whites, and the effect of that excitement has been in every instance to deepen whatever animosity exists between the races. Alarm and fear are common to both sides, and I believe the alarm and fear are unfounded on the part of either. I have mingled very largely with the people of this section, and I am convinced that it is the desire of the great body of the whites to live on terms of peace and friendship with the negroes. The whites, on the other hand, do the negroes the justice of saying that this feeling is fully reciprocated on the part of the blacks. At the same time it is plain even to the most careless observer that there is a want of confidence between the races. As an illustration of this singular state of feeling it may be mentioned that just before the recent local elections in this county there was a good deal of excitement among both blacks and whites in this city. The women and children were seriously alarmed, and many of the men actually believed that an attack was meditated by the negroes. The negroes, too, were in dread of some wrong from the whites. On both sides the alarm and excitement were without cause, and sprung solely from the feeling of distrust which underlies the firmest desire to maintain peace and order in the community. In consequence of this even the efforts to keep the peace often tend toward breaking it, and it thus happens that a circumstance trivial in itself may convulse a whole county.

THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

All the recent disturbances, both in this State and in Mississippi, sprung from comparatively slight causes. At the outset the whites were always in the wrong. In every case, however, it was not long until the negroes had put themselves in an equally false position. At Somerville there was an altercation between a white man and a negro in which the negro was killed. At Austin the circumstances were precisely similar, except that the white man's bullet missed the negro for whom it was intended and killed a colored child. At Pickettville the trouble arose out of a dispute over a roast pig. All of these events unduly excited the negroes, as they were well calculated to do. As a rule the colored people reason only from their feelings. When smarting under an outrage the slow processes of the law are hateful to them, especially if the law is loosely or partially administered. They are then too apt to indulge in threats aimed at the whole white population. The whites, on the other hand, are too apt to accept this idle talk as the revelation of a deep-seated purpose and to telegraph in every direction for help against a threatened uprising. This was the case at Somerville. After the killing of the negro and the arrest of his murderer some inflammatory talk was indulged in. The community was at once greatly excited and there were stories of bands of armed negroes being ready to march upon and destroy the town. The theories of negro organization which find such ready acceptance in these parts added to the excitement and alarm. Despatches were at once sent to this city for aid, and three military companies immediately started from Memphis for the seat of war. When the Memphis soldiery arrived at the scene of the disturbances they found everything quiet. There was not a negro in arms or likely to be. The whole thing was only a big scare. At Austin, however, matters did not terminate so fortunately. There the negroes were incensed because Dr. Smith, the murderer of the negro child, was admitted to bail instead of being locked up in jail as he should have been. In their exasperation they seized the town and sacked it. In this case, though many excesses were committed, there was not actual war; but the affair was rather a vicious carouse, the negroes scattering when their excesses were over. When the Memphis soldiers arrived next morning there was nobody to fight, and peace and quiet were soon restored. The wrongful act of the negroes at Pickettville was in banding together to kill a party of white men against whom they had a grudge. But in every case there was an exciting cause for the misdeeds of the negroes, which it is easy to overlook in determining the responsibility for the disturbances.

FALSE AND FICKLE FATE.

A false and fickle fate seems to attend upon the people of the South. The best people of both races become involved in issues to which they had no intention of committing themselves. Accidents precipitate conflicts which nobody expected or desired, except the handful of uneasy spirits who are always glad of an opportunity to create trouble. Of these, as they exist in this part of the country, I spoke in a former letter. They are not the bold, bad men of the cities, nor are they the desperadoes of the rivers and river towns. Neither do they belong to the class that was known among the negroes as "poor white trash" before the war. They are generally country gentlemen or country gentlemen's sons, who ride their own horses and always have a pistol handy. I am fully persuaded that at least one-half of the woes of the South attributed to carpet baggers and negro rule, are directly traceable to this vicious practice of carrying concealed weapons. It is a fashion which will not allow old fashioned fisticuffs to decide a dispute. In a quarrel the first to draw his pistol gets the better of his antagonist. In such a state of society the negro has not an equal chance with the white man. If he quarrels with his white brother there is every reason to expect a negro funeral. It was a negro who got buried at Somerville. At Austin it was a negro baby. And there seems to be one kind of punishment for the negro and another for the whites. If a negro shoots somebody or even threatens to shoot somebody, he goes to jail. If a white man kills a negro the probabilities are that he will be released on bail. Dr. Smith's bail bond at Austin was for only $2,000. A negro was worth as much as that when he was a slave. Even if the negro is inferior in intellect to the white man he cannot fail to perceive how unequal is this kind of justice, and it is not to be wondered at that he should rebel against it, especially if he has been the witness or the victim of many petty oppressions on the part of the whites. That he is very kindly treated on the part of most of the white people is undoubtedly true. A very eminent lawyer of this city told me this morning that he never turned a negro away who had a cause and the right on his side, though it would be vain to expect a fee, while he was compelled to decline many causes offered him by white men for the want of time to attend to them. This spirit of helpfulness toward the negro, he assured me, was general, and I do not doubt it. But the few bad men undo all this good work, and precipitate troubles like those which recently occurred, and thus bring evils upon both races which are not easily cured.

A WHITE MAN'S VIEW OF THE TRENTON AFFAIR.

When the people talk to a stranger on these subjects they speak in very guarded terms. Even the negroes are reticent. But when they converse among themselves they speak very boldly and directly. I have learned more about the real condition of the country and the feelings of the people from the casual conversations carried on in my presence than from any of the distinguished gentlemen upon whom I have called. For instance, this morning, as I was returning from a visit to a friend in the outskirts of the city, I met two men to whom I was entirely unknown. One of them described himself as in favor of a white man's party, and he then proceeded to denounce what he called the disgraceful acts of his party with a ferocity I never heard from a party man before. If he had not asserted to the contrary I should have mistaken him for a fearfully outspoken and deluded radical. Speaking of the Trenton affair, he said it was not only a disgrace to the State, but that the action of the mob was directly chargeable upon the democratic party. It would not do to allege that it was all owing to the carpet-baggers. Such a device was too thin to be accepted by anybody. The negroes at Pickettville he declared had killed no one, and as they had had no trial it was unfair to assume even that they were guilty of any crime. They were in jail and the courts were open. If they had committed any offence there was ample power in Gibson county to punish them. Democrats, he said, are in office there. The Attorney General is a democrat. The judges and even the juries are democratic. Nobody pretended there was any fear of an attempt at the rescue of the prisoners by the negroes. It would have been an easy matter to let the law take its course. But for the action of the mob the whole country would have been spared this great shame and everybody would have been the better for it. Though he was himself a democrat he had no sympathy with this spirit of lawlessness, and he was ready to insist that the democratic party must take the responsibility for crimes like this or stamp them out altogether, especially in the counties where the party is in the majority. His whole speech was so positive and direct that it could not fail to make a deep impression upon me, and after my return to my hotel I jotted it down as a specimen of the way men talk in Memphis.

ANOTHER VIEW BY ANOTHER MAN.

I had scarcely finished my memoranda of the foregoing conversation, when a gentleman to whom I had been casually presented, gave me an entirely different view of affairs. He did not speak directly of the action of the mob in the Trenton massacre, but of the condition of things generally. According to his view the carpet-baggers had caused all the trouble by filling the heads of the negroes with erroneous doctrines, and exciting in them bitter feelings toward the whites. Coming here complete strangers and without character, many of them being unable to obtain credit for so much as a clean shirt at their homes in the North, they had managed to get control of the negro element and had used the negro vote for their own purposes. They bankrupted the State, got the city and county enormously in debt and ruined everything and everybody. Whenever they succeeded in embroiling the negroes in trouble with the whites, they ran away and left the blacks to their fate. "Owing to their machinations," he said, "we have been compelled to kill a lot of the negroes several times." I doubt if he would have made this latter assertion if he had known I was a chiel amang 'em takin' notes, but, regarding me as a gentleman travelling at my leisure, there was no motive for unusual reticence. Much of what he told me, indeed I may say all that he said was true, I have no doubt. His complaints of the carpet-baggers were founded in only too much reason, and his picture of the sad condition of things in the State was, I believe, not overdrawn. But to any one who is here and can see for himself it fails to be a satisfactory explanation of the relations of the races. The carpet-baggers who have not gone away are powerless. Even the negroes have lost confidence in them as leaders and guides. This fact he admitted in the course of the conversation, and he even expressed a belief that the negroes hereafter might be induced to vote with the whites. In this, I think, he is a little too sanguine. His views of the future I regarded as possessing no importance whatever, and his opinions of the past are only important as indicating the standpoint from which many people in Tennessee discuss the present attitude of affairs. They argue from the past instead of looking solely at the present, and they are possessed with the idea that in order to keep the blacks in order it sometimes becomes necessary to kill a lot of negroes. When an accident of this kind occurs—for I do not believe they ever kill the negroes from a long premeditated design—they dress up the story in its most presentable shape, and, while seeming to hold the mirror up to nature, contrive to make the black face look more ferociously out of the glass than the white countenance at its side.

NEW THEORIES ABOUT THE MASKED MOB.

This view of the case is peculiarly enforced by the new theories which are advanced in regard to the masked mob which attacked Trenton Jail. In the beginning nobody doubted that the maskers were an organization of the Ku Klux order. I see no reason to doubt it now. Since the murder, however, the question has been raised whether the murderers were not negroes or friends of the negroes. It is claimed that the six who were killed are the six who turned State's evidence against their companions and revealed the designs of the band which fired upon the two young men, Warren and Morgan. I heard this story while I was at Humboldt, but I could get no satisfactory evidence as to the identity of the murdered negroes with the witnesses for the Commonwealth. There was also a story that two of the ten negroes who are supposed to have escaped were seen in the neighborhood. Now, the same story in regard to the six witnesses comes here from Milan with the additional assertion that one of the ten has written to his wife from an adjoining county. Five of the ten are also reported as having been seen somewhere else. These stories have not yet got into the newspapers here, and if they are true it is strange that no reference was made to them at the meeting of citizens which took place at Pickettville on Monday. These citizens, in their resolutions, denounced the firing upon the two white men by the band of armed negroes and the outrage at Trenton Jail, and complained bitterly of injustice done them by the Memphis and Nashville press in charging them, by implication, with lawlessness and disorder. In their speeches they denounced the Ku Klux, but nobody suggested that there might be a black or radical Ku Klux capable of moving with all the celerity and secrecy of the old organization. The mob which attacked the jail was not fewer in number than a hundred. They came from nobody knew where and they went nobody knows whither. It is the testimony of the Sheriff of Gibson county that they were white men. It is apparently impossible that a mob of white men, friends of the negro, should have been assembled on such short notice and have acted with such extreme secrecy and deadly effect. The six witnesses, if indeed they were the six witnesses who were killed, may have been shot by accident, and it is just as likely that a party diabolical enough to kill anybody as these men were killed would select them as their victims as that the other improbability should happen. In order to sustain this new theory it is necessary to assume that the organization and ability of the old Ku Klux have changed sides, and that the whites are now in deadly peril from the secret and thoroughly formed purposes of the blacks. The thing is inadmissible in any sense. Such an organization could not be formed at all; and even if it could be formed it could not commit such a dastardly outrage as that at Trenton without the conspiracy being unmasked in a day. Yet many people give ear, if not credence, to this new theory; and this reminds me of a conversation I had this morning with ex-Governor Harris upon this and other topics.

A TALK WITH ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Ex-Governor Harris is very much absorbed in his law business and practically out of politics; but he still has a very great, if not active, interest in public affairs, and at the instance of a friend he named a time for me to call upon him. I went, and found him at his office ready to receive me. The conversation was quite informal, and on the Governor's part it was especially remarkable for the tone of candor, moderation and earnestness which pervaded all his opinions. As regards the third term idea Governor Harris thinks there is not more than one man in Memphis who seriously favors it. There, however, is one. I did not ask him whether this man is the Postmaster, a fat, puffy-faced old gentleman, who stands about the hotels and looks as if he could enjoy any number of terms of office. The ratio of third-term men in the State, the ex-Governor thinks, is about one in ten thousand. In this estimate, however, he wishes to be understood as speaking of the abstract question—of the principle as a policy. But General Grant, he says, has made many friends in the State within the last year or two. There is less partisanship in Tennessee than ever before—not less interest in politics, but more moderation—and less disposition to criticise public measures in advance, but rather to judge them by their results. In all this he sees signs for great encouragement. At this point the conversation turned upon the recent troubles in Tennessee and Mississippi. He rapidly sketched the history of these events, and of the peace meeting held in this city a few weeks ago, pointing out the apparently insignificant circumstances which tended to irritate if not embitter both races. He especially referred to inflammatory speeches, whenever they are indulged in, as a source of much ill feeling. At the peace meeting some of the negro leaders—intelligent men and good speakers—interlarded their speeches, with complaints of the treatment their race had received at the hands of the whites, and with innuendos aimed at the military companies which had gone from this city to Somerville and Austin. Being himself called upon for a speech—the first of a political or semi-political character he had made in many years—he rebuked this spirit, as calculated to do harm; but declares that he was equally ready to rebuke any wrong which might be done to the blacks. He had heard of the new theories which are broached in regard to the Trenton affair, but upon this point he seemed inclined to express no opinion, as he said he did not regard the information he had received as sufficiently full and certain to warrant a conclusion. In the course of the conversation he told me nothing that was absolutely new to me, but his tone of moderation, which I accepted as indicative of the general feeling among the better classes in the State, so impressed me that I regard the interview as very important. In the present condition of the South the indication of feeling takes precedence of the expression of opinion, and moderation is the greatest virtue if it takes form in deeds as well as in words.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The State canvass in Tennessee is becoming very active on the part of the democrats. The nomination of Judge Porter is well received, and it is generally believed he will be elected. He is a lawyer by profession and served on General Cheatham's staff during the war. The nominations for Congress are also being rapidly completed. It is amusing to read in the newspapers here of the abilities and virtues of the different candidates. "All concede," says the *Appeal*, "that Judge Porter is an able man and an honest one. No power can bribe him; no allurements seduce him from the path of his conscientious convictions. No rings or cliques will be able to control his course on any point. He will faithfully seek to know his duty to the people and to the State, and he will go forward and perform it, be the consequences what they may." Of General George C. Dibrell, the democratic candidate for Congress in the Chattanooga district, the same paper says:—"He served under General Forrest during the late war and was a gallant soldier. He has talent of a high order." Speaking of Mr. John F. House, the candidate in the Eighth district, the *Appeal* says that "when elected, as he will be, our old Commonwealth can point once more to one of her brightest jewels in the Congress of the United States." From all that I hear I am almost tempted to believe that House will be bigger than the House itself. There are no direct or important issues involved in the canvass, men and not measures taking precedence in the minds of the people. The divisions and dissensions of two years ago are healed, it being understood that the late Andrew Johnson is to be resuscitated for the United States Senate in the place of the moribund Brownlow. Johnson has many warm friends and many bitter enemies in the State, and it is the great purpose of his friends to elect him to the Senate once more. They think or affect to think that he is needed at Washington. He may be elected, but there will be very lively times before that result is accomplished.

The Effect of President Grant's Action Upon the People—Sentiments of the Press—Governor Brown's Determination to Restore Order—Details of Murders and Assassinations in the State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1874.

It is quite probable that the letter of Attorney General Williams, with reference to stationing United States troops at different and convenient points in the districts of the South for the purpose of giving the marshals all needful aid, will probably more alarm the people in this State than the ultimate issue of the affair may warrant. In an editorial to appear in the Nashville *Banner* to-morrow morning the following sentiments are expressed:—

> Meanwhile, this action of the United States government should serve as a timely warning to those communities in which recent outrages have been perpetrated, and from which, to the utter amazement of the great mass of the entire people of Tennessee, there have even been sent forth for publication certain pleas of palliation and extenuation, not to say justification.
>
> In those communities where these outrages have occurred and the perpetrators have so far escaped they may rest assured that the military will be among them very soon, if the lawless perpetrators are not detected and arrested, and the time is short. When the military have once undertaken the matter, arrests will be made, tribunals possibly organized, irresponsible testimony furnished without stint, and the scenes that made North Carolina so very unpleasant will possibly be re-enacted. The warning given is that no delay should be suffered by the good citizens of Gibson and other unfortunate counties in their efforts to expose those who are really responsible for the impending trouble to themselves, who had naught to do with it.

The pressure is now so strong in favor of Governor Brown's going to Trenton and personally conducting the investigation of the recent massacre at that point that it is not at all improbable but that he will yield to the demand and take upon himself that responsibility. In a conversation had with him to-day he said he would spend every dollar paid into the State Treasury but what he would preserve order and bring all criminals in Tennessee to justice. He would have the law enforced at any cost and at any sacrifice. Major Wilkes, his private secretary, was engaged to-day in mailing his recent proclamation addressed to the judicial, ministerial and all peace officers in the State. They were first mailed to the 200 sheriffs, chancellors, judges and attorney generals, and to the 1,500 constables. He says that no officer shall go uninstructed as to his duties if he can help it. His course is approved by the great mass of citizens, who express a decided willingness to support him in any measure looking to the final suppression of crime. Tennessee seems recently to have been cursed with

AN EPIDEMIC OF HORRORS.

Outrage, murder and assassination have followed in quick succession; and yet I have to add another and another, and still another, to the roll of death. The people are crying aloud, "And shall these things never end?" and are the more determined to suppress crime, which now seems, in spite of all that can be done, to breed contagion.

In the Sixth Civil district there lived a man, happy in the enjoyment of the comforts with which he had, by dint of hard labor, surrounded himself. He had a loving wife, who had shared in all his toils and who had borne him five children, none of whom had yet gotten far in their teens. Lon Bates was a carpenter, an honest workman. After completing his day's labor at a neighbor's named Reynolds, on the 1st inst., he started home with all those happy thoughts which compass the mind of those who know that loving hearts await their coming. That he might the sooner reach his destination he crossed Reynolds' farm and stopped at a fence, on the opposite side of which was a heavy growth of forest trees. The sun had gone down and day was fast fading into night. He struck a match upon a rail and touched the blaze to his pipe. He then mounted the fence, and while sitting there smoking, and not having the remotest idea that there was any one but himself in that vicinity, he was suddenly startled by the report of a gun not far distant in the woods; he felt the hot ball

PASS THROUGH HIS STOMACH,

grew dizzy and fell heavily to the earth. By his cries he attracted the attention of some of his neighbors, who came to his relief and conveyed him home, where he died soon after detailing the above facts. He said he had no conception as to who could have committed the deed. He heard neither the rustling of the leaves nor the cracking of a twig. The report of the gun was all that had reached his ear; he felt himself going and fell, though attempting in vain to brace himself and prevent the fall.

For some time past a large number of workmen have been employed by Mr. Hugh Carlisle, bridge contractor, on the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad. These men, like all railroad employés when working at a distance from a city, lived in camp and cooked their own meals. Near the camp stood a groggery, the proprietors of which induced those hard working, industrious men to spend their evenings there. The men were fast growing demoralized, and the contractor endeavored to induce the proprietors to cease the traffic, in which they were engaged without licenses, but they persistently refused to do so. Finding remonstrance useless, he positively forbade their selling liquor of any kind to his men, but without effect. Carlisle, as a last resource, concluded to inform the authorities of the town nearest to the camps of their unlawful traffic, and apply for relief. With that determination, and with his mind fully made up for any emergency, he started last Tuesday morning to the nearest town, arriving at which place he transacted the business nearest his heart and started homeward with his mind very much relieved by the interview he had with the authorities, who promised to suppress the groggeries. While passing along a road noted for its ruggedness he suddenly heard a slight rustle in a recess to one side as if of a person using his feet, but owing to the thickness of the underbrush he was unable to discover the cause. Thinking little of the circumstance he again started onward, when, almost simultaneously, the sharp crack of several shots was heard, as many bullets, unerring and swift, sped on their deathly errand, the lonely traveller fell to the earth with a dull thud, the murderer's work was finished and the soul of Hugh Carlisle went to meet its God.

A man named Pat Lyon was arrested in Nelson county and lodged in the jail at Lebanon yesterday on the charge of having murdered Julia Hayden, the colored school teacher, at the house of Embry Lowe, near Hartsville, Trousdale county, on the night of the 21st of August. Bowen Saunders, charged with another murder, who was recently brought here from Lebanon and placed in our jail for safekeeping, is also implicated in the murder of Julia Hayden. The authorities are now actively engaged in the investigation of the matter, and further developments are expected.

George Burns (colored) was murdered by George Stevens (colored) at the close of a colored fancy ball here this morning.

BISMARCK'S FIRST REBUFF.

[London (August 26) correspondence of Liverpool Courier.]

An American statesman of some celebrity, now in London, remarked to me to-day that Prince Bismarck had received his first rebuff, in his attempt to play the great part of arbiter of Europe, from the United States, and his second from the Emperor of Russia; and that this was not the first time, nor would it be the last, when the United States and Russia had acted, or would act, together. My interlocutor added that he had reason to believe that the story concerning Prince Bismarck's demands upon Spain for the cession of Porto Rico was quite true, notwithstanding the denials from Berlin and Madrid.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

The British Government Emigration Board have issued their return giving the number and names of the ships employed in the coolie trade between India and China and the British West Indies, the number of laborers who embarked in each, with a list of the births and deaths on the voyages from the 1st of January, 1872, to the end of February in the current year. "Within that time fifty-nine voyages were made from India, and 27,086 coolies sailed from their native land for our western possessions. One hundred and seventy-six births took place among these humble passengers, and 1,162 of them died before reaching their destination. Of the Indians who embarked by far the largest number were bound for British Guiana; 7,209 proceeded to Trinidad, while only 3,910 were destined for Jamaica. A single cargo of laboring emigrants left China, and consisted of 388 individuals, who went to Guiana."

SEA CLIFF ENCAMPMENT.

Close of the Camp Meeting Campaign—Scenes and Incidents—A Ministerial Wordy War—Brother Boole's Big Dog—Curiosities of Prayer—A Polyglot Musical Scheme for Next Year.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 5, 1874.

To-morrow will close the third of the series of camp meetings held in this grove during the summer of 1874. Dr. J. F. Hurst, of Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J., is expected to preach in the morning, and Dr. Lightburn, of Baltimore, Md., in the afternoon. The evening is to be occupied by Rev. Mr. Boole and Amanda Smith, the eloquent colored sister, who is staying on the ground, and perhaps by others. This programme, however, may be changed before the sun rises to-morrow, as many other plans and schemes for this encampment have been before. Yesterday Rev. John S. Willis, of Stamford, preached in the morning and Dr. Lightburn in the afternoon, and a miscellaneous meeting was held in the evening. On Friday morning Dr. Foss, of Harlem, preached an able sermon from the words, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father also," and in the afternoon Dr. Autliff, of London, preached, and in the evening Rev. John Atkinson, of Jersey City, discoursed on "The Personality of Christ," from the words, "I am the first and the last; I am He that liveth and was dead; and behold I am alive for evermore, amen; and have the keys of hell and of death." It was a plain, practical discourse, designed to help the faith of believers in an ever-living Christ.

The great sermons of this camp meeting had, however, been delivered earlier in the week by Drs. E. O. Haven and T. M. Eddy on Sunday morning and afternoon; Rev. William Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday afternoon; Rev. S. H. Platt, of Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, and Rev. Dr. Stratton, on Thursday morning. These were thoughtful and brilliant productions, and were worthy of far larger audiences than listened to them. The discourses of Drs. Haven and Eddy were somewhat dry and metaphysical for the average camp meeting congregation, but they were withal very instructive and profitable. There was little or no occasion for preaching

SERMONS TO SINNERS,

for there were very few of that class, as usually denominated, at any time present during the meetings. Hence nearly all the discourses were directed to the establishing of believers in their faith. And on this line were the sermons of Rev. Mr. Lloyd on the doctrine of the soul's immortality; of Rev. S. H. Platt on the measure of God's ability to do for us "exceeding abundant above all that we can ask or think." Able sermons were delivered also by Rev. William McAlister, Rev. Alfred Taylor (Presbyterian), Rev. W. W. Hammond (Baptist), of Jersey City; Rev. C. S. Williams, of Birmingham, Conn.; Rev. George H. Anderson, of Williamsburg, and others. But none struck the emotional cords of the people like those of Revs. McAlister and Lloyd on Tuesday, Platt on Wednesday and Stratton on Thursday. Messrs. Lloyd and McAlister's sermons seemed to have been fitted into each other, and the latter, leading off on Tuesday morning for the first time during the meetings, awakened the enthusiasm of the congregation with a discourse on the sufferings of God's people and the present and effectual help they find in God, preparing the way for his Poughkeepsie brother to present the clearest and most comprehensive statement of the doctrine of the soul's immortality, together with a refutation of the objections raised to it, that I have ever heard condensed into one sermon. The tide of emotion and enthusiasm thus aroused continued to rise and swell until Wednesday morning, when Mr. Platt, with his grand presentation of God's ability as an inspiration to the Christian's faith, swept as it were everything before him. He gave the reins to his imagination, and with it soared his hearers until the encampment sounded and resounded with "hallelujahs," "glorys" and "amens" from 500 or 600 voices.

A TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

Thursday was, however, the real field day of this encampment. From New York and Brooklyn there came up by the boats about 1,500 people. From Norwalk, Conn., came 450; from the surrounding villages and farm houses there came a few hundred more, who, together with the numbers staying on the camp ground, formed a congregation of 4,000 or 5,000 persons, who listened in the morning to Dr. Stratton's able and forcible presentation of the doctrine of the unchangeableness of Christ, based upon the words, "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day and for ever." The temperance ladies, who have been laboring so long and so faithfully in this cause in New York and Brooklyn, took the rest of the day to set forth in their own way the character of the work in which they are engaged and the results of the same. Mrs. John Hartt, of Brooklyn, led the devotions for this service in the afternoon with a very pathetic prayer, and Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, of the same city, followed with an address replete with incidents of crusade work in the City of Churches. Mrs. Jackson, of New York, also spoke briefly of the work there. In the evening a Miss Oliver, of Ohio, thrilled the people with her sharp witticisms and her fine, clear voice and perfect delivery. She gave some account of the temperance work in the West. The Rev. Mr. Boole and Mrs. Boole spoke on the same great theme, and Amanda Smith, the eloquent colored woman, also spoke and sang some hymns in her own peculiar style.

CURIOSITIES IN PRAYER.

Between the preaching services from day to day prayer meetings were held sometimes in the tabernacle and sometimes in tents. Commencing at five o'clock in the morning a prayer and experience meeting was held for one hour daily in Sister Brown's tent; another meeting was held in the tabernacle daily at nine A. M., and a young people's meeting in the Washington square prayer tent at six P. M. And beside these meetings were held also at the close of the afternoon and evening services and occasionally in the Old Ladies' Home near by. At one of these meetings in the tabernacle last Tuesday a venerable doctor of divinity was telling the Lord in prayer what a hard time they had to get the masses up to the camp ground to hear the Gospel, and in his intense anxiety for the salvation of the said masses he broke out in this strain:—"Inskip is gone away from us. Boole is indisposed (Mr. Boole had complained of an affection of the head or brain that day); we no longer hear the voice of Palmer or his wife. Come Thou, O Lord, and lead us unto victory." The absurdity of the prayer was so apparent that several persons spoke amusingly of it in my hearing afterward. If they had had Inskip or Boole or the Palmers they might, according to this brother's theology, get along very comfortably without the Lord. But having no one else to fall back upon they must now lean on the arm of the Almighty. At another meeting the same person objected to the singing of that old hymn, "There is a fountain," &c., because the Church has sung it for 100 years more or less, and it always seemed to him to indicate musical laziness. He did not want forever to hear about a fountain filled with blood, and singers should consider the appropriateness of their songs and give something new and fitted to the experience. The Doctor had hardly taken his seat when half a dozen persons were on their feet "polishing him off," as one of the brethren expressed it, and defending that old hymn, so that he has kept rather quiet ever since.

A MINISTERIAL "MILL."

On Thursday evening a sort of ministerial fight took place in the hotel, in which, however, tongues and not fists were the weapons used. They had had a good time with the temperance crusaders in the tabernacle, and about half-past ten P. M. Mr. Truslow, one of the trustees, came toward the hotel, in whose parlor he saw what seemed to him to be theatrical performances. He objected to it, but felt timid about ordering it stopped. As he walked away he met Mr. Boole, whom he informed of the circumstances, and that gentleman, with more courage than discretion, jumped into the parlor and ordered the fun to cease. There were present a few young ladies, Revs. Messrs. Millard, of Syracuse; Alfred Taylor, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Hammond, of Jersey City, together with Mr. Jardine, the organ builder, of New York; Mme. Demorest's husband, son and daughter, and some other persons, who amused themselves earlier in the evening with a kind of "Blindman's Buff" game; but at this particular moment young Demorest was reciting a piece that Mr. Boole himself recited in the same place two weeks before without offence to any one. When, therefore, Mr. Boole ordered the entertainment to cease, he aroused a storm of indignation that found vent in some sharp sarcasms from Mr. Millard, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hammond and others. Mrs. Boole stood up nobly in defence of her husband, and the verbal war was short, sharp and decisive. A victory was claimed by the unsanctified, who, as if in mockery, told Brother Boole they had been waiting for him to lead their family devotion and asked him if he would not do it then. He turned away abruptly with the remark that he was not then in the praying mood. Mr. Boole is the owner of a very fine dog, which he keeps on the ground contrary to the rules of the association, and the brethren whom he was arresting in another violation of rules reminded him that he should practice what he preached in relation to dogs at large. The company immediately held family devotion in the parlor and thereafter retired for the night.

A POLYGLOT SCHEME FOR 1875.

The trustees held a prolonged meeting last night and endorsed a polyglot musical scheme for next summer, presented by Dr. Du Puy. It is briefly this:—In the early part of next July the regular camp meeting is to come off at Sea Cliff. Their experience with a September meeting this year does not warrant a repetition in 1875. Immediately after the camp meeting a grand musical convention is to gather there for twenty days. Arrangements will be made for a musical jubilee or "jamboree" that will eclipse Gilmore's Boston affair, and from 50,000 to 100,000 people are expected to attend. Boarding cottages and tents will be erected beforehand and the expense of living is to be notched down to $1 per day. The great tabernacle is to be enlarged by fancy awnings and a fence around its horticultural adjuncts. These, too, will be increased and beautified. Between five hundred and one thousand of the best musical artists of Europe and America are to be invited here, and all kinds of musical instruments, from a penny jewsharp to a mammoth organ—including sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer and all kinds of music referred to in Scripture, anvils, bells, &c.—will be introduced. The grand affair will comprise three departments—namely, recreation, which is to include boating, fishing, bathing, croqueting and excursions on a pleasure steamer that will be provided; normal instruction, in which the musical experts will give daily rehearsals and instructions to those who are less expert than they, and, lastly, a series of grand concerts, vocal and instrumental, in which all those voices and all those instruments will combine to swell the praises of Jehovah. Dr. Tourjee, of Boston, who has heartily endorsed the scheme already, is likely to have charge of the musical details. The carrying out of this affair will cost $15,000 or $20,000; but moneyed men, it is said, stand ready to further it. After this event comes off then look out for the millennium.

A COLORED CAMP MEETING.

The Religious Turnout at Winant's Grove, Staten Island—Prayer, Song and Preaching—A Successful Meeting—Scenes and Sentiment.

Any camp meeting is a curious and interesting sight in any circumstance, but a colored camp meeting has even more than usual claims to public notice. The character of the negro is so enthusiastic and so buoyant that in moments of religious fervor it rises to a height of excitement of which our colder Saxon nature is utterly incapable. And while we seem to be gradually losing our faith so much that in the regular Methodist camp meetings there is not one tithe of the old time fervor, the colored religionists still cling to some of the bygone traditions of the creed and often let their exuberance of feeling lead them to what may seem extravagance with the mere looker on. It is this very exuberance which has been the cause of the mockery which is sometimes indulged in at their expense, and we do not pause to think that such mockery at such a time may do incalculable harm, for the religious idea once destroyed never comes back, while we must all avow that its possession among the masses is a desirability, if not a necessity, and that as a mere matter of good government its inculcation is praiseworthy instead of its destruction. Every population is better for being religious, and in the orderly conduct of the colored population in this city we may see to a great extent the effect of such training.

There is at present going on a colored camp meeting at a place on Staten Island known as Winant's Grove, on the Morning Star road, in the town of Northfield, Staten Island. The location is reached by boat from Dey street to Elm Park and then by stages to the grove. It is a pretty spot and well adapted for a camp meeting of the kind. The country about the spot is flat, but with a slope toward the water and scenery of more than ordinary attractiveness around. The camp meeting itself was started last Saturday week, and since that time has been more than well patronized by crowds of people who have not only gone there from this city, but also from all the country around, including the island itself and New Jersey. It is, properly speaking, an offspring of the Zion colored Methodist Episcopal church in Bleecker street, and the pastor of that church, the Rev. Jacob Thomas, has the spiritual and temporal direction of the whole affair, assisted by Deacon Phillips, a colored gentleman of no small activity. Both have worked with no small enthusiasm in all the multitudinous details which are necessary if it be wished to make a camp meeting a success. Some thirty tents were hired by the pastor, and all were erected in the enclosure of the grove, and besides, several of the congregation and others outside the congregation, with the permission of the committee, have brought tents and erected them on the spot. It makes up, indeed, an encampment of no small proportions. Besides Rev. Jacob Thomas, who has been the principal agent in the whole affair (and well has he done his work) there have been numerous colored preachers on the ground during the week, among them the Rev. W. H. Decker, of Tarrytown; Williams, of Brooklyn; Charles Robertson, Henry Dumpson and Jaspar Barkrof, all men of substance and standing in the Church. These have divided up the work among themselves of conducting the services and the meetings. There have been two services each day, besides prayer meetings morning and night, and after these the regular exhortations.

Yesterday the services were conducted by the Rev. Jacob Thomas. It was a picturesque scene from morning to night, and particularly as the services were proceeding. Then the crowd in attendance—numbering, possibly, 500 persons, and including no small sprinkling of whites—all gathered along the benches and around the preacher's platform, and the various eating booths were deserted for the time being. Stages were constantly coming up crowded with passengers, all anxiously seeking the encampment and determined to mingle rural enjoyment with religious exercise. The praying was very fervent, and all bowed their heads in humble thankfulness as the voices of the men of God resounded through the trees and over the greensward. The hymns rung out with all the old melody so peculiar to the colored race and sounded curiously in this open space, with the heavens above and the trees waving a faint accompaniment to the song of praise and peace. There was something inspiring in the scene and one could not help feeling better for the experience, momentary though it may have been. Then followed the sermon, which was short and to the point, and again the singing. The exhortation was then proceeded with and was a strong plea for religion and the benefits it brought to the hungry soul. There has been no particular revival at the present meeting, though a strong religious spirit has been manifested by the attendants. After the meeting the crowd broke up and repaired to the tents for dinner, the regular restaurant booths doing a rushing business for the time and hardly able to supply the rush of custom, which was excessive. Again in the afternoon another service took place.

During the week the attendance has been large and very respectable. Some of the wealthy colored people of the city have been present; it has been mainly made up of the congregation of the Zion church, and altogether it has been a promising success, both religious and pecuniary. The attendance was very large, as it is the last Sunday of the meeting. On Tuesday the camp meeting will finally break up.

THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* writes (August 25) as follows:—

An alarmist article, dated from Berlin, in the German *St. Petersburg Gazette*, is a good deal talked about here. The writer says that an impression prevails in the Prussian capital that a coterie of highly placed personages in Austria are striving to loosen the bonds which have so long existed between Russia and Prussia in order to set Austria in the place of Germany as the ally of the Czar. It is well known at Berlin, the writer adds, that these manœuvrings only proceed from feudal and federalist circles; but their influence is easily recognizable, even in the Austrian semi-official press, and they are being eagerly watched by Prussian politicians, who do not doubt the honor of Count Andrassy and know that his retirement would be the inevitable consequence of the above projects being in any way successful. People here at Vienna think it somewhat remarkable that Prussian politicians should attach so much importance to machinations of which very little is heard or said in Austria itself, and if the author's real object was, as he says, to warn Prussia's enemies, it seems strange that he should have selected a Russian paper for that purpose, especially as it is not long since the *Mir* and *Golos* (which, like the German *St. Petersburg Gazette*, are said to be inspired from official quarters) declared that an Austro-Russian alliance could only be sincere and permanent if the ultramontanes and federalists are placed at the head of affairs in Austria.

A ROMANCE OF THE ORANGE GROVES.

The New Orleans *Times* tells a very interesting but pathetic story of the life of an orange planter named Landman. Thirty years ago he came into possession, as a squatter, of the Island of Cheniere on the Gulf coast. He was at that time very young and full of enterprise. By hard labor, year after year, he succeeded in raising one of the largest and finest orange orchards in Louisiana, although he worked alone for years. After a time he married and took his wife to the island, and for years they enjoyed one of the happiest of homes. Children were born to them, and their work was remunerative, so that they laid up a handsome sum. Then sickness came, and, one by one, all the family died until the father was left alone again. Brooding upon his troubles, he fancied that the spirits of the dead were about him, and soon he became an ardent believer in Spiritualism. At this point, some greedy land speculators discovered that he had no valid title to his land, and set about in the courts to dispossess the old man of his island home. He would not retain counsel, but relied upon the spirits to help him manage his case. Of course there could be but one issue to the case. There was practically no defence at all. His spirit friends did not help him. He lost his home where he had lived for thirty years, and where his wife and children were buried. When the judge announced his finding and decree the poor old man arose in court, and his sole reply was:—"Please your Honor, there is no redress for me in earthly courts; I therefore appeal my cause to the higher court of the third heavens." This is an appeal which cannot and will not be set aside. His compensation will come.

LIBBY DORIS.

The Woman Who Could Not Get Into the Tombs.

POLICE BUNGLING.

A fortnight ago the celebrated Libby Doris was arrested at her residence in West Fifteenth street by Captain Tynan, of the Eighteenth precinct police. She was conducted to the private room of Captain Tynan in the station house and desired to be seated. With the Captain in the apartment at the time was an aged, gray-haired gentleman. His lips were thin, his nose was sharp, his eyes small and twinkling, his shoulders bent and his head a good deal thrown forward. At Libby's entrance the old gentleman put on a look of searching intensity, and while the Captain put a few gruff questions to the woman he seemed to contemplate her narrowly. Presently he shook his head, and then Libby Doris understood she was under examination for recognition. The old gentleman, it appeared, had been indiscreet in the quality of some recently acquired acquaintance, and had suffered some pecuniary disadvantage in consequence. With

FLOODS OF VIRTUOUS TEARS

pouring down the well marked ridges of his countenance, he appealed to the police. Youth might be rash and unforeseeing; could not age be sometimes foolish too? It could, it would and it was. Youth would be precipitate and bear the consequences. Age had managed to establish the value of money in the course of long labor to acquire it and could not bear to lose much by its own follies. The old gentleman reasoned as he supplicated the police for assistance to get back his lost treasure; that it was hard to sacrifice so much for just one little step aside from the paths of rectitude; $140 his fall had cost him. A young man might take no notice of such a loss, youth was so reckless, trusting and ambitious, but an old man, having grandchildren, must—at all events, in the matter of money—think of his family obligations. The police were melted by the appeal, the tears, the wretchedness of the old man, and endeavored to console him. A description of the acquaintance that had been so fatal to him was acquired and officers despatched to hunt her up. The accident occurred in Twenty-third street. No one could be found in that locality at all answering the points indicated. In a moment of sudden brilliancy or stupidity as the case may turn out, a member of the detective force was appealed to. The description said the woman was

VERY BEAUTIFUL,

had magnificent hair and most perfectly moulded hands. But one woman coming at all near that approach to perfection that had ever been in the clutch of the authorities was Libby Doris. Like drowning men in a lofty, tossing sea rushing toward a fast receding plank, they pounced upon Libby. The detective hunted up her record and peculiarities among the archives of his bureau and gave the information to the Captain. So far so good; the thing was how to catch her. That was not so easily done, as she had retired into private life and left no distinguishing trail behind her. Some one at length saw her on the street, followed her to her house and gave notice to the Captain. Then the little scene in the station house was arranged. A messenger was despatched for the old gentleman; the Captain put on his newest uniform and most dignified effect. A detective was sent for Libby and she was moved in upon this tableau of so much impressiveness to be dismayed. But she was not frightened, not even cowed, and with an air of firm consciousness of innocence asked why she was brought there. The old gentleman failed to recognize her as the party he was sorrowing for, and catastrophe No. 1 to the police had arrived. Too much powder had been exploded, however, to let the matter drop there. If Libby was

NOT A CULPRIT,

the police argued, as she had been arrested she might know the culprit. Now she must know something about somebody. She could not and she would not, so she was trotted to Court. There the magistrate blundered even worse than the police, and they managed to bring catastrophe No. 2 to a climax. However, as something might turn up that might in some way aid them, she was remanded back to the station house. In the meantime six other persons were arrested for the same offence. The acuteness of the police fastened the crime on each one, yet their talents were inadequate to the procuring of sufficient evidence to fasten any signs of guilt on any of them. All were liberated after a time but Libby Doris. She was sent to the Tombs through the magistrate's carelessness; there the case went before Judge Donohue, with what result the public is already aware. From Judge Donohue's court she was returned to the Tombs. Warden Quinn would not take her, saying he did not want to be arrested for false imprisonment. The presiding magistrate at the Police Court would give no commitment for her custody, telling her that interfering with her liberty appeared to be dangerous. She was then carted about town, and every one refusing to lock her up in his place, she was finally

ACCOMMODATED WITH A CELL

at the First precinct station house. On Friday afternoon she was conveyed to Police Headquarters. Superintendent Walling did not at all relish the idea of having her there, but as he could not help himself he lent her a cell. On the way to Mulberry street a representative of the HERALD met her, and conversation was opened.

"You are still in custody I see?"

"Yes; and why I should be is a mystery to me. I have done nothing to warrant the treatment I have received, and some of the police authorities may perhaps find that out before I get done."

"It is possible, then, a suit for false imprisonment will result in this matter?"

"I can't say anything about that just now; but I can tell you that some of the most influential men in this community have sent me word of their readiness to take up my case."

"It is a couple of years now, Libby, since you were before the public?"

"I very much regret I ever was before them in that way, but since the time the newspaper gentlemen, who were always very kind to me, made so much of me I have been living very quietly with some friends of my family, working hard for my living, and the police had no right to interfere with me. But that's the way; once get into trouble and you are likely to be suspected all your life long. I have nothing to say against any one, but I think (crying bitterly) it is too bad I should be

MADE A SCAPEGOAT

of in this way for other people. I have done nothing wrong. I don't wish to do any wrong, and if they will only let me alone I won't bother them. When I was in prison I met a lady who became a true friend to me. She recommended me to cut off my hair and make myself look ugly and I would escape, she said, a great deal of annoyance. That was good advice, and I meant to take it; but when I came to do it I couldn't. My hair is so very beautiful I am proud of it and I could not bear to part with it. But she was right and I knew it. Men are so jealous of anything like personal advantage in anything that does not belong to them, and so they hunt me down; but this time I think they have made a mistake."

"It was said you were married. What has become of your husband?"

"Oh, well, they have said so many things about me. I never was married, but I may be soon. I have had a good offer from a man who is in a position to do all for me I could desire. My wants are not many, but I have hesitated to take him because of the things in my past life. You know I would not like to see him regret, after a few years, having made me his wife. For that reason I am giving him plenty of time to think about it. He sent me word yesterday that my being persecuted as I am only the more endeared me to him, and the moment he arrives in town he will come to visit me. I am not afraid of the police, for I have plenty of friends, able, ready and willing to help me. That Mme. St. Valerie, you remember, was a cunning woman. I have since learned all the tricks she put in practice to ruin me, and I learned, too, the value of keeping in a good way of life, though it don't really seem to be much use to me. By the way, I have become very fond of reading, and if you have any books to spare send me some to the Central Office—not novels, unless they are very good ones—but anything in the way of French or American history would be very welcome."

"What are they going to do with you now?"

"I'm sure I can't tell you. I will quietly wait and see, and then let my friends take what action they think best."

Libby is more beautiful than ever. The young and sensitive woman of two years ago has developed into a stately, magnificently composed woman—of good address, polished manners, and most courteous demeanor. She was presented to Superintendent Walling on arriving at Police Headquarters, and was then locked up in her old cell. Mr. Luther, the turnkey of the building, was glad to see her.

BOND ROBBERY.

Mr. Chas. Jansen, of No. 441 West Twenty-eighth street, was robbed yesterday afternoon in the Central Park, while looking at the animals, of bonds valued at $15,000. He left his house in company with a friend to stroll in the Park, and went to see the menagerie. The bonds were in the back pocket of his coat, and were taken from him during a crush in front of one of the cages. He reported the case to Inspector McDermott last evening, and the detectives were given a list of the bonds, with instructions to hunt for them.

NEW YORK HERALD

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
THE FAST FAMILY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett, Lewis James, D. H. Harkins.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Minelly.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—BELLE LAMAR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. John McCullough and Miss K. Rogers Randolph.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE DELUGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. The Kirally Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway.—OUR CLERKS, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and OFF THE LINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. J. L. Toole.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
QUIN, THE ACTOR, and SLANDER; OR, IS SHE GUILTY? at 8 P. M. Dominick Murray.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—FOUL PLAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Louis Aldrich and Miss Sophie Miles.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.—Parisian Cancan Dancers, at 8 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GLOBE THEATRE,
No. 728 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.—THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

COLOSSEUM,
Thirty-fifth street and Broadway.—PARIS IN FLAMES, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, Sept. 7, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy or clear.

IS IT CHARLEY ROSS—The boy who was brought from Cuba, and found under suspicious circumstances in Goshen the other day?

DR. I. I. HAYES contributes another Icelandic letter to our columns to-day containing a remarkable description of the Geysers and the lava lands.

CHINA AND JAPAN have settled their difficulties, according to our Shanghae despatches, and it is fortunate for American interests that this far away war cloud has disappeared.

A VICTORY of some importance is claimed by the Carlists in Catalonia, in which the republicans are said to have met with very heavy losses. On the other hand, the republicans report that the Carlists have been repulsed thrice in their attack on Castro Urdiales.

THE O'KELLY and other eminent chieftains give their political opinions very fully to-day in regard to the Governorship, the third term movement and other matters. Those who run of course may read, but as The O'Kelly has his war paint on some of those who read may run.

THE CARLISTS have presumed to fire upon German men-*of*-war, and, in answer, the Germans threw twenty-four shells into the city of San Sebastian. In a military point of view this affair is of slight importance now, for it would be as difficult for the Germans to punish the Carlists as it is for the American troops to find the Apache Indians, but it will have a diplomatic effect, by which Don Carlos will not profit.

THE DISTURBANCES AT MEZE and in other parts of France, on September 4, the anniversary of the Republic, will, of course, be attributed to the republicans, yet it is probable that they were caused by conservative intrigues. It has always been the policy of the party in power in France to provoke slight disorders as an excuse for disabling their enemies by stringent measures, and this may be an instance.

KIDNAPPING is a crime which is so easily committed with impunity that its appearance in any city causes unusual alarm. The abduction of Mary Grover from this city fourteen years ago is one of the mysteries like that of Charley Ross, but it seems at last to have been solved. The discovery of the girl in Iowa is detailed elsewhere, and there is reason to hope that she will soon be restored to her unhappy mother.

GERMANY AND PORTO RICO.—The assertion that Germany has no desire to obtain possessions in the West Indies is emphatically contradicted by the facts in our Washington despatches. The efforts of Germany to establish a depot and naval station in Costa Rica, and afterwards to assume a protectorate of St. Domingo, are shown by the official correspondence of the United States government. These facts sustain the recent reports concerning the transfer of Porto Rico to Germany by Spain, and do not justify the incredulity which Mr. Fish has thought proper to express.

Let Us Be Just and Brave with the South—The Proposed National Convention.

The principal thought in the minds of the Northern people, so far as the South is concerned, at least since the close of the war, has been one of self-preservation. We have been anxious to preserve the fruits of that struggle without risk or peradventure. This was a natural, prudent anxiety. So much treasure, so much blood, so much effort, so many extraordinary and unparelleled sacrifices, the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, the addition of thousands of millions to the national debt, all had been freely given for union and emancipation. Were we to nullify all by surrendering union and emancipation, or by what would have been their virtual surrender—the premature return to power of the leaders of the rebellion? Fears like these have always disturbed the judgment of the calmest statesmen in the republican party. Behind them also was a truculent public feeling which had not forgotten the war, and, remembering only the anger and apprehension of that time, insisted that the leaders of the rebellion should be grateful and content because they had not been hanged. This feeling paralyzed the reconstruction policy of Mr. Johnson, drove him to the verge of impeachment, and thus far has prevented any measure of substantial justice to the South.

Consequently we have had a timid, hesitating policy in dealing with the South. We have taken counsel of our fears, and our fears have generally been stimulated by bold men in the Confederacy who gloried in disturbance. Whenever a generous sentiment toward the South blossomed into life some angry, cruel secession wind would be sure to kill it. President Lincoln would have carried out a policy of reconstruction, singularly liberal and comprehensive if he had not been murdered. President Johnson would have succeeded in his generous plan but for the massacre at New Orleans in 1866. The murder of Lincoln and the massacre of Dostie and his associates have from time to time been followed by acts of kindred violence, all contributing to the unrest of the South. Only the other day we had Governor Ames, of Mississippi, asking for troops to protect the negroes in Vicksburg from the whites. The letters we print from Tennessee show that even in that State there is no peace. We have conquered the armies of the South, we have dissolved the once mighty Confederacy, we have driven its flag from the land and the ocean; there is but one authority in this land, the authority of the constitution; we have sent into retirement and exile the leaders of secession; but there still is no peace, only trouble, sorrow, crime, disturbance, murder everywhere. Anarchy in Arkansas, repudiation in Louisiana, confiscation in South Carolina! Wherever we look there is chaos.

We do not overdraw this picture. The telegraph sadly enough gives us newer and darker tints from hour to hour. Our correspondents confirm the news in painful, gloomy letters. Nothing is clearer to every patriotic mind than that the problem should be solved. Every day it seems as if we were about to solve it, when the memory of some fear rises and affrights us. There is no feeling towards the South in the innermost Northern heart but one of kindness. The bitterness of the war no longer remains. Nothing would more gratify New York than to see Virginia again the Old Dominion and New Orleans once more the metropolis of the Gulf of Mexico. But how is it to be done? Some Southern men tell us that there can be no reconstruction that does not assert the dominance of the white over the black. To this it is wisely answered that no law can establish such a dominance—that it must come from superior energy, enterprise and thrift. Some tell us that civil rights to the negro means a war of races. The answer is that to deny the negro civil rights, which are inherent in the proclamation of emancipation, is to declare such a war. Yet all this time, while we linger between two opinions, the Southern country drifts into that strife which history never records without shuddering—a strife of race with race. The doctrine of repudiation rapidly becomes a question of public and accepted policy in many sovereign Southern States. States like Massachusetts and New York, whose credit is untainted and whose honor is dear to every citizen, find themselves bound to other States who declare that they will not only repudiate their own debts, but do what lies in their power toward the repudiation of the national debt. The integrity of the Union, therefore, once assailed by secession, is now more seriously menaced by repudiation and a St. Domingo war between men of different blood.

There is surely a remedy for all this, but our statesmen are not brave enough to grasp it. We should either regard the South as a military conquest and govern it by proconsuls, or as a sovereign element of the Union and worthy of fraternal sovereign rights. If we cannot trust the Southern States let us restore the military departments and send our generals down to command them. Such a change would be welcome in some respects, for there would certainly be no war between races, no legislative repudiation. If, on the contrary, we can trust the Southern States as sister sovereign commonwealths, then we must show a fraternal and courageous feeling. It will not do to say that reconstruction began upon the theory that the utmost mercy was shown to the rebels when we did not hang them. That did well enough in war ballads, but we want something else than a ballad chorus now. We begin reconstruction when we ask the South seriously what the war has imposed upon its people, and how can we help them to meet and remove its burdens. We recognize two inevitable facts, direct fruits of the war, the integrity of the Union and the emancipation of the slaves. We regard slavery as a crime, and as a crime happily atoned and condoned. But how far are we responsible for this crime, and in justly declaring it to be a crime can we waive our share of its responsibility and throw it on the South? We have regarded it as a crime for ten years, but for two hundred years we sustained it as an institution. Our armies protected it, our statesmen defended it, our laws hallowed it, our free Northern soil was made the hunting ground of the slave catcher. We shared in its wealth, and even now many of us are rich with the earnings of the bondman. We abolished slavery as a war measure. No one regrets that act. But in dealing with reconstruction we are bound to ask the question, Did we abolish it in a manly way? The abolition of slavery was virtually imposing upon the Southern States a war indemnity twice, or, according to some calculations, four times as large as the fine imposed by Germany upon France. Was it wise to inflict this upon a people who could only pay it by their ruin? France paid her indemnity by an act of financial negotiation. No French citizen felt it except as a slight increase in his tax list. But the Southern States paid their indemnity by universal bankruptcy. France was compelled to accept her burden from an alien enemy, the Southern States were compelled to accept theirs from "brother commonwealths." Germany fined France as an act of punishment, the North ruined the South in the spirit of "brotherly love." We abolished slavery as a sin, and yet whatever the sin it was ours no less than that of the South. Its restoration is impossible. But is it impossible to consider the dreadful burdens imposed upon the South by the war, and especially by this war fine of emancipation, and to ask ourselves whether we cannot in some way assuage them? We do not contemplate any indemnity to the old slave masters, for that would be impossible and impracticable. But is there nothing else we can do?

In answering this question lies the courage of reconstruction. Let our people dismiss that unmanly thought of self-preservation which has animated every relation towards the South since the war ended. For we now see where these timid counsels lead. We refuse to deal with the South in a spirit of generous statesmanship, we cloud ourselves in fears of a new rebellion or of the return of Mr. Davis and his friends to power; we profess to dread the ghost of secession. But we see what is of more terrible import to the peace of the Republic—repudiation and a St. Domingo war of races. If this is all that ten years of reconstruction have brought us, then better that Grant had surrendered to Lee under the shades of Appomattox. Let us look at the question bravely. Let us ask the Southern States, rebels and all, into a fraternal discussion of the war, its issues, causes, burdens and responsibilities. Let us consider gravely the whole slavery question and ask ourselves whether we cannot earn some of the glory of emancipation by helping the South to share some of the burdens that act imposed upon its people, burdens from which it has not been able to rise. *Let us have a national convention of peace and reconstruction.* Let us consider whether we do not owe the South something more than easy phrases in the interest of peace. Let us give its people some earnest, fraternal, generous aid in the work of reconstruction. The Union can never be built upon the ruin of a group of its commonwealths. We see nothing but ruin to the Southern commonwealths now, and no way out of it except what may be prompted by the wisdom of a national convention, which should be summoned without delay.

Milk for the Babes.

We think it was John Swinton, the celebrated Commune leader, who presented the theory that the more advanced our civilization the more newspapers we should have, and that a city like New York should support at least two hundred daily journals. One of the melancholy chapters in Mr. Hudson's admirable "History of Journalism" is the narrative of the dead newspapers of the past generation. Mr. Greeley on one occasion said that "Vol. I.—No. 1" on the title page of the new journal made him feel like walking through a graveyard. But Mr. Greeley was not without his sad moods, and while Mr. Swinton has an enthusiastic temperament when discussing property questions, he is conservative about newspapers. We are more disposed to accept his view of their value than that of our lamented and illustrious contemporary. We believe in a multitude of newspapers, and our chief regret in reading Mr. Hudson's book is that all the journals whose memory he so tenderly cherishes are not alive to-day.

We are informed that on Monday, the 21st of September, we shall have a new daily newspaper in New York, called *The Republic*, a "first class morning newspaper, double sheet, devoted to the general news of the day, and the review and discussion of the various financial, political and literary events of the time." It will be published under "joint stock ownership," and the trustees whose names are signed to the circular which has been sent to us are C. C. Norvell, E. B. Wesley and T. C. Platt. They are the trustees of "The New York Republican Newspaper Association," "incorporated under the general manufacturing laws of New York, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one thousand dollars each," subscriptions to which may be made at No. 14 Wall street. These trustees are men of character and experience. Mr. Norvell was for many years associated with Mr. Raymond as the financial editor of his journal. Mr. Wesley was concerned with Mr. Raymond in the founding of the paper and was for years his partner in business. Mr. Platt is a bright, lively politician, and all we know against him is that he is a member of Congress. We do not know two men in journalism who can do more with a half million of dollars than Mr. Norvell and Mr. Wesley.

The circular does not go beyond the cold financial narrative here recited. But the appearance of the *Republic* betokens something more than a mere newspaper publication. For some time the administration party in New York has been sadly in want of an organ. Since Mr. Nast took to caricaturing the President that illustrious public functionary has actually been without any newspaper to read. The Hon. Hugh J. Hastings has been his only resource; but Mr. Hastings' combative newspaper only appears in the evening, and it is in the morning that newspaper mischief is mainly done. The *Tribune* has abandoned politics for journalism, and the voice which once summoned "Men and brethren" to "arouse!" is hushed. The *World* is loyal to the principles of 1798 (we think this is the date), and to the memory of Jefferson (if we remember the name correctly), and to the good old democratic party, which would have died out on the highway, an abandoned outcast, if Mr. Marble had not taken it to his arms and given it new life. The *Evening Post* confines itself to ancient ballads and Massachusetts politics, while the *Sun* "shines for all," excepting the administration. The *Star* sits in sackcloth and ashes over the sepulchre of the Ring and will not be consoled. The *Express* is an exponent of ecclesiastical democracy. The administration organ, since Mr. Raymond's death, has undergone so many vicissitudes that no one knows where it now stands. It has passed into the hands of "managers" who discuss foreign politics and print stories of a questionable character about gamblers and improper females. It is no longer "loyal to the administration," but gives the political babes of the Custom House articles painfully inadequate to their needs. This want the *Republic* will supply. The administration babes that have long been famishing for want of milk will see that the time has come for nourishment with wholesome food, and not acrid hash and bitter beer. We have no fear that Mr. Norvell and Mr. Wesley will crawl at the feet of General Grant; but they will not petulantly quarrel with him. They will print a gentlemanly, decorous newspaper, having among other attributes the immense advantage of knowing about the country and its institutions, for it is rather depressing to the mind of the average Custom House politician to be instructed upon "Endowment bills" and "Established Church laws" and "English watering places" when his soul is burning for news about the home issues.

The appearance of the new paper is associated with a rumor that it will support the third term. Upon this interesting point the circular is silent. We wish the *Republic* abundant success, and trust its founders will realize all of their expectations, and that the President will at last have a newspaper which will deserve the government advertisements and be a comfort to him.

The Desecration of the Stage.

Shakespeare or Bacon, we are not sure which, tells us in "Hamlet" that guilty creatures, sitting at a play, have been so moved by the very cunning of the scene that they have risen and proclaimed their malefactions. For fear of such an event we advise Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton and the Brooklyn crowd generally to keep away from the Bowery Theatre. To-night, unless the police interfere, all of the heroes of the Plymouth church revival are to be represented in a Brooklyn society drama, written by Mr. Frederick Stinson. Messrs. Bronson, Campbell, Daly and all other native dramatists must retire before the genius of Mr. Stinson, who conceived the idea of grouping these people upon the stage, and thus becomes the author of the first American play. It would be a refreshing sight to see the actors in the real drama as spectators of this similitude, though, of course, they could not go to the theatre together. Mr. Beecher, who is now in a box, would naturally take another; Mrs. Tilton would certainly go as near to heaven as the galleries allow; Mr. Moulton would get behind the scenes, and Mr. Tilton by many persons would be expected to take a place in the pit. But as the plot of "Passion's Perils" closely follows the testimony in the Brooklyn affair, though with interesting variations, the performance would be at times embarrassing to the prototypes of the characters. "Statements" and explanations would frequently interrupt the play. How could Mr. Beecher remain quiet when his double on the stage kisses Mrs. Tilton? or how could Mr. Tilton either? What would Mrs. Tilton do if she saw Theodore embracing Tennie Claflin? If there is any truth in Hamlet's theory we think the Bowery audience would be a great deal more interesting than even the Bowery actors.

What the literary merit of this play may be we do not know, but the managers admit that it depends for success upon the fact that the characters are the real persons in the life drama under assumed names. Mr. Beecher is the Rev. Joel James Bayham, the saint, and Mr. Tilton Frederick Thornton, the sinner. Moulton, Mrs. Tilton and the Woodhulls are plainly indicated. But it is claimed that as the play represents all these people as innocent, with the exception of Victoria and Tennie, it cannot be offensive or immoral. We are afraid this claim cannot be admitted. A play that proposes to put a disgusting reality before the public in the disguise of art cannot but offend good taste. The public has been told that the Rev. Mr. Beecher kissed Mrs. Tilton, and its morality cannot be improved by the spectacle of an actor made up like Mr. Beecher repeating the performance. We should look with much more complacency upon a representation of Mr. Tilton dandling Susan B. Anthony on his knee, for in that there is nothing which tends to the overthrow of virtue. It would be a pastoral picture of the innocence of the Golden Age. But as the stage is said to be the great teacher of mankind, we think it would be much better employed than in embodying in form and motion the scandals of this shameful story. "Passion's Perils" in Boston was withdrawn by order of the authorities; but here we trust that public opinion and the sober second thought of the management will accomplish a similar result. The Bowery has always been the home of virtue, and should not be permitted to fall to the level of the Broadway theatres, where French morality sits enthroned. When we go to the Bowery we expect to see a noble sailor rescue a lovely maid from a dozen or so of pirates, and it would be a pity to have such instructive pieces replaced by the modern horrors of a Brooklyn society drama. The prejudice against all theatres is certainly strong enough without making them more odious by an unnecessary imitation of the Church.

Yet much as we must disapprove of the Beecher scandal as a subject for dramatic performance, there is greater reason to condemn the *opéra bouffe* as at present conducted at the Lyceum Theatre. "Passion's Perils" is coarseness unconcealed, but "La Timbale d'Argent" is obscenity disguised in the most attractive garb. Brilliant music and fine acting are employed to exalt a subject which is simply infamous. For the very reasons that the open vulgarity of Fielding, or Smollett, or even Rabelais himself, is less disgusting to the fastidious mind than the lasciviousness of Swinburne or Byron, is such an opera as "La Timbale d'Argent" more hideous than the common cancan or indecent songs of the music hall. It is like Massinger's wonderful description of a prostitute—a splendid sin, a dazzling pestilence, an outcast clothed in glittering diamonds and costly raiment. There was a time when the *opéra bouffe* professed to give harmless amusement to those who like the light and lively melodies of the Offenbach school, but now its aims are very different. It was never a modest entertainment, but its indecorum was that of a romp whose improprieties are pardoned for her high spirits. Now the *opéra bouffe* comes as a painted, licentious creature, who can only amuse by indecency. When operas like "La Timbale d'Argent" are produced it is time for the institution to be abandoned by the respectable public, which has hitherto sustained it. Vice is not so dangerous when it is confined to those who are vicious, but when it invades the higher society, under the pretence of being innocent art, it should be thrust back into the slums and gutters where it belongs.

"Grace, Mercy and Peace."

Our Boston despatches confirm the story printed the other day that the friends of Mr. Beecher are seeking reconciliation. It seems that another "mutual friend" in the person of James Redpath has come upon the scene. Mr. Redpath is a mild, busy, talkative person of the fungus type, who began his career as a parasite of John Brown in Kansas, and has been more or less in this relation to the leading men of New England ever since. He is a more tranquil spirit than Moulton, with extraordinary capacity for talk, and with even less discretion. Redpath as the "mutual friend" will be a blessing to the Boston reporters and distil his interviews like oracles all over New England. It seems from what our correspondent gathers that Moulton is now in Boston to consult with General Butler as to his proposed statement, and that by the good offices of Mr. Redpath an ambassador from Mr. Beecher has arrived in the person of Mr. Cleveland. The purpose of Mr. Cleveland is to suppress the proposed statement, to prevent the trial and allow the whole matter to end as it is at present.

There are some ways, of course, in which this scandal could be brought to an end. Mr. Beecher's house is only mortgaged for five thousand dollars, and there is, we believe, no mortgage upon Plymouth church. A good deal of "grace, mercy and peace" could be realized out of these two pieces of property, and in such business transactions Mr. Moulton has experience. He has compelled Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher to pay already, and any triumph over Mr. Bowen in a money question shows the highest genius. Furthermore Moulton, in imitation of that other great diplomatist Bismarck, could deal with Plymouth church as the German Chancellor dealt with France, namely, punish the congregation for its animosity by imposing a fine upon the members. If the three thousand lambs could suddenly become ravening wolves and hunt Mr. Moulton down Hicks street because they loved Beecher, what money could they not be induced to pay for "grace, mercy and peace." Bismarck squeezed five milliards out of France, and Moulton with his revolver could net a pretty sum out of the congregation. So that with the two mortgages—a second on Mr. Beecher's house and a first upon the church building—with the fine and another subscription from Mr. Bowen, who will be soon in possession of the available resources of Brooklyn journalism, this whole scandal might become one of the most profitable transactions our community has known since Jay Gould had his settlement with the Erie Railway. The impression conveyed by our correspondent that some arrangement is in progress is confirmed by the silence that has fallen upon Brooklyn. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton have been all the week waiting like loaded blunderbusses, ready to go off with new "statements." Mr. Moulton was particularly full of new letters which were to be of the "most damaging" character. Whether he had any from the poor old lady Mrs. Morse or from Mrs. Hooker to her brother we do not know. But he was understood to be in a condition of spontaneous combustion. Mr. Tilton's statement was also of a thunder and lightning character. But nothing has been heard of either. If this compromise continues Mr. Maverick will be our only hope for their publication.

Upon what reasonable basis can there be "grace, mercy and peace?" And in any negotiation who will control Mr. Tilton? Mr. Tilton has been the master of this controversy from the beginning, and he is the master now. He has used Mr. Moulton, Mr. Carpenter, all who have come into relations with him, like so many gloves. He has had a direct purpose from the outset, has never abandoned it, nor swerved from it, nor been influenced by any one, except so far as it pleased him. He meant to destroy Mr. Beecher, and to do it by a process of vivisection. Whatever his motive he has certainly submitted his gifted and venerable antagonist to four years of exquisite torture. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Carpenter have merely aided him to work the rack and screws. When Mr. Tilton thinks the torture is complete he will cease, but until he does so it is the merest moonshine to deal with Mr. Moulton. Mr. Tilton showed in his letter to Dr. Bacon that he had power enough over Moulton to obtain control of documents intrusted to him in confidence and the integrity of which, as a gentleman, he should have cherished with his life—that Moulton was his creature and his vassal. So he is to-day. Mr. Beecher cannot buy Tilton, he has not yet frightened him, and any termination of this affair short of the whole truth will be a misfortune to society and religion and a prolongation of the four years of misery he has undergone.

Better let the truth come, even if Mr. Beecher walks into the East River to hide his shame. For there can be no compromise that will not leave him in a position compared with which suicide would be a blessing. Mr. Beecher has been assailed as no man of this country has been assailed; he has been menaced with the worst form of destruction; he has placed himself in a position that would have terminated in ignominy the career of any other clergyman, but he has been sustained by his church with singular, extraordinary and beautiful affection. His church has only clung closer and closer to him, and it will love him even as David was loved after his sins against Uriah, no matter what the *finale* may be. Mr. Beecher owes to Plymouth church the utmost truth, the same confidence it has given him, and, above all, no compromise with his antagonists. There would be no harm in praying for Tilton and Moulton when the proper time comes—and Mr. Beecher has charity enough for the office. But before these prayers for "grace, mercy and peace," let us have the truth. Compromise is cowardice and crime. We are persuaded that Mr. Beecher does not fear the truth, and he must not allow the Redpaths and Moultons who cling around him to make it appear otherwise.

The Return of the Shepherds.

At this season both the shepherd and the sheep return after their brief separation from the fold. The clergyman comes back from Paris and London, and the congregation from the Saratoga races, Long Branch, or the camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard. We trust that all are refreshed by the holiday experiences, and are strengthened to take up again the labors they relinquished. We have never agreed with those who think a clergyman should never leave the pulpit. On the contrary, we hold that preachers should have a rest, and so should the congregations.

The value of a short respite from toil and anxiety is, we think, shown in the sermons which we print to-day. It may be in our imagination, yet we think it is not; but certainly it seems that never before did we publish so many brilliant discourses in one day. There seems a new power, an energy, a vividness of illustration, an earnest zeal for which we did not look at the beginning of summer. Precisely which of these clergymen whose observations we have the honor to print have been out of town we do not know, but the public can easily determine by the sermons themselves. It will be found, with a few exceptions, that the best preaching has been done by those who have spent the summer away from the city. Rev. Dr. Cheney, the Very Rev. Vicar General Quinn, Dr. Armitage, Dr. Deems, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of Kentucky; Rev. Mr. Talmage, Dr. Chapin and Rev. Mr. Halliday are some of the distinguished divines represented in our columns to-day, and the perusal of so many different views will be found unusually profitable.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Samuel Hayes, of London, has apartments at the Gilsey House.

Alexander Dumas will be received by the French Academy in February, 1875.

Atadjian Khan, younger brother of the Khan of Khiva, is in Constantinople.

Secretary Bristow arrived from Washington yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General William Hoffman, United States Army, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieutenant Colonel Dowling, of the British Army, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General D. B. Warner, United States Consul at St. John, N. B., is staying at the Gilsey House.

Vice President Henry Wilson arrived in this city last evening, and is at the Astor House.

The Paris *American Register* was sold August 20. It was bought by Dr. Evans, the dentist, for 171,200f. or $34,240.

A boy, aged thirteen, swimming in the lake at Neufchatel, Switzerland, was seized by a monstrous pike, but got away from him.

At Marseilles, while the custodian of a public picture gallery went to his dinner, a visitor cut a valuable canvas out of its frame and took it with him.

That American aloe at Kew is a fine plant. It has a circumference of thirty feet around the points of the leaves, and the blooms are twenty-two feet high.

John Paul Alexander Sapieha, a British subject, has received from the Emperor of Russia authority to bear in Russia the title of prince, which belonged to his ancestors.

The Marquis de Covodonga, Prince of the Asturias, is visiting England. This is the young gentleman in whose favor his mother, Isabella of Spain, abdicated the Spanish throne. It is thought he may enter the military school at Woolwich.

Henry Ward Beecher is passionately fond of croquet, and plays with the ladies. Wonder if Tilton will embody this charge in his next statement? Does the Hon. Christopher Columbus Ryan know?

Despite the vigilance of the authorities the *Lanterne* is extensively circulated in France. It is very minute in size, being reduced by photography, and is pronounced by impartial persons very dull.

From the report in the Swiss papers of a transaction in the Bernese Jura, it would appear that the priests thereabouts supply absolution through the post office, upon receiving a written account of the sins to be forgiven.

Count de Jarnac, named for the new French Amoassador at London, was First Secretary of Embassy at London under Louis Philippe, and went to Dover to meet His Majesty when he crossed over in 1848, on account of a little revolution.

Was it the destiny of all the men of the Mexican expedition to be ruined by their wives? There was Napoleon and Maximilian. Must we add Bazaine? If it was really his wife who secured for him the command to which he was so ridiculously unequal she it was who made his ruin inevitable.

Two years ago Mr. Jacobson, a Jew, was elected a justice of the peace at Sebastopol in Russia. Some of the people, firm in the faith of religious intolerance, sent their protestations to the Minister of Justice at St. Petersburg and no more was heard of it. But now Jacobson has been thanked for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

His Majesty the Czar of all the Russias wrote with his own hand to invite Louis, who was once baptized in fire, to go to Russia and witness the autumn manœuvres; but Louis excused himself on account of school at Woolwich. Is the Czar's courtesy political or is it procured as a personal gratification by the Russian Grand Duchess Maria, who had a tender place in her heart for this boy's father?

Queen Victoria has gone to Balmoral, where she will remain till November. She left Osborne, Isle of Wight, on the 20th ult., in the royal yacht Alberta, crossed to Portsmouth, which she left by special train in the evening, and, travelling through, reached Balmoral the next night. There was some excitement at Perth, because the public, contrary to the usual custom, were excluded from the railway station by "the peremptory order of Her Majesty."

Prussia proposed at Brussels that the people of any country found in arms and not regularly enrolled in the military force should be treated as criminals; also that they should be similarly treated if they refuse to assist the invaders when called upon. The congress rejected the proposition. In 1813 the Prussian government called upon the people to become a "land storm" and rush upon the invaders with any arms they could seize. Then it was the other man's ox that was gored.

Amouroux, aged twenty, and Rollin, aged twenty-nine, students in Paris, induced Jeanne Druel, dressmaker, aged twenty-two, to make a little excursion on the Seine in what they call a canoe over there. They were all run down by a steamboat. Both the students swam ashore, but Jeanne, girl like, didn't know how, and was in a fair way to drown. Bicard, a brave dyer, was on shore. He carefully put off several of his garments, jumped in and saved the pretty *grisette*. Four persons already in this drama. Then came the heavy villain, name unknown. He saw Bicard put down his clothes, and in the excitement filched the brave dyer's pockets of fourteen francs, and "soixante-quinze centimes." And they say the French have the sentiment of admiration for generous acts. But perhaps he was a foreigner—a Prussian!

THE SENECA LAKE REGATTA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1874.

Great interest is manifested in the regatta on Seneca Lake, which is to come off on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. A large number of entries have been made for both rowing and sailing races. Cornell University will enter a six-oar crew, probably the same which rowed at Saratoga.

BOAT RACE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 6, 1874.

The boat race fixed for Tuesday next at Bedford Basin, between Logan's crew, of St. John, and Ross Foley's, of Halifax, excites but little interest among boatmen, the stakes being only $200 a side. Betting is even.

SPAIN.

Chief Command in the Capital—Carlist Assaults and Republican Defence in the Field.

MADRID, Sept. 6, 1874.

General Primo de Rivera has been appointed Captain General of Madrid.

CARLISTS REPULSED IN THE FIELD.

The *Gazette* states that the Carlists have made three attacks on Castro Urdiales. The garrison made a vigorous defence, and in each case the besiegers met with a repulse.

The Carlists Defeated with Heavy Loss—Hundreds of Men Killed and Wounded.

MADRID, Sept. 6, 1874.

General Dominguez has arrived at Puigcerda, after defeating the Carlists under Saballs.

The republicans suffered heavily, and the town is crowded with wounded. The Carlists were attacked while retreating from Puigcerda, and lost 700, killed and wounded.

Bourbonist Report of a Severe Battle.

BAYONNE, Sept. 6, 1874.

According to Carlist advices desperate fighting has been going on for three days between Castillo and Pobla in Catalonia, and the republican losses are very heavy.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Carlists Fire on the Imperial Naval Flag—A Spanish Town Shelled by the Prussians.

SANTANDER, Sept. 6, 1874.

The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross returned to this port last evening from San Sebastian. The Carlists fired on them from Guetaria, ten miles west of San Sebastian.

The Germans replied by throwing twenty-four shells into the town.

BELGIUM.

The Spanish Minister Received at Court.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6, 1874.

The Spanish Minister to Belgium has presented his credentials.

GERMANY.

The Old Catholics' Congress in Session at Freiburg.

FREIBURG, Sept. 6, 1874.

The Congress of Old Catholics met in this city to-day, Dr. Schulze presiding. One hundred and thirty delegates attended the opening session. The United States were represented by Chauncey Langdon.

The President announced that Dr. Döllinger had summoned a conference of the Evangelical, Greek and Anglican clergy at Bonn on the 14th inst.

FRANCE.

Provincial Disturbances on the Anniversary of the Republic—Quiet Restored by the Troops and Police.

PARIS, Sept. 6, 1874.

There were serious disturbances at Mèze, in the department of Hérault, on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic.

The gendarmes fired on the rioters, of whom one was killed and nineteen wounded. Reinforcements of infantry and cavalry were immediately ordered to Mèze, and entered the town yesterday. No further trouble is apprehended.

Slight disturbances are reported from other places as having occurred on the 4th inst., and at Lyons several arrests were made.

Victor Hugo a Prophet of War—France and Germany to Fight a Decisive Battle.

PARIS, Sept. 6, 1874.

Victor Hugo has written a letter declining an invitation to the Peace Congress at Geneva. He says peace cannot be established until another war has been fought between France and Germany. He points to the existence of the deep and undying hatred between the two countries, and declares the war will be a duel between the principles of a monarchy and republic.

IRELAND.

The National Rifle Team Embarked for New York—A Millionnaire on Board.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1874.

The Irish team of riflemen embarked at Queenstown to-day on the steamship Scotia for New York. Their departure was witnessed by a large and very enthusiastic crowd.

MR. A. T. STEWART ON BOARD.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, is also a passenger on the Scotia.

INDIA.

The Harvest Prospect Hopeful—The Famine Relief System Coming to a Close.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6, 1874.

Favorable rains have fallen during the past week, and the crop prospects are fair or excellent everywhere except in the Hoogly district.

The government is in hopes of being able to close its relief operations in fifteen districts by October next; but ten other districts will still require help for an indefinite period.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Formosa Difficulty Settled.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1874.

A despatch from Shanghai reports that the difficulty between China and Japan in regard to Formosa has been settled.

MEXICO.

Congress About to Reassemble—Murderers Unpunished—Telegraph Extension.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, Sept. 2, 1874.

The National Congress reassembles on the 16th inst.

MURDERERS UNPUNISHED.

The witch burners of Jacobo and the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Stephens remain unpunished.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

The telegraph line to Merida, Yucatan, will be completed by the 16th. This will bring the capital into direct communication with Merida, and the event will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The Body of a Canal Boat Captain Found Floating in the Canal—The Coroner's Inquest.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 6, 1874.

An inquest was held to-day over the remains of Robert Speakman, aged forty-five years, canal boat captain, whose body was found floating in the canal this morning near the State Prison. He arrived here with his boat on Thursday night last and then left to go to the circus. It is supposed he was walking on the railroad track near the canal and was knocked in by a passing train. The body was mutilated. He lived at No. 235 Washington avenue, Philadelphia, and belonged to four beneficial societies. His family took charge of the remains and interred them here. Verdict—"Death from unknown causes."

THE INDIANS.

Agent Miles' Report of the Recent Troubles at Darlington—Sharp Fight Between the Troops and the Comanches—The Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1874.

John D. Miles, agent for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians at Darlington, Indian Territory, forwarded to the Indian Bureau a copy of a letter from the acting agent at the Wichita agency, dated August 25, giving an account of the recent occurrences at that agency. Agent Connell says:—

On Saturday last General Davidson arrived with four companies of cavalry to have a band of Noconee Comanches taken away at our request. Upon his arrival at the commissary he arrested Red Food, chief of the band, and requested him to surrender his arms and those of his people and go with him as a prisoner of war to Fort Sill, which he promised to do. He was sent with a guard to the camp to get the arms in compliance with the General's request, when he slipped from the guard and the guard fired upon him. At the same time a large party of Kiowas, led by Lone Wolf, Santanta, Woman's Heart and Poor Buffalo, fired upon General Davidson from behind the commissary buildings. The troops returned the fire, and firing was kept up from two o'clock P. M. until sundown.

The Kiowas and Comanches claim to have killed ten white men. As yet we have found but six bodies—Osborn, Barrett, Green, Modist, Clark and Frenchy. We know of about fourteen Indians killed and a great many more wounded. Lone Wolf set fire to our commissary himself, when our Caddoes, a few of whom happened to be present, fired upon them. The fire was put out before any damage was done. They went through the store, destroying everything they could not carry off. The next morning they assembled (about 400) below Shirley's store and tried to gain the hill overlooking the agency, but the cavalry charged them and held the heights. They then fired the woods and endeavored to fire the agency, as the wind was blowing from the north. They appeared in strong numbers all day at a distance from the agency, but since Sunday no fighting has taken place.

The Indians belonging to this agency moved down the river, but the chiefs all returned yesterday and will move in close to the agency and camp. All the buildings outside of the agency, with crops, &c., were burned. The Wichita school house and others are in ruins.

Agent Miles in his letter enclosing the above says the messenger sent through with it reports that the Comanches fired upon him on the way down and tried to prevent his reaching the agency. General Davidson reports to General Neill that the road is very unsafe with less than one company of troops. The messenger also states that just as he was leaving the Wichita agency a report came in that three dead bodies had been found in addition to the six reported by Connell.

All was quiet in the vicinity of Darlington.

THE TENNESSEE KU KLUX.

A Recreant Member of the Organization Taken from the Jail and Hanged—The Murderers of the Colored School Teacher.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 6, 1874.

Frank Hall was taken out of the jail at Cookeville, Putnam county, Thursday night, by Ku Klux and hanged. The band released another prisoner arrested with him. Hall was arrested ten days ago, and confessed to being a Ku Klux and turned State's evidence. He implicated members of the gang, and for this reason was hanged. Both were arrested for Ku Kluxing the negro McKinley.

Bowen Saunders and Pat Lyons, charged with the murder of Julia Hayden, the colored school teacher, were arraigned at Lebanon to-day, but the preliminary examination was postponed until Tuesday. Some rather dark developments are expected, implicating various citizens. The jail is heavily guarded to prevent the possibility of the escape of the prisoners.

THE NICHOLASVILLE LYNCHING.

Order from Governor Leslie to Arrest the Perpetrators.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6, 1874.

Governor Leslie yesterday instructed Judge Phillips, of Jessamine county, to cause the arrest of all persons engaged in the lynching of the negro at Nicholasville on Friday night last, directing, if necessary, that the Sheriff should summon the entire power of the county to bring the guilty parties to justice.

THE TRENTON MASSACRE.

Governor Brown on the Spot—Reported Escape of Ten of the Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1874.

The *Appeal's* Trenton correspondence says Governor Brown has arrived there to assist in bringing the parties who recently murdered the negro prisoners to justice. It is asserted that ten of the negroes taken from the jail escaped, although no trace of their bodies have been found. The report lacks confirmation.

LOUISIANA'S GOVERNORS.

Governor William Pitt Kellogg's Organ Permits Governor McEnery to Speak Through It—The Conservative Governor on the Coushatta Affair.

The New Orleans journals of the 3d inst. are filled with particulars of "the Coushatta slaughter," details of which have appeared in the HERALD. The most remarkable fact (worthy of note) in connection with the troubles in Louisiana is that the New Orleans *Republican*, founded by the acting Governor, William P. Kellogg, formerly of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, opens its columns to Colonel Kellogg's old adversary, and gives him (Governor McEnery) a hearing. The *Republican* fails to recognize Mr. John McEnery officially, but introduces the letters of that gentleman thus:—

The following note from Mr. McEnery does little more than change the venue in the case at issue between him and the *Republican*. The fact that he never addressed a meeting in Coushatta may be pleaded in bar of an indictment to that effect, though in the court of equity the admission that he had addressed the people of Lincoln and Baton Rouge parishes in language nearly similar to that charged against him would be enough to condemn him. When a popular leader, such as Mr. McEnery certainly is, stands up before an audience of unreflecting men, strongly imbued with the spirit of revolt, and tells them they are justified in appealing to brute force in a case ambiguously stated, they are very apt to make an instant application and proceed without delay to put theory into practice. It is wrong to tell a mob that they may set themselves above the forms of law in any case. Such advice almost invariably leads to violence, and it really makes little difference whether it is given in one locality or another. The news is instantly carried to all points, and accepted by those to whom it is addressed. Mr. McEnery is reported to have counselled violence in a certain contingency, not only in Lincoln parish but at Baton Rouge, and the sound of his voice no doubt woke the echoes of Red River, and assisted in leading unthinking men to the commission of a crime which makes humanity shudder to think of. Furthermore, he has had one opportunity to express disapproval of the McFarlane place massacre, which he did not embrace. It does not, by any means, follow that he approves it, but we think he ought to have spoken on the subject with emphatic condemnation. The following is his note:—

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN:—

My attention has been attracted to the following paragraph in your issue of to-day, to wit:—

"In response to an inquiry as to Red River parish, Mr. McEnery (who addressed a public meeting at Coushatta about two days previous to the disturbance at that point) claimed that the citizens of that parish had driven out men of the most obnoxious character, and that owing to his early departure, he was denied the honor of co-operating with the mob, about the conduct of which our readers have already received ample details. Not one word did John McEnery utter in rebuke of the murder of the surrendered, defenceless citizens of Coushatta by aliens of the parish, and, it is alleged, of the State."

This is a gross misrepresentation of my speech last night to the mass meeting assembled in this city.

I have never made a speech at Coushatta, Red River parish, nor have I ever been in that place.

I made some reference of approval last night to the action of the people of Lincoln parish affecting the obnoxious officers of that parish, but said not a word about the parish of Red River, nor was any inquiry put to me touching the affairs of that parish.

I have never counselled or advised our people to deeds of violence and lawlessness. I have said, however, that not only in Louisiana, but in all civilized communities where the laws were inoperative to punish official robberies, and inoperative, too, because these crimes are committed by men who have in their hands the execution of the laws, then, in that event, the people have a right to resort to the paramount law of self-preservation to protect society against the ravages of official plunderers and spoliators.

As the misrepresentation complained of is evidently intended for the market of Northern public sentiment, and not for this locality, I respectfully ask that this communication may find a prominent place in your paper to go to the same market as a correction of the erroneous statement contained in your paper. Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN McENERY.

The *Picayune*, the organ of the White League, publishes the letter with introduction in large type and head lines, in which it recognizes the writer as the Governor of the State. The *Picayune* says:—

The following note was yesterday addressed by Governor McEnery to the *Republican* newspaper, and touches a very fair average sample of the falsehoods and calumnies which the republican organ of this city is engaged in disseminating throughout the United States.

SAVAGE AFFRAY IN A BOARDING HOUSE.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 6, 1874.

A savage affray occurred about five o'clock this afternoon in the boarding house of Gilman Holmes, No. 12 Merrimack street, in the very heart of the city. Two young men entered the establishment on pretence of visiting a lodger. The proprietor attempted to enter a room where they were making a disturbance, when he was struck on the forehead with the butt of a revolver. His wife went to his rescue, whereupon one of the villains seized her by the throat and choked her severely, while a second fired three shots in rapid succession, neither of which, however, did any damage. The police now entered upon the scene, when two of the fellows escaped. The other, James Fitzpatrick, was arrested.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Can Mr. Beecher Compromise with Moulton?

SLY MOVEMENTS IN BOSTON.

Tilton Feels Like the Wall of China.

THE PASTOR IN THE HILLS.

Thousands of People Gathered to Hear the Plymouth Divine.

THE TRANSFIGURATION ON THE MOUNT.

The Christian's Duty To Be Where Tears and Breaking Hearts Are.

THE "MUTUAL'S" LITTLE GAME.

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1874.

Everything seems to indicate that most determined efforts are being made to pour oil on the turbulent waters of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. How far these efforts will avail, however, is an unsettled question just at this time. The end which is sought by Mr. Beecher and his friends is to prevail upon Mr. Moulton to forbear publishing any further statements about the offensive affair; but it has not yet transpired that the "Mutual Friend" will consent to remain silent. He feels keenly the position in which he has been placed before the community, and it will probably require considerable coaxing to bring about a promise of silence. His statement is understood to be already prepared, and is only held back to await such overtures as may be made by Mr. Beecher or his friends. For several days, until last evening, Mr. Moulton has been stopping at the Tremont House, and he is only absent now to spend Sunday at Lowell with General Butler, his friend and counsel. During his sojourn at the Tremont he has been much of the time engaged with James Redpath and other prominent friends of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Cleveland, one of the Plymouth church committee of investigation, has also arrived at the Tremont, fresh from Mr. Beecher and the White Mountains, and it is surmised that he comes as the specially authorized friend of this distinguished pastor.

THE FIRST MEETING

between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Cleveland after the latter's arrival in the city was in the dining room of the Tremont, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cleveland was with his wife and Mr. Moulton was dining with a party of friends at an adjacent table. Moulton fixed his keen, gray eyes upon Cleveland, and the latter looked up and bowed most affably, whereupon Mr. Moulton rose and went over to Cleveland. After talking five minutes together the gentlemen bowed politely and resumed their separate seats, but the waiters had caught the name of Moulton from Cleveland's lips as he greeted him, and in an amazingly short space of time every eye in the room was directed toward Moulton and his party, who soon passed out of the room and were seen to enter Redpath's Lyceum Bureau. Subsequently, in a conversation with Mr. Redpath, the "Mutual Friend" remarked, concerning the publication of

HIS SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT,

that he did not feel himself at liberty at present to express the conclusion at which he had arrived. First, he said he had not definitely determined what he should do, and second, he did not consider himself at liberty to state his conclusions, if he had arrived at any. Concerning Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, he said he should adopt the course toward him that he recommended to Theodore Tilton, and to him he said, "Bacon's influence is too limited to deserve notice and his spirit too mercenary." Continuing, Mr. Moulton said, "If I am as bad as he pictures me, notice of what he says cannot possibly help me, and if I am better his comments cannot possibly make me worse. I am content to stand now as I have for four years"—here the reporter fancied he detected a change in Mr. Moulton's tone of voice—"with entire sympathy and purity of motive, representing the hope of Plymouth church." Regarding the attack Beecher had made upon him Moulton said that yesterday he learned from a member of the committee, probably referring to Mr. Cleveland, that he (Beecher) had not made any attack upon him and that the so-called attack was only

THE SPECIAL PLEA OF LAWYERS

and not Mr. Beecher's production. Referring to an assertion which has been made that when the expected statement appears it will show Butler to have been the Iago of the whole business, Mr. Moulton remarked that General Butler has labored more zealously and judiciously for the interests of Plymouth church and its pastor, and, at the solicitation of both its pastor and his counsel, than any legal adviser connected with the painful business of the investigation, and that he will be found to have been neither the Iago nor the Othello in the Plymouth play, inasmuch as he has been neither the betrayer nor the destroyer of Desdemona. Being asked to give his opinion about the conduct of the Plymouth church congregation on the evening when the report of the committee was made he replied to Mr. Redpath as follows:—"Well, it has almost passed out of memory, and on account of my regard for the pastor I forgive the conscientious vulgarity of his flock. I think it was an expression of liberality on their part when they magnanimously offered to 'give me hell.' Perhaps at some future day I may be enabled to do as much for them. I remember that the only person who touched me on that occasion was a police captain, who said, familiarly, 'You'd better follow me, Frank,' and afterward rode on the step of my carriage over to my house.

THE MOB SPIRIT

was in their eyes and in their mouths; but they can be excused for leaving me unmolested, because their numbers were so very disproportionate. Their words were very abusive, but a way was opened for me to pass out, I remember."

Moulton will return to Boston from Lowell tomorrow and it is probable that some definite action will be taken concerning the publication or suppression of the statement which has been prepared. I hear it rumored that Mr. Beecher himself may possibly be here during the week.

TILTON'S "NO SURRENDER."

At a late hour last night a HERALD reporter called at Mr. Tilton's house, in Livingston street, Brooklyn. Mr. Tilton was at home. The following conversation took place:—

REPORTER—I am glad to see, Mr. Tilton, that your present looks wholly contradict the reports of your worn appearance and ill-health.

Mr. TILTON—I was never in better health, though (smiling) you gentlemen of the press will make me out haggard, pale and seedy. I have been in good health all through. I am not the worried man.

REPORTER—Are you aware that active negotiations are on foot to affect a reconciliation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton? Have you heard anything of such an arrangement being in progress?

Mr. TILTON—I have not.

REPORTER—When have you heard from Mr. Moulton?

Mr. TILTON—I saw Mr. Moulton about a week ago, in Brooklyn, and have heard nothing from him since, except so far as I have seen an occasional paragraph in the newspapers.

REPORTER—Do you think a compromise possible between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton?

Mr. TILTON—Yes, unless Mr. Beecher has lost his reason.

REPORTER—In what will that compromise consist?

WHAT THE "MUTUAL" WOULD ACCEPT.

Mr. TILTON—If there is to be a compromise at all, or any arrangement to which such a term would apply, it could only be honorably made, it can only be honorably accepted by Mr. Moulton on condition of Mr. Beecher's total, absolute withdrawal of every implication which Mr. Beecher and his attorneys have made against Mr. Moulton.

REPORTER—Do you refer to the charge of blackmail?

Mr. TILTON—I refer not only to the base charge of blackmail, but to the equally base, groundless and dastardly charge that Mr. Moulton entered into a conspiracy to injure Mr. Beecher, or that Mr. Moulton acted towards him for the last four years in any other capacity than as the supreme friend whom Mr. Beecher eulogizes in a dozen letters, asking for golden words to portray his shining and illustrious services to his imperilled pastor.

REPORTER—Then you have heard nothing from Boston of any arrangement for settlement between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton?

Mr. TILTON—Not a word. But I can easily see that Mr. Beecher, who has made a false accusation against Mr. Moulton, should, on second thought, hasten to beg Mr. Moulton's pardon. If he has done so he will find Mr. Moulton a generous man, quick and ready to do whatever a true gentleman could find warrant for doing.

REPORTER—What is your own attitude toward this proposition of compromise?

NO COMPROMISE FOR TILTON.

Mr. TILTON—There is no compromise for me. I have made charges against Mr. Beecher which are true. He has made a denial of them which is false. What compromise is possible in such a case? There is none. I am right and Mr. Beecher wrong. If he should come to me offering all the wealth and honors in the world I would not move an inch—not a hair's breadth. I am not surprised that Mr. Beecher wants to compromise, whether with Mr. Moulton or with myself. Mr. Beecher might perhaps compromise honorably with Mr. Moulton by offering him a suitable apology for accusing him falsely. As for me, my case is in court, and Mr. Beecher must settle it there. You will hear of the Chinese wall falling down before you will hear of me accepting a compromise from Henry Ward Beecher.

REPORTER—I am sorry you have no news of the arrangement going forward in Boston.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

Mr. TILTON—I am glad to know nothing about it. What other people do is their business—not mine. My own plain and simple duty is to fight my battle to the end.

REPORTER—Then you are totally averse to any compromise on your own part?

Mr. TILTON—You might as well ask Mr. Bennett to stop the HERALD as to ask me to compromise.

REPORTER—Then you feel sure of your case?

Mr. TILTON—I am sure that a man who is in the right, having the truth on his side and having enemies enough to make his friends warm and steadfast, will win the verdict of the popular opinion in the end. This controversy has assumed such stately proportions that I have long since ceased to regard either Mr. Beecher or myself as of much importance in it. The simple question is, What is the truth? So sharp and fierce is the inquisition which the people are making into the facts of the case that there can be but one issue to this controversy. The man who lied must come to destruction, and I am not that man.

Here the interview ended.

MR. BEECHER'S SERMON.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, New Hampshire, Sept. 6, 1874.

The eagerness to hear the great preacher increases from Sunday to Sunday, and a much larger number of people came from all directions to attend the religious services here this morning than on any previous occasion during the present season. Three special trains were run to accommodate the inhabitants of the surrounding country—one from Plymouth, N. H., with ten cars crowded inside and on the platforms; another from Montpelier, Vt., with three crowded cars, and the other from Fabyans, with four cars well filled. It is estimated that about a thousand persons were brought by these several trains. Of carriages, bringing worshippers from localities not on the lines of the railways, there were at least eighty, of all descriptions. Not only was the immense parlor filled to overflowing, and packed more closely, if possible, than ordinarily, but the corridors within hearing distance were crowded, and at the windows of the rooms on the piazzas as many were gathered as could from these points hear Mr. Beecher's voice or see his face, while others in large numbers were unable to get near enough either to see or to hear. There were in all—including the guests of the house, of whom there are 260—probably not less than 2,000 persons in attendance. Among the hearers were Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and daughters, General Fiske and wife and the family of the Hon. Carl Schurz.

THE EXERCISES

were opened by the singing of the 199th hymn of the Plymouth Collection, beginning—

Come thou Almighty King,
Help us Thy name to sing;
Help us to praise.

This hymn and the one which followed were read by Mr. Beecher and sung by an impromptu choir, accompanied by the congregation. The lesson of the morning comprised a portion of the ninth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, beginning with the twenty-eighth verse. An earnest, touching prayer was offered. At the conclusion of the prayer the 564th hymn was sung, the first words of which are

Awake my soul, stretch every nerve,
And press with vigor on.

THE SERMON

which followed was delivered with great power and feeling; the following is a condensed report. Mr. Beecher said:—

I propose to give a historic discourse mainly this morning, tracing the line of events which preceded and followed immediately that scene of unparalleled simplicity and beauty of which we read—the transfiguration. I scarcely know of another point in the narrative of our Master's life around which there are so many interesting questions and from which may be drawn so many threads woven into instruction so perfectly and of such importance. The first question that arises is in regard to the time. So you, perhaps, bear in mind in the narrative which we read from Luke it is said:—"About an eight days after these sayings"—about a week as we should say—"he took Peter and John and James, and went up into a mountain to pray." These three disciples seem to have been the most intelligent and the most useful of the band. They were the ones that almost always accompanied the Saviour; they seem to have been men of some mark and character. Certainly they proved afterward that they were more active than any of the others; they had a natural ascendancy over their fellow disciples and so excited envy and jealousy among them. We have to look into the evangelists to see when it was and where it was that the steps were begun which led to this grand culmination on the mountain top and this transcendent vision and glory, and what those steps were. Our Saviour's whole active ministry, probably, did not extend over fifteen months. The great bulk of His miracles and instructions were included in one year. Of this time two months, perhaps, were spent actively in Judea, and perhaps one month in Perea and the rest in Galilee. It was there that His fame begun. The reason of His fame, when you come to trace it back to the very root, was that He was

THE MOST PERFECT JEW

that the Jews had ever seen or heard of. He was a Jew after the strictest type. He knew He was descended from the old and revered ancestral Jewish stock. He conformed to the usages of the Jews; He represented to the Jewish common people, in whose hearts dwelt sentiments of patriotism, the strongest and most perfect Jew, and when he began to work miracles they said, "Another prophet is come," and when they witnessed the miracles of the loaves and fishes their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and they undertook to take Him and make Him a king, but He refused and determined to depart. The disciples themselves were caught up in that enthusiasm, and He rebuked them and compelled them to enter the boats and pass to the other side, and when He had sent them off He went back into the mountain to pray. The people were disappointed at His refusal to be king, and they said of Him, "He is a sham, He is a pretender, He has no heart, no nerve, no muscle: He is nothing," and he was never popular afterward. From that time the ears of the people were shut to him, and they treated him not only with unfaith but with scorn and contempt, rejecting his teaching. Mr. Beecher here traced the life of Christ, from this point down to the time when the scene of the transfiguration occurred, detailing His experience in the various places that He visited, describing His grief and discouragement at the reception which He and His instructions received. Then he recounted incidents connected with that scene, delineating at length the characters of Moses and Elias, who appeared with the Saviour as witnesses of His glorification. The fact that Peter desired that they should build tabernacles and stay on the Mount of Transfiguration, instead of going down to the foot of the mountain and ministering to cheer his fellowmen who were in trouble there, was made the basis of a valuable lesson addressed to those who were inclined, when glorious experiences are vouchsafed to them, to remain in those experiences, instead of returning to their duty as men belonging to this lower sphere while travelling toward the other. Then he proceeded to explain the intent of the transfiguration. Said he:—

It is a matter profoundly to be grateful for that our Saviour was bodily tired and hungry, an outcast at times; that He had not where to lay His head; that He was homesick. There is nothing more touching than the homesickness of Christ. He had wrought until His body seemed spent; had come to the very climax of His popularity, and He had been rejected by His own people. Now no man who loves his nation can bear to be set aside from it. I know that in the old days of the anti-slavery conflict there was nothing that ever pierced my soul more deeply than that I loved this land and that I was shut out from more than half of it, and I understand how Christ felt when he was rejected by his people, and was spent by labor and was worn out by grief of heart and longed for the wilderness. No man undertakes to do great things for his time and for his people that he does not sometimes long for the wilderness, for the more you love men the more impossible it is sometimes to endure them. Sometimes men go into the forest when the trees seem more to them than

THE SELFISHNESS AND HEARTLESSNESS OF MEN,

and it is comforting to me to know that my Master was homesick and worksick, and longed to get into the wilderness where no man could find him. Being in human conditions and sufferings when humanity suffered He was discouraged, and it was necessary that he should be built up again, and it pleased God to pour balm and consolation into His soul and give Him invigoration. He had hours of darkness and He had hours of illumination, and He needed these hours of illumination to arm Him for the last scene of His forty days' passion. The transfiguration was next meant to comfort the apostles. Peter, James and John were to go with Him to Jerusalem; there He was to have a month of conflict with the educated, scholarly Jews before He went among the common people and was crucified and buried out of sight. That was a very perilous time for the disciples, the three days of darkness, when their Master, being cut off, was entombed and when there was nothing for their senses. How should the disciple band hold together? Well, do you not know that the imagination is a stronger element than the reason? You might suspect it from the fact that the Bible employs the imagination ten times where it does philosophy once. When old people go back to childhood what things do they most remember? Are they arguments? Not at all. They are things which have impressed themselves on their imagination, and when the disciples went down to Jerusalem and saw Christ arrested, carried before the tribunals, subjected to a mock trial, condemned, dragged forth ignominiously, scoffed at, taunted, lifted up on the cross, crucified; when they saw His enemies triumphant and exultant, Christ buried, the stone rolled up, the tomb sealed and saw guards placed to watch the Sepulchre, there was every inducement in the world for them to have said to themselves, "You have been living like a bubble, and it has burst; it is ended—it is gone," and they could not give a reason for thinking that it was not gone; there was nothing that they could understand which helped their faith; but they remembered how Christ looked when working miracles, when performing deeds of mercy and when hanging before them in transfiguration on the mountain top, and against their reason and their senses there was something that led them to hold on till the stone was rolled away, and Christ appeared again to their longing vision. As, then, the transfiguration was a comfort to the heart of Jesus, so it was a preparation of the disciples for the tribulation which was before them, keeping them steadfast to the end. Christian brethren, there is some

INSTRUCTION THAT OUGHT TO BE DRAWN

out of this beautiful picture to you and to me. It has been as a bosom to a child to me. I have sucked at it as a babe at its mother's breast, and have been made stronger, healthier, patienter, better by that which flows to me from this heavenly vision. To every one comes first or last these luminous hours. Alas! most men use them as their hours of luxury, and they say, "Oh, if we could always feel so! Oh, if we could always be just as we were at the end of that meeting, when the last hymn was sung and the last stanza was sounded out! Oh, if we could always be as we were at the winding up of such a sermon that aroused and inspired us! Oh, if we could always live in such moods!" But they are so transient they do not see them sometimes for months, and sometimes not for years. They are not concatenated; they do not become our life. A transfiguration seven times a week I think would be without instruction. It is solitariness that makes a thing striking; things that we do over and over again every day are trite and leave no impression upon us. Those hours of illumination which God gives to men are precious hours. But you want to repeat them, you want to build tabernacles and sit down in them. Men's idea of being a Christian is to have a roaring good time and sing hymns till they feel like angels; to stay on the Mount of Transfiguration while the devil is working at the bottom of it; but that is not the true idea. Being a Christian does not take you out of life, nor redeem you from the laws of this world or from social disturbances or from political exigencies. We are workers with God. Where tears fall, where breaking hearts are and where sorrows gush like springs from the mountain, there is where we live and where we should be, and if we are occasionally taken into these higher experiences, let us bless God for them and use them to strengthen us for lower ones. Many and many a man is working out his salvation better in tears and under burdens than when he seems to himself to be an angel about to fly to the kingdom of glory. It is not when you feel best that you are best, but when you suffer most and suffer most patiently under burdens and trials. Not when he rides into the city after a victory is the general most noble, but when he is in the wilderness and everything is dark and lowering, and by his courage and indomitable perseverance he overcomes obstacles; it is when a man rises above his circumstances and moods that true manhood shows itself in him. These luminous hours ought also to be used to determine duties and courses. "What shall a man do?" is a question that is occurring every day, and what a man shall do will be settled by a higher or lower court; in common life the lower court of man's nature, where pride, and selfishness, and avarice and vanity reside, settles almost every question, and it almost always settles it wrong. It says, "Take care of yourself; if every man would take care of one the whole would be taken care of." A man's first impulse, if he be a man, is to do the best, the noblest, the wisest thing, but he says, "Let me take a second thought;" and that second thought always lowers the tone of this manliness. But in those hours, when your best nature is in the ascendant, then is the time to settle your method of procedure. Take your highest thoughts and follow them. One other thing. After all the beauty and solemnity of this wonderful miracle wrought upon the person of Jesus Christ, and after all the instruction connected with it, it still comes back to me in the light of the apostle's joyful yet sad utterance—"Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face." We are poor children. All of us are ignorant. We know in part; we are partialists. Nobody knows a great deal; but the time is coming when we shall know as we are known.

Christian brethren, ere long we shall stand in Zion, and before God. We shall see Him as He is. We shall be like Him and we shall rejoice with Him forever and forever. May He so incline your hearts to wisdom, your souls to love and your lives to faith and to holy obedience that, when brighter a thousand times than Mount Hermon and the transfiguration, the vision of God shall rise upon you in the other life, your eye shall not blanch nor your heart be daunted.

The sermon being ended, a collection was taken up—in the language of Mr. Beecher—"To release a widow from the thrall and bondage of a mortgage;" and then the services were closed with the doxology and the benediction.

POOR MARY POMEROY.

An Infamous Attempt to Extort Evidence Against Her Character—Important Papers Forthcoming.

Rev. John S. Glendenning did not appear in the Church of the Scandal, on Jersey City Heights, yesterday, nor did he visit the church since the evening prayer meeting last week. He has been advised not to occupy the pulpit till his case is brought before the Presbytery for investigation. Meanwhile his friends are making desperate efforts in his behalf. A most extraordinary feature of the case has just been developed. At a late hour on Saturday night a man giving his name as Martin, accompanied by one James Dunne, accosted Mr. John L. Nutter on the street. They took him to the house of John Gordon, the bondsman of Glendenning, and there, young Nutter alleges, an attempt was made to frighten him into signing a document reflecting on the character of Mary E. Pomeroy and implicating himself. The two men had a carriage at the door, which remained from ten o'clock till half-past eleven at night. They endeavored to induce Nutter to enter it at that late hour and proceed to the residence of Glendenning's counsel. Young Nutter went with his mother to the house of Justice Aldridge, who advised him not to go unless they compelled him by producing a warrant. Nutter then returned to the men and promptly informed them he would not comply with their demand. Furthermore, he gave them notice that he would make an affidavit to-day setting forth these facts, and exposing the attempt to extort from him a false statement against the character of the late Miss Pomeroy.

There was great excitement on Jersey City Heights yesterday when this latest feature in the case came out. The feeling of indignation against Glendenning is more intense than that manifested at the great meeting. He has not gone abroad during the past few days except with his counsel and two members of the church. Ex-Mayor Sawyer is preparing the papers in the case against him, and they will be presented to the next Grand Jury. Judge Rankin is associated with Mr. Sawyer in the case.

THE CITY OF PEKING.

Excursion of the Steamer to Boston—Surprise of the Excursionists—Events of the Voyage—An Average of Fourteen and a Half Nautical Miles an Hour.

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1874.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer City of Peking arrived off this port this evening at eight o'clock on her third great excursion, the object of this one being to test to speed, machinery and seagoing qualities of the ship. Messrs. John Roach & Sons, the builders, preferred to have her thus tested before sending her on a voyage. The Peking's visit here is a surprise even to the members of the excursion. The announcement before departure from New York was that the vessel would make an excursion of forty-eight hours to sea and return. After leaving New York bay the excursionists learned that there was a Boston pilot on board, and an inquiry of the managing director elicited the fact that the expedition would go to Boston, if wind and weather permitted. She now lies ten miles off and will come up in the morning.

THE VOYAGE.

The Peking left her dock in the North River at 12:15 P. M. Saturday, passed Sandy Hook at 2:40 P. M. and Fire Island light at 5:15 P. M. At 2:35 P. M. she passed the National line steamer The Queen, which left her dock a few minutes before the Peking. The Greece, which left an hour ahead, was passed at 3 P. M., and the Utopia, which sailed at 11 A. M., was passed at 7 P. M. The steamers City of Richmond, Republic, and China, which sailed soon after the Peking, were all spars down astern at 6:30 P. M. From the time of leaving port until 2:30 Sunday morning the Peking run an average of 14½ nautical miles per hour, or an average of 51 revolutions per minute of her machinery. The highest pressure of steam was 57 pounds and the greatest number of revolutions 53 per minute.

At half-past two Sunday morning the engines were slowed to half speed in consequence of heavy fog, and the engines were stopped every half hour for soundings until Nantucket South Shoals were passed. The weather continued thick until one o'clock Sunday afternoon, when the fog lifted, and full speed was resumed.

THE EXCURSION PARTY

numbers 133 gentlemen, among whom are W. E. Church and S. Iwanaga, of the Japanese Embassy; Rufus Hatch, Managing Director, and Messrs. F. Alexandre, F. K. Talcott and J. D. Smith, directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; G. S. Forrest, Vice President of the Panama Railroad Company; John Roach, the builder of the City of Peking; T. T. Johnson, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; E. K. Collins, H. K. Thurber, Laurence Jerome, James McCreery; G. H. Mumford, Vice President, and A. S. Brown and A. H. Watson, officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and F. A. Miller and Commander R. W. Meade, United States Navy. On Sunday morning

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

were conducted in the saloon of the Peking by Captain Griffin, the members of the excursion and the officers and crew being invited to participate. The music consisted of compositions of J. R. Thomas, written for Mr. Hatch, and was rendered by Messrs. Myron Whitney, of Boston, and Baird, Bush, Clark and Hall, of New York, and instrumentalists from Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. The whole service was impressive and the attendance full. During the day (Sunday) Professor Pierce, pianist, of New York, entertained the company with selections from sacred compositions.

The City of Peking will remain here a day or two, and a reception will be held during the day and evening of Monday to afford the citizens of Boston and vicinity an opportunity to visit and inspect the ship.

ACCIDENT TO THE GALATEA.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6, 1874.

The steamship Galatea, which left New York Saturday evening for Providence, broke her machinery when fifty miles out. She was taken in tow by the steamer A. C. Barstow and is expected to arrive here Monday morning.

Died.

BIRKBECK.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, September 5, 1874, EMILY W., eldest daughter of John and the late Laura Birkbeck.

Funeral on Tuesday, at nine o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the quarter past eleven train from Great Neck to convey friends to Greenwood Cemetery.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

If you have a dear friend with diseased lungs, beg him, as he values his life, to take HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A House as a Free Gift to Every Sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—548 Lots from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly without interest, and ten two story Dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawing on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 9:30 A. M., returning at 12:15 noon. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Headquarters, 355 Third avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, New York. Enclose stamp for map.

A.—Espenscheid, of 118 Nassau Street, has ready for inspection and sale the fall fashion of gentlemen's HATS.

Absolute Perfection, as a Dentifrice, is THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A Pure and Delicious Smoking Tobacco is SURBRUG'S GOLDEN SCEPTRE. Depot 158 Fulton street.

A.—Rupture and Physical Deformities successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House.

A.—Last Week the Fairbanks Scale COMPANY manufactured 800 SCALES, including 78 large hay, stock and railroad track scales. Since the opening of the year they have run their factory on orders, and at the present time they are far behind their orders. The business so far this year is in excess of any in the history of the firm.—St. Johnsbury Caledonian September 4.

A Word to the Wise.—Before Wasting money on wretched metal trusses you should examine the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which, worn easy, is never displaced and soon cures rupture.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.— Never fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., N. Y.

Bargains.—Have Just Finished a Large lot of Buffets, Extension Tables and Dining Chairs, in new designs, and offer them cheap. HERTS & CO., 806 and 808 Broadway, opposite Eleventh street.

Cancer Cured Without the Knife or pain. Diseases of females a specialty. By Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., 143 East Twenty-sixth street.

Denis Donovan, Formerly at Delmonico's, gives table d'hote Dinner at his restaurant, No. 8 East Twelfth street, for $1 50, wine included.

Graefenberg Marshall's Catholicon for Female Complaints.—The alarming extent of these complaints has induced an extensive trial of this remarkable medicine, and ninety-five out of every hundred cases under our immediate notice have been entirely cured. GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 56 Reade street.

Henry S. Nash's Address is 53 Stevens' Building, Twenty-seventh street, and no longer 44 West Twenty-third street.

Keep Your Bird in Health and Song by using SINGER'S PATENT GRAVEL PAPER. For sale by all druggists and bird and cage dealers.

Notice.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

New York city ahead on drawing of September 2, 1874. We sold No. 6,541, which drew $25,000 prize. A gentleman of this city was the fortunate winner.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall street, rear basement, New York.
Post office box 4,685.

Printing of Every Description Neatly, promptly and cheaply done at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway. Estimates furnished with pleasure.

Silk Elastic Belt Stockings, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss office, No. 2 Vesey street. Lady in attendance.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A ROGUE CATCHER."—THE ILLUSTRATED Phrenological Journal; worth $3 a year; sent three months on trial for 50 cents, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway.

MANHOOD—200TH EDITION. A TREATISE ON the Laws Governing Life, Explanatory of the Causes and Symptoms, with instructions for the successful Treatment of Weakness, Low Spirits, Despondency, Nervous Exhaustion, Muscular Debility and Premature Decline in Manhood. PRICE 50 CENTS. Address the author, Dr. E. DE F. CURTIS, No. 23 East Sixteenth street, New York.

DEVOTION.

The Returning Pastors and Their Discourses Yesterday.

PROFIT AND LOSS OF RELIGION.

Plymouth Church Exhorted to Duty by Brother Halliday.

FORTY HOURS' ADORATION.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Opening Sermon of the Fall Season by the Very Rev. Vicar General Quinn, on Death.

At half-past ten o'clock mass yesterday the Cathedral was well filled with the old occupants of its pews, the greater number of whom have been absent from the city during the past month. Professor Gustavus Schmitz presided at the organ with his usual skill. The mass was by Tuziani, in C major, and the choir consisted of the following solo singers:—Mr. Urchs, Mr. Bersin, Mrs. Giles and Miss Beekman. The Rev. Father Kearney acted as celebrant of the mass—a "missa cantata"—and the Rev. Fathers Kane and McNamee, with about twenty neatly attired acolytes, assisted in the sanctuary. At the appropriate time the Very Rev. Vicar General Quinn ascended the pulpit to preach the first sermon since the beginning of the hot weather. He chose his text from St. Luke, vii., 11-19, which relates the miracle performed by Christ our Lord by restoring to life the son of the desolate widow before the people of Capernaum. The very reverend preacher spoke as follows:—

The gospel which I have read, as prescribed by the Church for this Sunday, presents to our minds one of the most touching incidents connected with the life and labors of our blessed Lord upon earth. This incident was nothing less remarkable, nothing less striking, than the raising of the dead to life. Some time previously thousands had looked on while the sick were healed and the deaf and dumb and lame cured; but to behold this wonderful miracle a multitude of persons had come from Capernaum, where they had seen Jesus perform miracles before. This multitude had been moved by public report to the scene of the miracle, and now not only they, but also the multitude following the bier of the widow's only son, became also witnesses of this wonderful miracle—restoring life to the dead. They were first filled with great fear and dread, and naturally so, considering that they were beholding a miraculous work such as they had never witnessed before, but their fear was soon turned into great joy—joy to a mother's heart; joy in gratitude to God for permitting them to become witnesses of so great a miracle; joy because God in human flesh, but as a prophet, had condescended to visit His people. This gospel presents to us many subjects for consideration, but one subject in particular—namely,

DEATH.

It is a subject which unfortunately does not interest those too much engaged in worldly occupations. It is a subject, also, which has few attractive features for those who give themselves up to the delights and pleasures and enjoyments and frivolities of the world—a subject from which they turn away in disgust lest it should disturb their peace of mind, and one which the sinner contemplates for a second only with dread and alarm, looking upon it not as the end of life, but as that which is to introduce him to a life of eternal woe. Notwithstanding all this it is a subject well worthy of our consideration. It is not a speculative subject, but one which contains in itself something of real interest for us all; for all things else are uncertain except death, and the apostle tells us, "It is appointed for man once to die, and after that the judgment." Oh, how foolish, then, to imagine that we can escape that which is so certain by excluding it from our thoughts. It is the policy of true wisdom, and has been the policy of the saints, not only to meditate upon death, but to approach it, so that when it came they were not to be alarmed or taken unawares. But what is death? It is the end of our existence; the gate by which we enter into eternity—the boundary line which separates the temporal from the eternal; it is that which causes us to part from our nearest and dearest—from relatives and friends; from the pleasures, riches and possessions of earth, which men so anxiously sacrifice their lives for; it is, in fine, that which compels us to close our eyes for the last time upon the things of earth to open them in eternity. It is, also, that quick, decisive and irrevocable call which summons us before God for judgment for our good or evil works, and punishment according to our deserts. This is, indeed, death. But there are other aspects of death, and the most impressive is that by which our bodies are reduced to a viler mass than clay itself—to corruption and to the food of worms. But it is its uncertainty that makes death so horrible in the eyes of mortals. St. Francis of Sales says in his writings:—"O when shall I die! Shall it be in the summer or in the winter, in my house, on my couch or in the field? Or shall I have my ghostly father by my side to whisper in my ear the last sweet words of hope? Of all this I am uncertain, but still I know I must die." If faults are committed during life they can be easily corrected and repaired, but death cannot be rejected when it comes. Its advance is irresistible and its uncertainty certain. This one consideration alone should move us frequently to think of death. "Be not deceived," says St. Paul; "God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man sows these things also shall he reap." The end of our lives generally betokens how we have spent them. A deathbed repentance is very rare and a grace but seldom bestowed by God on the sinner. Those who go on adding sin to sin day after day may vainly hope for the grace of repentance at the hour of death. They have no right to expect it. There is one illustration in the Scriptures, it is true, but this the exception, not the rule, which says, "As men live, so shall they die," for at the last hour it is not likely they can turn away their eyes from those idols which they adored during life. This thought will have a wonderful effect in controlling the actions of our life, putting a restraint upon our passions, and implanting humility in our souls, which is the foundation of all grace and virtue; for how can we be elated with pride and boast of our position and family, when by the consideration of death we perceive that we shall not be distinguished from the meanest of the earth on the last day? This consideration will also strengthen in our souls the virtues of faith, hope and charity, and help us to reform our lives if we have lived in sin. The reverend preacher finally exhorted the congregation to permit no day to pass until death without aiming at a more perfect state, so that their last hours may be like unto those of the saints.

The Rev. Father Farrelly will lecture in the Cathedral on Sunday, the 27th inst., on "Rome, its Relics and Ruins."

JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Cheney on Our Love for Christ.

A fair sized congregation attended Divine service at the old John street Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning. Rev. Nathan G. Cheney occupied the pulpit, preaching a brief discourse from II. Corinthians, iv., 5—"Ourselves, your servants, for Jesus' sake." The speaker said:—If we love a person, we express it in our language or in our appearance, or in gifts or acts. The bestowal of a gift to one is very often as an expression of our love for that person. The doing of a kind act is an expression of charity or of love for our friend or fellow creature. It is a very beautiful thing to study the expressions of the love which men bear to Jesus Christ. But how do we, how can we, show it to Him? How can we manifest this particular love or devotion? It cannot be done in any shallow way. The manliest and holiest love is that which is the calmest in expression. There is always a peace and consciousness about it which contrasts wonderfully with the impulsive expression. And, as man grows older, he will continue to show his love in a calmer and milder expression. In answer to the query "How can we show our love to Christ?" the reply is simple. We must first of all keep His holy commandments, and we must learn to love to obey His mandates. It is not in looking, speaking and in acting that love is always manifested. These expressions too often belie the heart. But would it be possible for one to love God and not show these manifestations? I would answer, No. But these expressions will always be in proportion to that love. We must linger near Jesus, and whoever loves Him will like to stand by His side and do His bidding, and even to die for Him. Yes, he who truly loves Him will do these things for Jesus' sake. No matter what we do on this earth we can never repay the debt we owe God, who gave His only begotten Son to suffer and die that we poor mortals might live and inherit eternal life. A beautiful illustration of what our love should be is the love of a poor mother for her child. Did you ever see her who would deprive herself of a portion of her scanty garments that her child might be warmly clothed; who would deprive herself of food that her darling child might have more; who would suffer cold, privation, hunger and even death for the love of that child? The love of God for this world is beautifully illustrated in this mother's love for her child. And how deep should be the love of the child for such a parent? God has fully manifested His love for this world in Christ. He, Christ, stands as a mediator between God and the world. For Christ's sake He has promised to pardon freely. For His sake He will give us heaven. Our love for Him should be all absorbing. It is His love that enables us to bear all our trials. It makes the weak strong. If it were not for Christ's sake what could we endure? In loving Christ we strive not to eradicate merely the rougher forms of God's vengeance but to soothe our souls to sweetness. His love stimulates us so we can bear much for His sake. He bore much for our sakes. The motives of those who live not their works are things that touch the Divine reward. Time tries our works—strips them of the foolish coverings we put around them. And God judges our motives. The man who truly loves Jesus Christ will let this life go that he may have a better life hereafter. The worm delighteth in the luxuries and frivolities of this world. We must let our light so shine that men may see our good works and glorify the Father who is in heaven. Let us all desire to comply with God's wishes—ever delight to please Him. It is not that we may reap honors of men or money, or that we may get to heaven, that we comply with His wishes. These things will come if we love Him truly and obey Him. But we must love Him for Jesus' sake. This is the true motive.

TWELFTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.

Profit and Loss—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Lockwood.

In the absence of the pastor Rev. Dr. Lockwood preached an effective discourse yesterday from Matthew, xvi., 26. From this text he drew his theme, "Profit and Loss." In a company of scientists this problem was once propounded, and it was decided that it could not be solved. But it can be, yet only by the use of heaven's arithmetic, which alone contains a calculus adapted to such a computation. Loss and gain are here estimated on eternal principles, and accurate calculation requires that we should estimate as God estimates. The supposed profit or gain is the acquisition of the world. The speaker here introduced a variety of illustrations showing the inadequacy of ambition, pleasure or wealth to satisfy the cravings of the soul, and then proved conclusively that the Christian can really get more out of this world than the sinner, besides his claim to another and better. Man really owns only what he can enjoy and often one borrows more enjoyment by appropriation of what belongs to another than the owner himself enjoys; and moderate enjoyment, by being more lasting than excessive enjoyment, furnishes a much larger amount of happiness in the aggregate. And where, then, is the advantage of the worldling over the Christian? Where is his great gain? He seems to be a loser even in regard to this world. So that, in the place of supposed profit we must put loss. And now we consider the supposed loss—the loss of the soul. The man gains a loss to lose an infinite gain. Here the preacher tersely and forcibly presented the value of the soul so as to properly estimate its loss. He inferred its value from what God has done for it in creation, providence and redemption, and from its own intrinsic worth as a rational and immortal essence. He then measured the loss by eternity. As the clock of eternity measures off its cycles, the lost look up and cry, "How long?" And it sounds the death knell of hope, as the pendulum, swinging to and fro, seems to say, "Forever! forever!" Eternity! O eternity! dread thought when associated with a lost soul! I am not surprised that that word eternity, seen on a tract, once converted a soul. Now we are prepared to solve this problem of profit and loss, and we find a dead and total and irretrievable loss on the side of the loser of the soul. He gains not so much enjoyment out of the world as the Christian and loses what is worth ten thousand worlds, and loses it beyond recall, and becomes an eternal bankrupt. Who will then make a wise bargain for eternity? O ye business men, be sure that you make not a bad bargain here. Throw your bonds and mortgages and bank stock into the streets, if you please, but take stock in the bank of heaven and save your soul's interests for eternity. And to save your souls give them to Jesus for keeping.

THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

The Stone Rolled Away—A Sermon by Rev. Dr. Deems.

The church was crowded, and the sacraments of baptism and the eucharist were administered. The text was Mark xvi., 3, 4—"And they said among themselves, who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away; for it was very great." There never was such a Sabbath as that described in this context. To Jesus it was a Sabbath of silence. His ministry had closed. No taunts of enemies, no curses of murderers, no pleading sick man's voice is in his ears. Love and hate and want and weakness were all outside, and Jesus was in the sepulchre. No longer from mount or lake side came the tones of His voice, preaching the kingdom of God. To the disciples it was a Sabbath of grief. Many another Sabbath had come upon them and found them with burdened hearts. They had had the common cares of humanity and the pinching of poverty. Sometimes their nets broke. Sometimes the Roman yoke had galled them. Sometimes their own heart-sins had given them heart-sorrows. They had been sons, lovers, husbands, laborers, patriots, sinners, men. But never such a Sabbath as this had they seen. It was not a Sabbath. It was not a rest. The heart had been torn out of their lives. To the churchmen it was a Sabbath of guilt and fear. Many a Sabbath before they had meditated the murder of the great Teacher, but never before had Sabbath sun seen their hands actually stained with His blood. Ever and anon their hearts beat as they seemed to hear the accents of His marvellous voice, as if its accents still hung on cloister beam and would occasionally descend with its palpitating utterances on their horror-stricken ears. There were women in the transaction. Greater to women is any blow than to men. Think of those three women sitting through all the Sabbath under the darkness of that grief—that grief which fell on their souls like frost on flowers. Contrast the behavior of these women with those mean disciples. What were those eleven men doing? Nothing; they were just like other men when first bankrupt. But the godly women kept the Sabbath, and they kept the spices they had procured, and then, when the Sabbath was passed, as early as there was any hope of seeing they went to the sepulchre.

And what a sight awaited them! The stone was gone. An angel was there. He announced the resurrection, the grandest fact in the history of earth, and, so far as we know, in the biography of God. But what was an angel to heartbroken Mary? She would rather see one Jesus than a million of angels. She saw Jesus. Heaven makes its revelations to the heart rather than to the head, to love rather than to intellect, to activity rather than to despair, to Mary rather than to John and Peter.

There are some sepulchres from which we should not desire to roll the stone away. Part of the past is such a sepulchre. From the future, out of which can rise the glory of salvation, let the seal be broken and the stone be rolled; but the past—in that past there is a sepulchre in which corpses lie. Corpses of broken vows; corpses of old hates; corpses of old loves. Oh! that we could never see them more; that we could forget their very names. No! there is nothing there to anoint. Let the stone stay. But there is another sepulchre of the past where there do lie some things very sweet, holy and precious. Let us keep our spices ready.

Let us listen to some lessons of the stone that was rolled away. Perhaps the very first should be the importance of not dwelling on difficulties in Christian work and in the discharge of the duties which love brings. Jesus may be dead! But yonder in Joseph's garden are His remains. I can at least go toward them, if I cannot be near them. I can carry sweet spices and lay them at the tomb's door if I cannot enter and anoint the dear limbs of my dear dead. There are always difficulties in any Christian or Christly work. Whether you are to build up a family, or a church, or a school, or a hospital, there will be two classes of difficulties—one, the difficulties that you do know, the other the difficulties that you do not know. The women knew that the stone was there. But they probably did not know that the guard had been set. These would probably come later in the morning and the women did not know of them. But there are always proceedings upon the part of God that we do not know, and those proceedings are always aidful to those who are doing their duty. Remember that the women knew of the set and sealed stone, but they did not know that Heaven had broken into the grave in the night and Jesus was gone forth and angelic servitors had been left to give them sweet and cheering messages. But we must not be visionary in the sense of forgetting that there are difficulties. Men who undertake great works like the Mount Cenis tunnel, the Atlantic cable, a railway across a continent know that there are palpable, vast and costly difficulties. There are costs which are certainly known, which civil engineers can certainly calculate, and there are probable costs which hinge upon conjectured contingencies, and there are possible costs which may be brought to light by the progress of the work. The men who furnish the capital necessarily look at them; but nevertheless they go forward.

The rest of the sermon was occupied in showing how faith and love were quick-sighted, and that the highest duties have the sternest difficulties, and that easy virtues are poor virtues.

It closed in this way:—We must go toward Jesus just as early as possible; but, having brought sweet spices, they may be wholly unneeded. Our sobs at the size of the stone may be turned into shouts at the sight of the shining angels; and, instead of laying our aching heads against a cold, hard stone, we may be permitted to clasp the warm feet of our risen Lord.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Armitage—The Seal of the Holy Spirit—An Indirect Allusion to the Beecher Case—The Wave and the Lilies.

The Rev. Dr. Armitage yesterday preached the sermon in his church in Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue. There was but a very small congregation present, the many empty pews showing quite conclusively that the greater portion of the Doctor's flock had not yet returned from their summer pasturings. The reverend gentleman took for his text the thirtieth verse of the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians:—"Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." He said that he had half made up his mind in the morning to preach on another subject, but he had finally come to the conclusion that quite enough had been said about it elsewhere; so he had finally abandoned the idea. Then, referring to his text, he remarked that in his opinion it dealt with what he would call a question of Christian privilege. He knew of nothing that was more precious or comforting in the whole round of Christian thought than this sealing of the believer. It was a beautiful thing to follow the pen of the writer, and to see how the thought of the mind and the feeling of the heart were laid bare at the point of the pen. So we felt toward the inspired or uninspired writer who picks up with his pen the allusions of his time. The apostle did this in the use he made of the word "seal." The word bore allusion to an ancient custom, and he applied it to the impression the work of the Holy Spirit makes on the heart. Seals held a very important place in olden times. They were sign manuals and became

THE SIGNETS OF POWER.

The delivery of the signet by the monarch to an inferior transferred to him the power of the royal name, and whoever received it received the privileges and prerogatives of the monarch. The apostle, in using the term seal, made it a fit likeness to the work of the Holy Spirit on the heart. As the seal impressed itself upon the wax so the Holy Spirit imprinted itself upon man's soul. It was the signet of the King immortal, this impression given, conveying, as it were, the power and the authority of the Lord Jesus, making man a partaker in His power and glory and nature. In the psalms David said, "My heart is like wax." This spirit had made his heart melt like wax under its sweet and divine influence—made it susceptible to the power of God, had torn the adamant from out of it, and filled it with the delicacy and tenderness of the bosom of a child; all melted, when confronted with the beauty of the divine nature, with its abundant benedictions. Solomon said, "Set me as a seal upon thy heart." Solomon desired to be brought into intimate relations with the Divinity, that he might wear it like

A JEWEL ON HIS HEART.

Sealed by the Holy Spirit to the day of redemption meant transformation. The clay or wax impressed by the seal must be of a corresponding impression—one the image of the other. The shapeless clay or wax assumed a new form under the seal and it was thus with man when sealed with the Holy Spirit. It gave him a new nature, new lineaments, new lines, a new expression. It altered his every faculty and point and imprinted a new figure on his soul in its constitution, in its relations and in its actions. The moment God sealed a man with His spirit of redemption He gave him instead of the spirit of ignorance that of knowledge, instead of the spirit of scepticsm that of faith, instead of hatred, love. It also (this spirit) denoted ratification. As the seal of old ratified letters, forms and covenants, so did this spirit ratify and authenticate God's promise to man. By it we were joined to God, for in setting his seal upon the Christian He had sworn an oath, made a covenant, which could not be broken. The word "earnest" was a legal term, the word in its ordinary sense meaning the pledge or binding, as, for instance, the "earnest" money in a transfer of property. It was not the entire purchase money, but it bound the bargain and made the purchase just as valid as if all the money had been paid in a lump. The earnest of God's spirit was this, He had placed His seal upon us as an earnest of His love for us—His promise of salvation. By His word he had secured to us eternal life. His spirit, sealed upon us, ratified God's intentions, and, thus sealed, the Christian possessed to-day eternal life as surely as if he already stood on the other shore and felt the crown of glory resting on his brow. This was a sweet consolation, to know that we had been transferred into the elder brother and that

OUR INHERITANCE TO ETERNAL LIFE

was the same as His. It was also a recognition, as the seals were used as marks of identification of property and the like. Thus God gave us His Holy Spirit to mark the Christian as His own. "Him hath God the father sealed." That, indeed, was a sweet revelation. Men may scout, demons hate, but the Christian with the seal of the Holy Spirit was known to God and the world. Even with His divine Son himself, when surrounded by scoffers, when the heavens were forbidding, when the earth rejected Him, and everything was dark without and agitation within, when His own heart seemed at the point of failing Him, it mattered not. The seal of the Spirit was on Him. He had put upon Him the seal of His miraculous agency, of sublime utterance, of profound doctrine, of infinite purity, and if the world refused to recognize him God did not, and in the face of the world went out the recognition—"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." It was a precious thought that our Master was a sealed Christ and His servants sealed Christians. What God the Father did in sealing with His holy spirit His divine Son He does for us. Paul bore about him the marks of the Lord Jesus, and go where he would the seal of the Holy Spirit was upon him. With that seal what had a Christian to fear? It was like the blood of the lamb on the lintels of the door when the angel of the Passover slew the first born in every house that was not marked with the blood. By it God's angel knew

THE LORD'S CHOSEN.

When God places his seal on a man, men may slander him, attack his character and denounce him before the world with vile mouthings, but with that seal he would, in the end, come out bright and beautiful. He would brush off the dust from His servant and, till the day of redemption, He would not fail to identify him, though the world might scoff and men revile. The godly man may go under the waves for a time, but will never sink entirely, but arise to the surface stronger and purer from the very combat he may have had with them. He remembered a steamer passing

A BED OF LILIES,

and seeing a huge wave roll over them and bury them out of sight. He feared they had been crushed; but instead, after the wave had rolled beyond them, they raised their heads and seemed to laugh and shine in the sunlight brighter than ever. The only damage the wave had done was to wash the roadside dust off them and make them whiter from the very tussle with the water. The speaker closed by exhorting his congregation not to efface the seal God had given them by bad lives, nor to wear a counterfeit seal, as the devil was a splendid counterfeiter and could make the bad seem good to a nicety at times. The seal the Christian had was God's. It should be kept sacred.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dr. Chapman on the Mission of the Preacher of the Gospel.

Dr. Chapman commenced his pastorate at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, by a very able and effective discourse on the ministry of the Gospel. The attendance was large, and, the subject being very appropriate to the occasion, the preacher was listened to throughout with marked attention, and at the conclusion it was evident that the impression left on the congregation was decidedly favorable. Pointing out the onerous nature of the duties imposed by the ministry of the Gospel, the sacred trust reposed in the minister and the great responsibility that rests upon him, the preacher proceeded to give a clear and lucid sketch of the qualifications and graces necessary to an efficient ministration. The minister is the agent of God Himself, and, inside the line marked out for his guidance the largest liberty is allowed the agent. At the same time his duty is clearly indicated and fully illustrated. The whole scheme of redemption springs out of the goodness of God himself and is marvellously adapted to its purpose. Its origin and plan are divine, and the minister of the Gospel is one of the instruments appointed to work it out. This is the only attitude, theoretical or practical, that a minister can occupy and feel in himself the thrilling inspiration of his mission. Just as a mariner has to adapt himself to the state of the element on which he is cast and take advantage of everything within his reach to enable him to steer his vessel to her destination, so a minister of the Gospel should take advantage of every means within his reach and use them for the salvation of the souls that God has intrusted to his charge. It is only he who is imbued with the spirit of Christ that has a right to cross the sacred threshold and undertake the great responsibility of preaching the Word of God. The object before him is so great that it should absorb the whole man, and every element of his whole being should be inspired with an earnest indwelling spirit of devotion to the ministry. He must be a man of one word and of one aim, so that the world cannot misunderstand him. Concentration is an indispensable element of success everywhere; and he only who is concentrated in practical force and practical aim can succeed anywhere. This is pre-eminently true of the ministry of the Gospel. The man who embraces it should forget the things that are behind him and sweep past the things on either hand, and push onward toward the goal. There are three great means of ministration—the pulpit, social means of grace and pastoral means. Of these the pulpit is decidedly first in importance, and nothing will make up for deficiency in that particular. To the pulpit the minister should bring a mind of the maturest perfection, enriched and illustrated by culture and stored with a knowledge of science and literature. He should endeavor to make himself an ornament to the pulpit and show himself as a workman who need not be ashamed. Every agency and means of grace should be used to make the pulpit efficient. This department cannot with safety be neglected. The social means of grace are a great help in the ministry, and through them a great influence can be exerted. The sick chamber, and scenes of affliction where God's providence afflicts the heart; social gatherings, where the sweet influence of home and the family circle is paramount—all can be made to serve the great purpose if used with discretion and effect. A hearty sympathy is necessary between the pastor and his congregation, and generous concessions should be made in regard to taste as to style and other matters in preaching. Some preachers have one good quality, some another; but all these qualities cannot be combined in one man. Prayer is necessary for effective preaching. Open the Bible and note how often Paul appeals to his disciples and hearers to pray for his success in the ministry.

At the conclusion of his discourse Dr. Chapman offered up a fervent prayer for success in his ministry, in which the whole congregation participated.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Professor Hunt, of Princeton College, on "God's Sacrifice in Christ."

A thoroughly summer congregation of the slimmest proportions attended Dr. Paxton's church in the heat of yesterday morning, when the pulpit was taken by Professor Hunt, of Princeton College, who preached a very impressive sermon from Romans viii., 32—"He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him freely give us all things?" The reverend professor dwelt at length upon the pricelessness of God's gift to man in His own adorable Son, who came to take away the sins of the world. As a gift is the measure of human love showing the disposition of the donor toward the recipient, the value of which is to be judged of by its relative costliness to his estate and affections, so we have here the greatest possible proof of the love of the Almighty Father to sinful man in the relinquishment and free gift of His own divine Son. What greater love could there be than that of His dearly beloved Son to atone in person for the wickedness of mankind? Nor was this sacrifice merely an ordinary gift of Him who "spared not his own son." It was a gift to suffering, to trial, to mockery, humiliation and to disgraceful death; a gift for the scourge, the altar and the cross. But long ages ago had this been foreordained, and the Saviour of the world was consigned by the foreordination of God to be made a little lower than the angels, that he might work out this great purpose, and be eventually "clothed with majesty and power." The omniscient eye of God, when the Father made that sacrifice and delivered Him up for us all, traced the whole career of Jesus from Bethlehem to Calvary, and took into its view all the cruel sufferings and agonies which the Saviour would be called upon to undergo. Nothing of what occurred was matter of surprise to God, but all had been legibly written in the Divine mind before which all and every event of Christ's life, including His betrayal, His judgment by Pilate, His ignominious treatment, and His uplifting on the cross, were long before but as scenes of a living panorama. Compare this with the greatest and noblest gift by a parent upon earth—the gift of a son for his country's good. How widely different is that! Personal pride enters into the consideration of the earthly father. He likes to see his son in his military accoutrements and to learn even of his camp life. He takes the chances of some glory accruing or some recompense from a grateful country, while the darling of the family circle is given up, not to dishonor and a certain and inevitable shameful death, but to an honorable grave or to the reward of bravery. The death of Christ was desolate; the cry, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" There was no exultation of victory by the side of the cross, no cheering, no hosannahs when the great mystery was accomplished and the Lamb of God slain; and the most extraordinary part of this sacrifice was that it was made for those who were utterly undeserving of it—the most unloveable—whose ill deserts were absorbed in the ocean of love, and for whom was spread the royal feast for their sweet coercion by the affection of Divine love. This extremity of God's goodness to fallen man was never more felt than by St. Paul, "the least of all saints," who individually gloried that it was worked out for him. Such love has no exemplification among men, nor was any gift ever given comparable to that of the Son of God by the Father.

Professor Hunt then proceeded to show how this act of God insures the sanctification of the Christian, for "shall he not with Him freely give us all things?" No care can be too great for God over us, who has saved us at such a ransom, and who will, if we believe and trust in him, make everything to work together for good for each of us by the power of His unchangeable love. When Jesus is given, all is given, and the doors of the treasury of heaven are open. Then, indeed, the Christian can go to the cross for pardoning grace and for all the mercies that he needs; and as the gifts are illimitable, so can we munificently multiply our requests to the munificent Giver of all.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Three Great Elements of Gospel Power—Sermon by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., of Louisville, Ky.

The Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., preached yesterday morning at the Tabernacle Baptist church in Second avenue, near Eleventh street, to quite a large congregation. From the crowd of worshippers at the church it was easy to tell that the summer vacation was to a great extent over, and that the good people of this city had returned from the sea bathing and camp meetings and rusticating to the ordinary pursuits of city life, with its regular round of Sunday sermons. The theme of Dr. Hawthorne's discourse was one pregnant with interest, and entitled "The Three Great Elements of Gospel Power." It was carefully and attentively listened to and favorably received.

The reverend preacher took his text from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, i., 16—"I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God and salvation to everybody who believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." At first glance this would seem a very simple thing for Paul to say. Of course not; who need be ashamed to own it? Certainly nothing was

MORE RESPECTABLE THAN CHRISTIANITY.

The great nations of the earth were Christian nations. There was no civilization worth preserving which was not essentially Christian in its character. But the people among whom Paul lived were of a very different nature, and they looked upon Paul as a "hateful Jew." There was a people who were looked upon as the Britons look upon the Hindoos, and to this despised, conquered race Paul belonged. Was it not yet so to some extent? Until a very few years ago the Jews were excluded from all respectable positions in the world. At that period the Jews were particularly odious among the Romans. It would, therefore, seem a remarkable thing that this new religion should be pioneered by a detestable Jew. Add to this that Paul was destitute of outward graces; that he was represented as being baldheaded, clubfooted, with one eye. Paul's theme contained no element which was fascinating to the carnal sense. He came to unfurl the standard of a religion that has no æsthetic element in it, and makes an appeal

TO THE SENSE OF THE BEAUTIFUL

in man. Christ was unlike the old Hebrew prophets, who were great poets and lovers of nature. They were gathering all the time flowers from hill to dale, and twining them round the rugged edge of truth. The religion of which Paul was the apostle only promised the cross of ignominy, so it was, indeed, heroism to stand up and say boldly, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." And why was he not ashamed of it? His reason was grand and conclusive. In the creation of the world God exhibited His physical power, and in redemption He manifested His spiritual force. One secret of the great influence of Christianity lay in the fact that it always addressed man as an immortal being. If it was all of life to live and all of death to die, what more was the laborer who tilled the soil than the ox or the horse? When Christ came and proclaimed the immortality of man He invested him with a dignity which he never before possessed. If they looked upon man as a creature of a few years only, how could he be respected

ABOVE THE BEAST OF BURDEN?

But if man was put here to be transplanted to a nobler and better sphere, where he was to grow to a greater manhood, it was clear that he belonged to a superior scale of beings. The Gospel had great power, because it appealed to man as a deathless creature. Whatever kindled in man the hope of future life was the only power which could transform him into a child of light, and this was the power of the Gospel. Another power of the Gospel was exercised through the conscience of man. It was the faculty through which man apprehended the power and majesty of God, and through which God held audience with man. A conscience! Who had not felt it? It spoke and the cowardly assassin was arrested in his path and was unnerved before he struck the deadly blow. It was with this faculty that the preacher had mainly to do. His office was to bring it out in its full power. If he merely spoke to the passions or to the imagination the demagogue or the poet could outrank him. Conscience brought the sinner into court and constrained him to write his own condemnation. Another, and perhaps the chief, element of Gospel power lay in the fact that it revealed God in an attitude of suffering and sacrifice that

TOUCHED THE MOST CALLOUS HEART.

The Gospel represented God as loving and sacrificing. If God were only wise and omnipotent that were something to inspire reverence; but in the Gospel they saw God's great and infinite heart. A God of love and feeling, it was He and only He that could move and mould the human heart. God in suffering—the very thought made the brain giddy. Follow Him, see Him, the God Man, for He must become a man to reveal His great love. See Him when the load of a whole world was laid upon His shoulder. And then follow Him as He was followed by that infuriated mob to Calvary. See Him in His great agony of death, for it was there, in that scene of all scenes, that God Eternal fully revealed Himself to man. The cross of Jesus Christ was capable of wooing every human heart and changing every guilty soul.

BLESSING ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS.

As was announced at all the masses in St. Peter's church, Barclay street, on yesterday, the formal blessing of the new schools in connection with that church took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The new schools are located at the corner of Church and Cedar streets. They are built entirely of brick and present a very handsome appearance. Previous to the ceremony a large concourse of people, among whom were intermingled the members of several benevolent societies, together with the boys and girls of the parish—numbering upward of 2,000 children, congregated in the church and from thence marched in line of procession to the schools. The Very Rev. Father Quin blessed the schools and afterward addressed the multitude from the stoop of the building. Flags and banners were floating accross the streets and the number of people present must have been 5,000 or 6,000. Vicar General Quin expatiated to a satisfactory length on religious education and on the economy of Catholic education in particular. He said that the Catholics of this city saved it $1,000,000, contributing themselves one-third for educational purposes, while the whole city had only to make up the other two-thirds.

The Rev. Father O'Farrell, pastor of St. Peter's, then addressed the people, and endeavored to show in forcible language how and what knowledge gained by being united with religion. The ceremonies commenced at four o'clock and terminated at half-past six. The school building measures 73 feet long by 46 in width, and is six stories—80 feet high. The male department will be under the charge of the Christian Brothers, and the female department under care of the Sisters of Charity. The children, after attending mass at eight o'clock this morning in church, will proceed to take their places in school.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A large and fashionable congregation assembled at divine worship in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, Twenty-eighth street, on yesterday morning. Not only was the congregation unusually large in point of numbers, but the rich attire of many of those present was an evidence of the fact that the birds of wealth and fashion had but just returned from their sojournings in the country. Those who attended the service in the hope of being regaled with an intellectual treat were doomed to be disappointed, however, as no sermon was preached. Father Costigan celebrated high mass. It is understood that the regular morning sermons will be resumed next Sunday.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Rebuilding of the Walls of Jerusalem—The Great Work To Be Done.

Quite a large congregation assembled in Plymouth church yesterday morning. Assistant Pastor Halliday preached. After the sermon the Lord's Supper was administered. The text was from Nehemiah, sixth chapter, part of the third verse—"I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down. Why should the work cease whilst I leave it and come down to you?" Nehemiah was one of the captives taken in a war 450 years before Christ. He had been appointed cupbearer to the king. One of his brethren from Jerusalem approached him, and he inquired of him the condition of the Jews of the city, and he heard that they were in great affliction, the walls of the city were broken and the gates consumed by fire. All this struck deep into the heart of this loving man; he wept and prayed for Jerusalem; nor did he attempt to conceal the sins of the people. Nehemiah prayed not only fervently but intelligently as well. How ardently he loved his brethren, and though separated from them and Jerusalem his country was as dear to him as ever. For months the afflictions of his people haunted him; he wanted to go to the land of his fathers and repair the walls. He was in a position in which he hoped to be influential in accomplishing this. He tried to hide his anxiety from the King, but as he handed him his wine cup one day he said, "Why art thou sad?" and he answered, "Why should not my countenance be sad when the city of my fathers lieth waste and the gates are consumed by fire?" He now had the King's ear. What should he request. After a moment's prayer he said, "Send me to Judah, the city of my fathers' sepulchres, that I may rebuild it." On his way he learned that the people were jealous because there had come a man to seek the welfare of the children of Israel. He rose in the night and examined the walls, and in the morning he said, "Come, let us build up the walls, that we be no more a reproach," and they all rose and the work begun at once with great zeal and heartiness, but the work was not to be accomplished without great difficulties. The Jews were great in thrift and prosperity, but with the walls of their city broken they had no defence against those who might break in upon them. Fired by the zeal of their noble leader, they did rise and build; they rushed *en masse* to the breach; not a dissenting voice was heard. But when Sanballat and Tobiah and Geshem heard of it they laughed them to scorn; but Nehemiah said, "The God of heaven will prosper us." When all these

MUTUAL FRIENDS

heard that the walls were being finished they were enraged and conspired together to fight Jerusalem. But by day and night the walls went up. Nehemiah was everywhere, comforting and inspiring his brethren. Sanballat and his friends, being assured that the Jews had become aware of their inspection, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, but they were not dead; only thwarted. The walls were completed, but the gates were not set up when Sanballat and Geshem sent to Nehemiah to meet them on the plain of Ono, but Nehemiah knew they meant to do him mischief, and he sent messengers unto them with the words of the text. God help you to take these as watchwords. If every Christian could only be thoroughly advised of their place in the building up of God's kingdom as Nehemiah was in the building of the wall. It seems to me that these words have a peculiar fitness to us at this juncture. Here in this house to-day, in the presence of this table, let us pledge one another in this great work. Everything that has come to us has come through the teachings of our pastor mainly. It has been God's spirit uttered from this platform for twenty-seven years that has given us a conspicuity such as no other church has. How thankful may we be that God has given us such a teacher, such a leader, and one who has attained such success. Now, while you have loved and cherished him and been proud of him, has there not been neglect? I have never felt that our pastor was not thoroughly loved. The affection and pride of this church far transcends any I ever saw in more than fifty years' experience, and yet I am constrained again to ask the question, is the wall complete between your door and him? Let me ask, have you prayed for your pastor fervently?

I have not been able sometimes to disabuse my mind of the notion that Mr. Beecher was so strong that he needed no prayers, but could carry on his broad shoulders his burdens and others' too. Have you not in these weeks had a

BAPTISM OF SYMPATHY

for him never felt before? Let the honest determination of every soul be to-day, I will arise and build. Let our reply be to every solicitation, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down." Our relations open to us other duties besides those immediately connected with our pastor; we have our Sunday schools, where we have thousands of souls to influence. Let us to the wall before our own door, no matter what the wiles of the enemy. Be deaf and dumb and blind to all. Why should our work cease while we come down to them?

TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE.

Brooklyn's Boanerges at Home Again—He Proposes to Fight the Devil with Fire.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached his first sermon since his vacation at the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning. The congregation was unusually large, every space of the commodious edifice being filled. Some choice flowers decorated the platform, while behind the desk were the words, "Welcome home," wrought in flowers and evergreens. As the reverend gentleman appeared upon the platform Mr. Morgan, the organist, played "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Talmage's sermon was founded upon the story of the capture of Shechem and the temple of the god Berith by Abimelech and his army. Shechem, as the story goes, was attacked by Abimelech and the men of Shechem took refuge in this tower of the god Berith, thinking it would be a place of safety. But Abimelech went into the wood, chopped down branches, deposited them at the foot of the tower and burned it down. That, it appears, was the only way in which it could be taken. Mr. Talmage said we learned from this subject the folly of depending upon any one form of attack in anything we have to do for this world or for God. Look over the weapons of the olden times, javelins, battle axes and habergeons, and show me a single weapon with which Abimelech and his men could have gained such a complete triumph. It is no easy thing to take a temple with such armament. I saw a house yesterday where, during the Revolutionary times, a man and his wife kept back a whole regiment of men hour after hour, because they were inside the house and the soldiers were outside. I read that Abimelech and his army came up, surrounded this temple and captured it without the loss of a single man. Although, I suppose, the old Israelitish heroes told Abimelech, "You are only going up there to be cut in pieces," yet you are willing to testify to-day that by no other mode—certainly not by any ordinary mode—could that temple have been so easily captured. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters in Jesus Christ, what the Church most wants to learn to-day is, that any plan is right—any plan is lawful which helps to

OVERTHROW THE TEMPLE OF SIN

and captures this world for God. We are very apt to stick to the old modes of attack. We put on the old style coat of mail; we come up with the sharp, keen, steel spear of argument, expecting in that way to capture the castle; but they have a thousand spears where we have ten. And so the castle of sin stands. My fear is we will never capture this world of sin for God by any keen sabre of sarcasm, by any glittering gleams of rhetoric, by any sapping and mining of profound disquisitions, by any gunpowder explosions of indignation, by sharp shootings of wit, by howitzers of mental strength made to swing shell five miles, by cavalry horses gorgeously equipped, pawing the air. In fine, all attempts on the part of these ecclesiastical foot soldiers, light horsemen and grenadiers are useless. My friends, I propose this morning a different style of tactics. Let us each one go to the forest of God's promise and invitation and hew down a branch and put it on our shoulder, and let us all come around these obstinate iniquities, and then this pile, kindled by the fires of a holy zeal and the flames of a consecrated life, will burn them out. What steel cannot do fire may. And I this morning announce myself in favor of any plan of religious attack that succeeds; any plan of religious attack, however radical, however odd, however unpopular, however hostile to all the conventionalities of the Church and State. If one style of prayer does not do the work let us try another style. If the church music of to-day does not get the victory then let us make the assault with the backwoods chorus. If a prayer meeting at half-past seven in the evening does not succeed let us have one as early as the morning. If a sermon with the three authorized heads does not do the work, then let us have a sermon with twenty heads, or no head at all.

WE WANT MORE HEART

in our song, more heart in our almsgiving, more heart in our prayers, more heart in our preaching. O for less of Abimelech's steel and more of Abimelech's conflagrations! I had often heard

There is a fountain filled with blood

sung artistically by four birds perched on their Sunday roost in the gallery until I thought of Jenny Lind and Nilsson and Sontag and all the other warblers, but there came not one tear to my eye nor one master emotion to my heart. But one night I went down to the African Methodist meeting house in Philadelphia, and at the close of the service a black woman in the midst of the congregation began to sing that hymn and all the audience joined in, and we were floated three or four miles nearer heaven than I have ever been since. I saw with my eyes that "fountain filled with blood," red, agonizing, sacrificial redemption. I heard the crimson plash of the wave as we all went down under it.

For sinners plunged beneath that flood,
Lose all their guilty stains.

The reverend gentleman said he further learned from this subject the power of example. If Abimelech had sat down upon the grass and told his soldiers to go and get the boughs and go out to the battle they would never have gone at all. What made Garibaldi, Stonewall Jackson and Sheridan the most magnetic commanders? It was because they always rode ahead. A father on the wrong road was apt to lead his children wrong, while a father on the right road would lead them to Christ. He also learned from this subject the advantage of a concert of action, and under this head he spoke of the necessity of all working together in the cause of Christ. It seemed to him that this was not done, and as if there were ten drones in every hive to one busy bee. While there are a great many toiling for God there are some who are too lazy to brush the flies off their heavy eyelids. They have lain so long in one place that the ants and caterpillars are beginning to crawl over them, and he would not wonder if some of these church brothers should wake up in hell.

DEVOTION ON LONG ISLAND.

The Forty Hours' Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament—What It Signifies—Imposing Ceremonies at St. Patrick's Church, Huntington, Yesterday.

Huntington, L. I., which has long been known as the garden spot of that tract of land lying between the Atlantic and the Sound, bloomed with flowers of piety and devotion yesterday in a marked and extraordinary degree. For the first time the office of the Catholic Church known as the "Forty Hours' Prayer or Adoration" was inaugurated at St. Patrick's church, and the blessed sacrament was exposed for the adoration of the people with due and most impressive ceremony. The devotion originated in the city of Milan, Italy, in the year 1537, when that place was surrounded by the besieging forces of the King of France, who sought to take upon himself the sovereignty of Milan upon the death of the Grand Duke Francis Sforza. The Milanese refused to surrender to the rulership of the French King, but invited the Emperor Charles the Fifth to assume the protectorship of Milan. It occurred to a learned exemplary Capuchin friar, Father Joseph di Fero, that the devotion of the public adoration of our Lord in the divine sacrament of the eucharist, as a propitiatory offering, would avert the scourge which was about to fall upon the city. The people complied gladly with the suggestion, and the exposition and adoration was begun in every church in the city. The efficacy of the devotion was made apparent, as the irritated feelings of the rival monarchs were changed into sentiments of concord and peace, and the Milanese obtained their desire. Thenceforth miracle bore fruit in great plenitude, and in so many ways that Pope Benedict XIV. made it obligatory on all bishops of the Papal States to expose the blessed sacrament in the churches once a year and granted many indulgences to the faithful who would visit the churches during the exposition. The devotion was introduced into the United States and formally inaugurated by the late Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, in 1857. An indulgence of seven years is now granted those who visit and pray before the eucharist and a plenary indulgence to all who go to confession and receive holy communion.

Such was the origin of the devotion which called together the Catholics of Long Island for twenty odd miles around Huntington to the beautiful Gothic church of which Rev. J. J. Crowley is pastor, yesterday, and the hundreds who for the first time witnessed and took part in the ceremony will never forget it. The fine architectural lines of the red brick edifice, which stands upon a knoll, surrounded by neat gravel walks and sloping terraces of bright, velvety hue, the tall trees and many colored tints imparting to the stained glass windows the mellowed rays of

THE SEPTEMBER SABBATH SUN,

all made up the externals of a picture which deepened the meditations of the soul and broke in solemnity, harmony and peace upon the mind of the worshippers. The altar was richly laden with rare natural flowers, arranged in elegant vases, and sixty wax lights lent their illumination to the scene.

THE EXPOSITION MASS

was celebrated by the Rev. J. G. Crowley, assisted by Rev. Father McElroy, of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, as deacon; Rev. Father McNamee, of St. Teresa, as sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Taaffe, of St. Patrick's, of Brooklyn. After the gospel the reverend pastor explained the object of the devotion in brief, and urged his flock to avail themselves of the spiritual graces vouchsafed those who devoutly attended at the adoration thus inaugurated.

THE MUSIC,

which was very fine, was sung by the choir of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, which is considered "the" Catholic choir of Brooklyn. The mass sung was Mercadante's in D minor, and was interpreted by the quartet of the church above named, composed of Miss Delia Barniele, soprano; Miss Monica Newman, contralto; Mr. Nicholas Doyle, tenor, and Mr. William Young, basso. At the conclusion of the mass

THE PROCESSION

was formed in the order subjoined:—

Cross bearer,
and two acolytes on either side carrying lighted candles.
Eight acolytes.
Master of ceremonies.
Little girls strewing flowers.
Consecrated host.
born by the celebrant beneath a crimson canopy, which was supported by four men. The deacon and sub-deacon on either side of the celebrant.
Boys carrying lighted tapers.
Girls carrying lighted tapers.
Women of the congregation.
Men of the congregation.

The choir chanted the "Pange Lingua," and the procession moved down the aisle and around the sacred edifice. On re-entering the church the host, which was borne in the ostensorium, was placed in the alcove above the tabernacle, the Litany of the Saints was recited and the congregation dismissed. The adoration will continue until noon to-morrow, when the grand high mass of reposition will be celebrated, and the first forty hours' adoration ever held on Long Island outside the city of Brooklyn will pass into Catholic history.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

An Encouraging Fall Outlook as Viewed from the Produce Market.

RESPONSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Curious Instance of Jersey Financiering.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Sept. 6, 1874.

The week which closed on Saturday night was full of encouragement in its current history, and indeed seemed to give assurance of the incipiency of an era of legitimate speculation based upon improved business conditions. There was noticeable throughout a marked revival of activity in trade circles occasioned by the prospect of a good export demand for our large cereal crop. This was sharply stimulated toward the close of the week by advices of an advance in the breadstuffs market in England, so that the current price of corn is now twenty cents per bushel higher than last year. Oats are also higher; and while wheat is lower we have the satisfaction of so much a larger crop than last year that in the aggregate much greater returns may be looked for. And just here it is worth while to recur to a point discussed in this column last week. While it is true that a scarcity of any commodity may advance the value of it, and thus the short cotton crop suggested in recent private despatches gives promise of advanced prices for that staple, yet it is equally true that a large production stimulates consumption, and while the supply of grain upon the market this year may be larger than former years and bring lower prices, still the latter fact of lower prices will create an increased demand that will more than compensate for the reduction in price. Besides,

CHEAP FOOD MEANS CHEAP LABOR,

and as we reduce the price of bread we reduce the cost of manufacturing, the cost of building, the cost of everything which is the product of human labor, and which takes its value from the expense attendant upon the employment and use of that labor. At present we in this country are suffering from an abnormal advance in the value of labor, brought about not by natural causes even, such as the scarcity of skilled labor, but by combinations, associations and trade leagues ostensibly in the interest of the workingman, but in reality preparing the crisis which capital went through during the past year, the full lesson of which labor has yet to learn. Our own city presents in the building trades a signal proof of this. Building is stopped, not for want of capital, not because materials are scarce or too dear, but simply because labor is too high and uncertain. If with cheap food we can accomplish a reduction in wages in these trades (the workingman receiving virtually the same equivalent for his labor) building will rapidly revive here, as New York city has lost none of its attractions of late as a great cosmopolitan city, the capital of the New World, but rather enhanced them; and with the prospect of this readjustment of the relations of capital and labor upon a proper basis of mutual gain we shall have fairly started upon a new road to prosperity. The abundant cereal crops this year, therefore, whether the yield in England and the Continent has been exaggerated, as would now seem to be the case or not, gives gratifying assurance of furnishing just the requisite relief to enable us to recover from the distress occasioned by the panic, and bring us out of the Slough of Despond created by the rapidly occurring events of that disastrous period. If Europe takes all our surplus it will certainly take it at paying prices and the money returned therefor will quickly find its way into channels of activity. Should Europe not need the whole and a large proportion be left on our hands it will cheapen labor at home and with cheap food and cheap labor

WE CAN SAFELY RESUME THE ENTERPRISE

so suddenly suspended a year ago. Besides cheap food abroad, cheapening labor there as well as here, will stimulate industrial activities and general prosperity which, so closely are the nations of the earth now interwoven in a brotherhood of trade and finance, will help us in a nearly equal degree. There is one important point to be considered in this connection, which it would be well for our railroad managers and freight agents to bear sharply in mind; that is, that to successfully market our crops this year

WE MUST HAVE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

It is important not only for this year, but has a greater importance in the future than is generally given to it. A disposition has of late grown up abroad, partly owing to the cost of transportation and partly the result of abundant steam tonnage, which gives assurance of rapid deliveries, not to accumulate stocks abroad, but simply to buy as the inquiry suggests. Thus corn or wheat is sometimes sold in Liverpool before it has left Chicago. The sale being made, the order is telegraphed over and the stock rushed through rapidly, the railways and steamers employed being enabled to charge almost what they like. It will readily be seen how such a system provides only for the minimum amount of our crop, at maximum prices it is true, but in reality sacrificing a large proportion that could otherwise be marketed at fair prices. It is said a considerable portion of last year's corn is yet out West unmarketed. It is the carriers who can estimate the early and rapid movement forward of the new crop to find a market as promptly as possible. Such a course on their part would also encourage dealers on the other side to accumulate stores, while the increase in the quantity carried would more than compensate for any reduction that would be requisite. It is satisfactory in this connection to learn that

THE OCEAN STEAMERS

have agreed upon a revision of their tariff providing for cheaper rates, yet it is also stated that simultaneously with the advance in the breadstuffs market abroad freights here were advanced. This is suicidal policy on the part of shipowners, as there are thousands of tonnage idle both here and in Liverpool that could be profitably employed on charter-party to carry cheap freights. Shipowners, however, are not likely to put rates up to such a figure as will bring this reserve tonnage into employment. The danger is that they will stop just short of this and yet retard shipments. If they will only examine the matter thoroughly they will see that their real interest, now and prospective, lies in stimulating rapid and large shipments by low freights. It is but fair to say that this opinion appeared to prevail at the close of business for the week. As on Saturday grain room is reported in better demand, with a slight decline in rates. We may add that upon this single issue of the profitable disposition of our surplus produce depends the whole fabric of our commercial prosperity. There was

A VERY FAIR MOVEMENT OF GOODS INTO THE INTERIOR

last week, the crop prospects, doubtless, stimulating more extended purchases than of late, and the several shipping depots exhibited something of the old time animation. In the streets leading to the piers of the Southern steamers could be seen the for-some-time unfamiliar "line" of drays waiting their turn to deliver their loads of merchandise. This is a very healthy sign and worth more in the assurance of recuperation in business it gives, than the biggest bull movement imaginable on the Stock Exchange. However,

THE STOCK MARKET

fairly reflected this revived activity in trade circles and gave initial indications of the so long expected fall movement. These, however, it must be added, may still prove illusive, although it is but natural to expect that with the return already set in of the heavy operators to the street there will be larger dealings. The largest during the past week were in

WESTERN UNION

and Union Pacific, the first mentioned stimulated first by the prospect of a dividend, and later its declaration (2 per cent quarterly), as also by the circulation of "points" from a stated forthcoming report to be issued next month. Notwithstanding these encouraging hints, however, there were some "heavy" sellers of the stock. The stock advanced from 76¼ to 78⅞, but reacted slightly toward the close.

Union Pacific was stimulated by the success attending the conversion of income into sinking fund bonds, and advanced from 28⅞ to 31. Erie showed considerable activity early in the week, based upon a fresh movement in the London market, and rose from 32⅜ to 35¼, but towards the close receded 1 to 2 per cent.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

lost some of its prestige upon the announcement of a desire on the part of the management to obtain from the stockholders $26,000,000 upon a consolidated mortgage on all their railroads, &c. The circular announcing the loan says:—

Terms—The issue price of the bonds has been fixed at ninety per cent, in consequence of the general depression in all securities and as a special inducement to the stockholders, to whom alone this offer is made.

One is apt to get confused in his ideas of *meum* and *tuum* after a protracted experience on Wall street; but, as the stockholders of a railroad are its owners, there is a flavor of Jersey sharpness in this idea of a corporation mortgaging its own property to itself calculated to startle even a *habitué* of the street. Upon the first announcement of this curious "loan" the stock went off from 105⅛ to 102⅞, and finally closed at 104.

THE WESTERN SHARES

were hammered by reports of an adverse decision in the Wisconsin Railway cases, and the lowest prices were reached in Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island and Wabash. Toward the close there was, however, an improvement in sympathy with the rest of the list, and Wabash recovered from 32 to 34, closing, however, at 32⅜. C., C. and I. C. went off from 12⅛ to 8 upon large sales, and Hannibal and St. Joseph from 25 to 22⅜. The balance of the list registered an improvement of ½ to 2⅛ per cent. An evening paper of Saturday furnishes the following table of

COMPARATIVE PRICES

of the leading shares on Saturday and the corresponding day last year. It will be recollected that just at this date last year we were on the eve of the panic. It will be readily seen how great has been the shrinkage in values since:—

	Sept. 5, '73.	Sept. 5, '74.
New York Central	104⅛	103
Erie	59⅝	34
Lake Shore	92⅝	73⅞
Wabash	67⅛	34
Northwestern	61⅛	38
Northwestern preferred	79½	56⅛
Rock Island	108¼	100⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	49⅛	34⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	69⅜	53½
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅜	24⅛
Western Union	91⅛	78⅞

THE EXTREMES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the extreme fluctuations for the week in the leading shares:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Stock	103	101¼
Harlem	126	125
Erie	35¼	32⅜
Lake Shore	74⅜	72⅞
Wabash	35⅜	32
Northwestern	38⅛	36⅜
Northwestern preferred	57⅛	55⅜
Rock Island	102⅛	99½
Mil. and St. Paul	35⅛	33⅜
Mil. and St. Paul preferred	54	52⅜
Del., Lackawanna and Western	109	108
New Jersey Central	105⅛	102⅞
Union Pacific	31	27⅞
C., C. and I. C.	12⅛	8
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25	22⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	25	23⅜
Boston, H. and Erie	1⅜	1⅛
Panama	111½	111⅛
Western Union Telegraph	78⅞	76⅛
Pacific Mail	48⅜	47⅛
Quicksilver	31⅝	30
Quicksilver preferred	36	33⅛

THE GOLD SPECULATION

continues tame, the premium ranging on extreme quotations from 109⅝ to 110. The character of the speculation appears to be on the bear side, as, although cash gold was at one time in demand to pay customs duties, a per centage being paid for its use, yet the market left off at nearly the lowest point. The subjoined table shows the movement of the premium during the week:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, Aug. 31	109⅞	109⅞	109⅜	109⅞
Tuesday, Sept. 1	109⅜	109⅞	109⅜	109⅜
Wednesday, Sept. 2	109⅜	109⅞	109⅜	109⅜
Thursday, Sept. 3	109⅜	110	109⅜	109⅞
Friday, Sept. 4	109⅞	109⅞	109⅜	109⅞
Saturday, Sept. 5	109⅞	109⅞	109⅜	109⅞

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES

were weak in anticipation of the early offer of grain and cotton bills, and leading bankers marked down their rates.

THE MONETARY SITUATION

remains unchanged, call loans continuing at 2 to 3 per cent and prime discounts 5 to 7 per cent. A comparison of the bank statement with that of this date last year shows that last year the banks were carrying $288,374,200 loans, with $21,767,000 specie and $38,679,000 legal tenders, and money was stringent at 7 per cent per annum to ½ per cent per diem. At this date last year the banks had very little excess of reserve, the percentage of reserve to liabilities standing at 25 17-100 per cent. This year the banks are carrying $279,084,900 loans, with $18,891,300 specie and $65,604,700 legal tenders; money is easy at 2 a 2½ per cent on call and the banks have an excess of reserve amounting to $25,809,500.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $765,100, which is a gratifying change, a small increase in specie and unimportant changes otherwise, except in legal tenders, which have fallen $1,677,900. The total reserve by reason of the decrease in legal tenders is down $1,424,700. The banks now hold a total reserve in lawful money of $84,496,000, and the law requires $58,686,500; so that they have an excess of $25,809,500 or $1,361,175 less than last week. The figures are as follows:—

	August 29.	Sept. 5.	Differences.
Loans	$278,319,800	$279,084,900	Inc.. $765,100
Specie	18,638,100	18,891,300	Inc.. 253,200
Legal tend's	67,282,600	65,604,700	Dec.. 1,677,900
Deposits	235,000,100	234,746,000	Dec.. 254,100
Circulation	25,803,300	25,662,400	Dec.. 140,900

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:—

	August 29.	Sept. 5.	Differences.
Specie	$18,638,100	$18,891,300	Inc.. $253,200
Legal tend's	67,282,600	65,604,700	Dec.. 1,677,900
Tot. reserve	$85,920,700	$84,496,000	Dec. $1,424,700
Reserve required ag't deposits	58,750,025	58,686,500	—
Exc's of reserve ab'v legal requirement	27,170,675	25,809,500	Dec.. 1,361,175

THE INVESTMENT DEMAND

was fair, producing a firm market in government bonds and railway mortgages. Southern securities towards the close of the week were wholly neglected. The present strife is a heavy burden on Southern credit.

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.—SATURDAY.

Western Union Telegraph, 78⅛ a 78⅜; Quicksilver, 31 a 31⅛; do., preferred, 35 a 37; Adams Express 106⅛ a 107; Wells-Fargo Express, 78 a 79; American Express, 60⅛ a 60⅜; United States Express, 67 a 67⅛; Pacific Mail, 48⅜ a 48⅛; New York Central, 102⅞ a 103; Erie, 33⅜ a 34; Harlem, 125⅛ a 126; Michigan Central, 72 a 74; Lake Shore, 73⅛ a 73⅜; Union Pacific, 30⅞ a 30⅛; Pittsburg, 87 a 87⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, 36⅜ a 37; do. preferred, 55⅛ a 56; New Jersey Central, 103⅛ a 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 99⅝ a 99⅜; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 33⅛ a 33⅜; do. preferred, 52⅜ a 53; Toledo and Wabash, 32⅛ a 32⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 24⅛ a 24⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 22⅜ a 23⅛; Chicago and Alton, 99 a 100; C., C. and I. C., 8⅞ a 9.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Earnings of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and leased lines for July and August, 1874, compared with same months in 1873:—

July, 1873.		July, 1874.	
Gross earnings	$377,825	Gross earnings	$387,358
Less expenses	260,057	Less expenses	249,664
Net earnings	$117,767	Net earnings	137,694
		Increase	$19,926

August, 1873.		August, 1874.	
Gross earnings	$438,168	Gross earnings	$459,779
Less expenses	260,370	Less expenses	249,450
Net earnings	$177,797	Net earnings	$210,329
		Increase	32,531
		Total increase	52,458

Net earnings for 6 months to June 30, 1873	749,341
For same period in 1874	888,725
Increase	$94,384
Increase of net earnings from January 1 to August 31, 1874, over the same months in 1873	146,842

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Flour Heavy—Wheat Easier—Corn Quiet—Oats Easier—Pork Nothing Doing—Lard Lower—"Spot" Cotton Quiet—"Futures" Declined 1-16c.—Sugar Firm—Coffee Quiet—Molasses Dull—Petroleum Easier—Spirits Turpentine Easier—Rosin Quiet—Freights Very Quiet.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

Though still irregular, the merchandise markets were more animated last week, and business in some departments of trade showed considerable increase as compared with the preceding week. There was a lull in the hardware trade, however, which before was most active of almost any description of merchandise. Dry goods were without much improvement, and considerable disappointment was expressed at the protracted dulness in this branch of trade. Many buyers from the South and West, who had purchased very sparingly, and who were expected to make further considerable purchases, returned home without doing so, occasioning no little disappointment. Owing to this and the protracted quietude apprehensions begin to be entertained that the fall trade will disappoint all expectations by falling very much short of what has been hoped of it. As a result of this goods have in numerous cases been marked down, so that prices are decidedly lower than they were a month ago, and yet no important trade has resulted from it, the market ruling dull all through the past week. The movement of produce, particularly of cereals, was somewhat accelerated and is increasing, but did not become as active as it was earlier in the season. The breadstuffs market improved as the week advanced, and at the end of the week the markets, though quiet, were decidedly better, while prices were altogether higher than during the early part. Flour was dull and heavy during the first part of the week, but a more active movement was developed during the latter part, when prices advanced. Wheat was comparatively dull and heavy until about the middle of the week, after which the demand was more active and a good business was done for shipment at advanced prices. Corn was also more active and higher during the last half of the week, the closing quotations showing a radical advance for the week. Oats were likewise better, under a fairly active inquiry. Whiskey improved, under light receipts and skilful manipulation, until a material advance was established. The movement in Provisions was freer, and there was some improvement in prices during the early part of the week, but there was no radical change, and at the close the markets were dull. Saturday was a blue day on 'Change, so far as transactions were concerned, business being at almost a complete stand. Flour was dull and heavy, while wheat, under adverse cable advices, was also dull and heavy. Corn was quiet at the advance of Friday, but the market closed with a declining tendency. Oats were also quiet. Whiskey was still strong—some holding at higher figures. Pork was dull and nominal. Lard was dull and in buyers' favor. Freights were easier, considerable room by steamer being engaged for grain on a lower basis. Cotton closes firm at 16c for low middling, with a scarcity of desirable working qualities for spinners' use.

COFFEE.—The market for all descriptions was quiet, without further change in prices. We note sales of 2,938 bags Rio, per Teniers, on private terms. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14⅜c. a 15c.; fair do., 15⅜c. a 16c.; good do., 17¼c. a 17½c.; prime do., 18⅜c. a 19c.; extreme range for lots, 15⅜c. a 19½c. Java, government bags, 23c. a 25c.; do., grass mats, 23c. a 27c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 20½c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c. a 20½c.; Laguayra, 18⅜c. a 19⅛c.; Jamaica 17¼c. a 19⅛c.; St. Domingo, 15c. a 15⅛c.; Porto Rico, 18c. a 19⅛c.; Costa Rica, 18⅛c. a 20¼c.; Mexican, 18⅛c. a 19⅛c.; Savanilla, 17½c. a 19⅛c.; Curacoa, 17½c. a 18⅜c., gold, 60 a 90 days.

COTTON, on the spot, while less active, continued firm. Exports were quite out of the market, while the demand for spinning purposes was from a few buyers only. The market for future deliveries declined 1-16c., with only moderate transactions. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good ordinary	15	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Strict good ordin'y	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The sales were:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	—	100	100
Consumption	402	584	986
Total	402	684	1,086

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, after two o'clock—September, 100 at 15 23-32c., 2,100 at 15⅝c.; October, 1,100 at 15 7-16c., 700 at 15⅛c., 1,700 at 15 13-32c.; December, 1,400 at 15 13-32c.; February, 300 at 15⅝c.; March, 400 at 16 1-16c. Total, 7,800 bales. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 September registered for short notice. To-day up to one P. M.—September, 1,400 at 15⅝c., 200 at 15 25-32c., 300 at 15 28-32c. 400 at 15 11-16c.: October, 400 at 15 7-16c., 400 at 15 13-32c., 1,200 at 15⅛c., 2,200 at 15 11 32c.; November, 100 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 5-16c.; December, 500 at 15 7-16c., 1,000 at 15 13-32c., 100 at 15⅝c., 100 at 15 11-32c.; January, 100 at 15 9-16c., 100 at 15 15 32c., 400 at 15⅛c.; February, 500 at 15⅝c., 200 at 15 23-32c., 100 at 15⅝c.; April, 200 at 16 9-32c. Total, 10,000 bales. Grand total, 20,000 bales. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries were as follows, viz.:—September, 15.71c.; October, 15.38c.; November, 15.34c.; December, 15.40c.; January, 15.51c.; February, 15.74c.; March, 16.04c.; April, 16.25c. First call—September, 200 at 15⅝c.; October, 800 at 15⅛c.; November, 200 at 15 11-32c.; January, 500 at 15⅝c.; March, 100 at 16 1-32c., 300 at 16c. Total, 2,100 bales. Second call—March, 100 at 16c. Total, 100 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 899 bales; New Orleans, 106; Mobile, 124; Savannah, 672; Charleston, 18; Wilmington, 2; Norfolk, 72; New York, 46; Philadelphia, 8; various, 70. Total, 2,117 bales; this day last week, 1,453; this day last year, 1,493. Total since September 1, 7,722 bales. Cotton freights at the close were as follows:—To Havre, by sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜c.; by sail, ⅝c. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c.; by sail, ⅝c., compressed. To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 7-32d.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 12,082 bbls.; wheat, 93,718 bushels; corn, 31,855 do.; oats, 31,200 do., corn meal, 700 bbls. and 60 bags; rye, 8,500 bushels. Receipts for the week—Flour 77,276 bbls; wheat, 884,380 bushels; corn, 337,596 do.; oats, 199,039 do.; corn meal, 700 bbls. and 1,031 bags; rye, 8,500 bushels. State and Western flour was dull and heavy, but not essentially changed; the sales comprise 12,500 bbls. Southern flour was steady, with sales of 900 bbls. Rye flour was quiet; sales 300 bbls. Corn meal ruled firm, with sales of 400 bbls. at quotations. We quote:—

No. 2, State	$3 50 a	$4 25
Superfine State	4 75 a	5 00
Extra State	5 25 a	5 50
Choice State	5 50 a	6 00
Superfine Western	4 75 a	5 00
Extra Western	5 25 a	5 75
Extra Minnesota	6 25 a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a	5 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a	6 00
Family	6 00 a	7 00
St. Louis, low extra	5 25 a	5 50
St. Louis, straight extra	6 00 a	6 25
St. Louis, choice double extra	6 50 a	7 00
St. Louis, choice family	7 50 a	9 00
California	Nominal.	
Rye flour, fine to superfine	4 00 a	6 00
Southern, No. 2	Nominal.	
Southern, superfine	4 75 a	5 29
Southern, extra	5 25 a	6 05
Southern, family	6 50 a	9 25
Corn meal, Western	3 50 a	4 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a	4 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 90 a	5 00
Corn meal, puncheons	22 00 a	—

—Wheat was dull and easier, the market closing nominally at $1 17 a $1 19 for No. 2 Chicago and $1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee. The sales were about 160,000 bushels (part last evening) at $1 15 for No. 3 Milwaukee in store, $1 12 a $1 15 for inferior spring, $1 18 a $1 20 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwest, $1 22 a $1 24½ for red winter, $1 24 a $1 26 for amber and $1 30 a $1 40 for white. Corn was quiet and closed easy; offered at 90c., deliverable all this month. The sales were about 80,000 bushels at 90c. a 91c. for mixed in store and afloat and 91c. for yellow. Oats were quiet and closed easier, with sales of 65,000 bushels at 58c. a 60c. for interior, 60c. a 62½c. for mixed, and 62c. a 65½c. for white. Rye was quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley and malt were neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—There is a much livelier business in the way of berth grain freights for British ports, and more inquiry previls for tonnage for the petroleum trade at about previous rates; but the market otherwise is comparatively quiet. To Liverpool, by sail, 8,000 bushels of grain, at 4d. per bushel, and by steam 300 bales of cotton on private terms; 120,000 bushels grain at 4½d., 32,000 do. at 4⅜d. per bushel, 35 bales hops and 3,500 staves on private terms, 150 packages butter and 1,800 boxes cheese, chiefly at 25s.; 50 bbls. apples on private terms, 10 hhds. tallow at 22s. 6d. per ton. Also a British ship, placed on the berth for general cargo, and a Norwegian bark, hence with a berth, 3,000 bbls. residium at 4s. 3d. per bbl., and three ships, 1,292, 952 and 877 tons, and a British bark, 900 tons, with wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms. To London, by sail, 250 hhds. tobacco on private terms; quoted at 27s. 6d. a 30s. To Glasgow, by steam, 2,750 packages provisions, mostly cheese, at 25s. a 27s. 6d.; 50 tons syrup at 25s., 50 packages tallow and 400 bbls. rosin on private terms; To Belfast an Italian brig, hence with about 3,000 quarters grain at 4s. 6d. per quarter. To the United Kingdom direct a British bark, with about 3,700 quarters grain from Philadelphia, on private terms. To Cork for orders, a bark with about 3,500 quarters grain from Baltimore, at 5s. 7½d. per quarter. Also a bark with wheat reported from San Francisco; a ship 1,235 tons, with guano, reported from Enderberry Island, and two ships, with dyewoods, reported from the west coast of Mexico, on private terms. To Havre, by steam, 750 bales cotton, 450 packages provisions and 400 packages tallow, on private terms; also a Norwegian bark, 541 tons (now here), with about 1,600 bales cotton from Savannah or Charleston, on private terms, quoted at 15-32d. a ½d. To La Rochelle a Norwegian bark hence with about 2,500 bbls. crude petroleum, at 4s. 3d. per bbl. To Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels grain, on private terms, quoted at about 4d. per bushel, immediate delivery to vessel to complete cargo; 50 hhds. and 225 cases tobacco on private terms, the latter quoted at 20s. To Bremen, by steam, 7,000 bushels corn reported at 9d. per bushel, 600 packages tobacco at 45s. for hhds and 35s. for cases, 175 bags clover seed and 1,400 packages merchandise at equal to current rates; 350 tierces lard and 100 boxes bacon at 27s. 6d. per ton. To Hamburg, by steam, 200 tierces lard and 250 cases tobacco on private terms; 2,000 bbls. rosin, reported at 2s. 6d., also a Norwegian ship, hence with about 5,300 bbls. petroleum, reported at 4s. per bbl., 1st of October clearance. To Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, with about 3,600 bbls. petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. per bbl. To Stettin, a German bark, with about 2,900 bbls. petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d. per bbl. To the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, hence with about 1,400 bbls. petroleum, reported at 5s. 9d. per bbl., an extreme rate. To Gibraltar, by sail, 200 boxes Florida water, 100 boxes manufactured tobacco and 200 cases leaf tobacco on private terms. To Cagliari, an Italian brig, hence with about 7,200 cases petroleum at 20c. and £5 gratuity. To Messina, an Italian brig, hence with about 10,000 cases petroleum, reported at 18c. To Java, an American ship (now at Boston), hence with about 45,000 cases petroleum on private terms. To Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, with lumber, from Brunswick, at $22. To Barbados and St. Lucia, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 60c. per bbl., and back with salt, from Turks Islands, at 10c. per bushel. To Jamaica, an American brig, with lumber from Wilmington, at $10, gold, and back with logwood to the United States, at $5, currency. To the River Platte, a British bark, with lumber, from Quebec, reported at $22. To Aspinwall, a schooner, with coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5 per ton, and back to New York, with lumber, from Pascagoula, at $10. To Havana, a brig, with lumber, from St. John, reported at $12, currency. To Washington, D. C., a schooner, with lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7 50. To Baltimore, a brig, with lumber, from Savannah, at $. To Wilmington, N. C., an American brig, with guano, from Havassa, at $4 25 per ton. To Norfolk, a schooner, with lumber, from Savannah, at $7. To Philadelphia, a schooner with lumber, from St. Mary's, at $6 50. To New York, a schooner, with lumber, from Fernandina, at $3 50, and a bark, with coal, from Cow Bay, reported at $2 per ton. To Lisbon, an Italian brig, hence with about 2,200 quarters grain at 15c. per bushel, and staves to complete cargo on private terms, with £5 gratuity.

MOLASSES was without activity, and, to an extent, nominal in price, with sales confined to lots for jobbing purposes. We quote:—New crop—Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 32c. a 36c.; do. clayed, 37c. a 41c.; do. muscovado refining, 38c. a 42c.; do. do grocery, 42c. a 50c.; Porto Rico 40c. a 70c.; English Islands, 40c. a 55c.; New Orleans, 70c. a 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull and the value weak and unsettled, with straight lots obtainable at 34½c. Sales 75 bbls. at 34½c., and 29 bbls. rejections at 34c. Strained rosin was quiet, but held about steady at $2 25 a $2 30. Sales 1,500 bbls. on private terms, in yard, though said to have been at $2 25. In fine grades we notice sales of 600 bbls. pale at $4 50 a $6. Tar quiet. We quote at $2 75 for Washington and $3 for Wilmington. Pitch in moderate jobbing request at $2 62½ for prime city, delivered.

PETROLEUM.—There was a continued dull market for crude and quotations were slightly weak at 4⅞c., spot, and 5c. all this month, with 2,000 bbls. sold at the latter figure. In refined, however, there was a pretty good business transacted, and late figures were without important, if any, change. The sales embraced:—2,500 bbls., spot, at 11 9-16c.; 3,000 do., 20th to 25th September, 11⅝c.; 14,000 do., 1st to 10th October, 11¾c.; 2,000 do., from 10th to 20th do. at 12c. Cases were quiet and about steady at 16¾c. a 17c.; there was a prominent feature at today's market in this branch of the petroleum trade, which was the sale of a cargo, aggregating 50,000 of "Devoe's Brilliant," for shipment to the East Indies, prices and terms not transpired. Naphtha was steady at 10c. a 10½c. for city, in prime shipping order. The Philadelphia market for refined was without noticeable change, with business to the extent of 4,000 bbls., 20th September, at 11½c. The market at the oil producing points was dull and about steady; quoted as follows:—Oil City, $1 05; Titusville, $1 10c. a $1 12½c; Rouseville, 97½c.; Tidioute, 75c. bid; Parker's, 72c. a 72½c. at wells.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Beef, 100 packages; lard, 25 do. and 500 kegs; for the week pork, 422 packages; beef, 360 do.; cut meats, 2,244 do.; lard, 630 do. and 530 kegs. The market for mess pork was absolutely inactive, and prices, in the absence of business, are wholly nominal; quoted $22 62½ for cash lots in jobbing parcels and $22 50 for September delivery. Dressed hogs were dull and nominal at from 8¾c. a 9½c. Bacon was in light demand, without material change in price. Cut meats were dull at about former prices, with sales of 1,000 loose pickled hams at 13½c. and 500 fresh hams at 11½c. We quote:—Pickled shoulders, 8c. and smoked do. 9c. Beef was neglected and nominal, with sales confined to job lots, footing up 20 packages, at prices within the range of $12 a $13 50 for plain mess bbls. $14 a $15 for extra mess do., $20 a $21 for prime mess tierces, $22 a $23 for India mess do. and $24 a $25 for extra city India mess. Beef hams were nominally unchanged in value, without transactions worthy of note. Lard closed dull and lower. The sales were 500 tierces, September, at 14 9-16c.; 500 tierces, October, at 14⅝c.; 500 tierces, seller's option, all the year, at 12c., all Western steam. City steam sold to the extent of 40 tierces at 14¼c. for immediate delivery. Butter and cheese were quiet and unchanged.

RICE continued steady, with a fair demand, the trade showing more disposition to operate. Sales of 35 tierces of Carolina at 7¼c. a 8c. per lb. and 100 bags of Rangoon at 6⅛c. a 6⅜c. per lb.

STEARINE closed firm at 17⅛c. for Western, with sales of 50 tierces at this figure.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was fairly active and firm on the basis of 8¼c. a 8½c. for fair to good refining, with sales of 2,800 hhds. and 1,100 boxes, including 2,330 hhds. Cuba at 8¼c. a 8½c., 170 hhds. do. at 8½c., 150 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7⅝c. a 8¼c., 117 hhds. inferior and molasses at from 6¾c. a 7⅜c. and 1,100 boxes centrifugal on private terms. Refined sugar was in good demand and firm, closing at 10⅝c. for standard, 10⅜c. a 10½c. for off A, 11c. for crushed and powdered, and 10⅞c. for granulated. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7c. a 7⅞c.; do., fair to good fair, 8⅛c. a 8¼c.; do., good to prime, 8⅜c. a 8½c.; grocery, fair to good, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; prime to choice, 8¼c. a 8⅞c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, Nos. 8 to 13, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 8c.; melado, 5c. a 6⅜c.; clayed, boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7½c. a 8⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 8⅜c. a 8⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 8⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 10⅜c. a 10⅞c.; white, 10c. a 11c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7½c. a 8⅛c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8⅛c. a 9c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 9 to 11, 7½c. a 8⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8½c. a 9c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅜c. a 8⅛c.

TALLOW was steady, but quiet, with sales of 50 hhds. prime city at 8½c. per lb. and 60,000 lbs., out of town, at 8⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts—531 bbls.; for the week, 2,992 bbls. The market closed at $1 07, which is higher, with sales of 200 bbls. at this figure.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 5, 1874.

Cotton quiet: middling, 16c.; low middling, 15c.; good ordinary, 14c. Net receipts, 899 bales; gross, 899. Sales, 300. Stock, 7,409.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5, 1874.

Cotton quiet and easier: middling, 16⅞c. Net receipts, 106 bales; gross, 263. Sales, 250. Stock, 16,824.

MOBILE, Sept. 5, 1874.

Cotton—Offerings light; middling, 15¾c. Net receipts, 124 bales. Exports coastwise, 131. Sales, 25. Stock, 3,759.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5, 1874.

Cotton quiet; middling, 15½c.; low middling, 15c.; good ordinary, 14c. Net receipts, 672 bales; gross, 672 do. Sales, 137. Stock, 5,806.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5, 1874.

Cotton dull; middling, 15¾c.; low middling, 14¾c.; good ordinary, 14¼c. Net receipts, 183 bales; gross, 288. Sales, 200. Stock, 4,551.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 5, 1874.

Spirits turpentine quiet at 31c. Rosin dull, at $1 80 for strained. Crude turpentine steady, at $1 25 for hard, $2 25 for yellow dip, $2 25 for virgin. Tar steady at $2.

OSWEGO, Sept. 5, 1874.

Flour steady, with fair demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat in light demand; sales, 600 bushels new No. 1 red winter, at $1 22; 1,700 do., old No. 1 white Michigan, at $1 30; 500 bushels old extra white Michigan, at $1 45. Corn advancing, but market quiet; held at 85c. a 86c. Corn meal, $34 bolted; $33 unbolted per ton. Milfeed firm; shorts, $20; shipstuffs, $22; middlings, $28 per ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; corn, 6c. to New York; lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—Wheat, 9,500 bushels; corn, 8,500 do.; lumber, 1,304,000 feet. Canal shipments—Wheat, 23,500 bushels; lumber, 1,001,000 feet.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5, 1874.

Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours:—Flour, 14,140 bbls.; wheat, 311,009 bushels; corn, 295,266 do.; oats, 53,715 do.; barley, 1,600 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 202,028 bushels; corn, 230,816 do.; oats, 14,250 do. Rail exports—Wheat, 8,800 bushels; corn, 48,400 do.; oats, 24,500 do.; barley, 1,600 do. Canal freights steady: wheat, 9c.; corn, 8c.; oats, 5½c. to New York. Flour quiet; sales of 1,500 bbls. on range; Western spring, $6 a $6 50; bakers', $7 a $7 50; amber, $6 75 a $7 25; white, $7 25 a $8 25. Wheat quiet; sales 2,500 bushels Northwestern winter at $1 15; 350 do. red winter at $1 15; Milwaukee No. 2 spring held at $1 08. Corn active and a shade lower; sales of 55,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 80c.; 14,000 do. at 80¼c. a 80½c. Oats in good demand; market bare; No. 2 Western held at 49c. Rye nominal, at 90c. Barley malt firm; Canada, $1 80 a $1 90; Western, $1 50 a $1 65. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Sept. 5, 1874.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan $1 15; amber do., $1 09¼, cash and September; $1 11½ October; No. 1 red, $1 14; No. 2 red, $1 09, spot; $1 08, September; $1 10½, October; No. 3 red, $1 04; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 14. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 77c., cash; September, 76c.; December, 67c. for new. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at 50c.; No. 2 at 48c.; white, 51c. Freights dull. Receipts—31,000 bushels wheat, 7,000 do. corn, 9,000 do. oats. Shipments—52,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 do. corn, 37,000 oats.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1874.

Flour dull and unchanged; extra spring $4 55 a $4 85. Wheat dull and unsettled: No. 1, spring, 92¾c. cash and October; No. 3, spring, 91c. a 91½c.; rejected, 84c. a 85c. Corn in fair demand, lower and unsettled; No. 2, mixed, 71¼c., cash; 71c. September; 71¼c. October; high mixed, 72½c.; rejected, 71 a 71½c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, at 43c., cash; 42¾c., October; rejected, 41½c. a 41¾c. Rye active and higher; No. 1, sold at 81c. a 83c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 95c. a 96c., cash; 92½c., September; No. 3, spring, 79c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $23, cash; $17 25 seller all the year. Lard, 15c., cash; 9½c. seller all the year. Freights active and higher—to Buffalo, 3¾c. a 4c. In open board this afternoon, wheat declined ¼c.; corn dull at 70¾c.; 71c., September; 70¾c., October. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 99,000 bushels wheat, 105,000 do. corn, 22,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 9,000 do. barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 273,000 bushels wheat, 62,000 do. corn, 58,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. barley.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5, 1874.

The print cloth market was rather quiet during the past week. The sales were 47,000 pieces, on a basis of 5⅝c., thirty days, for standard and extra 64x64 goods.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Sept. 5, 1874.

Sugar nominal; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 194,000 boxes and 7,200 hhds.; receipts of the week, 1,900 boxes and 216 hhds.; exported during the week, 17,000 boxes and 1,400 hhds., including 16,500 boxes and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $34 a $40 per cwt. Butter, superior American, $60 a $62 per quintal; Goshen, $70 a $72. Flour, $25 a $27 per bbl. Hams, American sugar cured, $42 a $47 per quintal. Lard, in kegs, $35 per quintal; in tins, $44 a $46. Potatoes, $9 50 a $10. Wax—Yellow, $14 a $15 per arrobe; white, $24 a $26. Coal oil, 6 reals per gallon. Empty hogsheads, $7 50. Lumber—White pine, $80 a $82 per M.; pitch pine, $63 a $65. Shooks nominal. Hoops nominal. Freights nominal. Spanish gold, 178 a 180; American, 182 a 183. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days currency, 60 a 62 premium; short sight, 63 a 65 do.; 60 days, gold, 78 a 80 do.; short sight, 83 a 85 do.; London, 100 a 105 do. The arrivals of new crop tobacco are heavy, but there have been no operations as yet, and the leaf is insufficiently cured either for shipping or working.

FINANCIAL.

A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS, 74 BROADWAY.—Double Privileges, $250 to $350; Puts or Calls, $100 per 100 shares, on "Members of Stock Exchange." Pamphlet, "How Money is Lost and Made in Wall Street," to be had of Brentano, 33 Union square; price 30 cents.

A.—WE HAVE ON HAND CALLS AND DOUBLE Privileges on Western Union, Erie, N. W., P. M. and other active stocks, in 10 or 100 shares, at very low rates. Call or send for pamphlet.
J. HICKLING & CO., Bankers, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

A.—MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY ON MORTGAGE; Mortgages cashed; Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Furniture, &c., sold by auction. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street, or 31 East Seventeenth street.

A.—STOCK PRIVILEGES ON ALL THE ACTIVE Stocks negotiated at 1 to 2 per cent from the market; $50 to $100 puts or calls; $200 to $350 double privileges. This system of operating is fully explained in a pamphlet, with valuable statistical information, sent free to all who desire to speculate. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall street.

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EXECUTOR'S FUNDS OF $250,000 TO LOAN ON New York or Brooklyn Property—$150,000 to buy Mortgages; also loans on Buildings in course of erection. Apply at No. 6 Pine street, room 18.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD NEW York city Mortgages without bonus. Principals desiring to BORROW OR INVEST apply to
H. L. GRANT, 11 Pine street.

WE HAVE FUNDS TO LOAN UPON CITY AND Brooklyn Property, improved or unimproved; also to purchase, city Second and Leasehold Mortgages. SAWARD & LEAVITT, 54 Wall street.

7 PER CENT 18 YEAR BONDS—DISTRICT OF Columbia, guaranteed by the United States, for sale below par by LIVINGSTON & CO., Bankers, 10 Pine st.

$120,000 TO LOAN AND FOR INVESTMENT in city First, Second and Leasehold Mortgages; $80,000 in small sums for Brooklyn or Harlem. W. D. & F. BARTLES, 48 Pine street.

$340,000 TO LOAN—ON CITY FIRST AND SECond Mortgages; Leaseholds wanted; best terms. Apply to RENO & GOLDMARK, 23 Park row, Express Building.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Nicholas Connor & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NICHOLAS R. CONNOR,
NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1874. M. BRENNAN.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BALTIMORE MERCHANT THOROUGHLY IDENtified for the past fifteen years with both the jobbing grocery and liquor trades in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and the large cities South, desires to connect himself with some first class New York house. Address O., room 29 Gilsey Building, care of Duryea & Diller, Attorneys-at-Law, 1,193 Broadway, New York.

A PHYSICIAN WISHING TO ESTABLISH HIMSELF in a good and rapidly growing neighborhood in Brooklyn can hear of a good opportunity by addressing GEORGE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CARPENTER AND Mason Shops in the city, or will take a Partner; also to let, Plumber and Painter's Shop; plenty of work. 108 Mercer street.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WELL posted in the grocery business, with $600 cash, would wish to find a partner with the same amount to start a good grocery store; applicant must understand the business. Address GROCER, box 119 Herald office.

SPECIALTY.—TO CAPITALISTS:—BEING A stranger in New York city, and staying for a few days only at the Grand Central Hotel, Broadway, and having an important enterprise of large magnitude and paying capacity, and wanting capital sufficient to place it all over the United States in a manner it is deserving of, and having samples with me which will not fail to convince the most sceptical of its great value everywhere and the large amount of money to be realized by those putting capital in it, to bring it before the public I take this means as the most speedy way to find gentlemen with money. Please call on me immediately, as time is money to me and I cannot tarry.
J. M. CLARK.

WANTED—A CAREFUL BUSINESS MAN, OF MIDdle age, as an active partner, having a cash capital of between $15,000 and $20,000, in a manufacturing business, established for 24 years, and which has had a branch business also, established for 3 years, in a Western city; the firm has recently acquired a very important invention, of great practical utility, for whose working and full development the increased capital is principally desired. Address M. P., Herald office.

$700.—PARTNER WANTED, TO ACCOMPANY A responsible party in a popular, pleasant business, yielding from $4,000 to $6,000 to an active man. Apply at 108 West Forty-second street.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS amount may obtain an interest in a well established and good paying stationery, printing and lithograph business; present owner needs a good, careful partner to get out orders; good trade; already established, and can be largely increased with a good partner. Apply to GRIGGS & CARLTON, 98 Broadway, or address STATIONER, Herald office.

A TENNESSEE CLOUD BURST.

[From the Chattanooga Commercial.]

We learn from parties who arrived to-day some of the particulars of the great rain storm on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad line on Saturday night, August 29. Residents stated that the rainfall was terrific. Crow Creek, at a point on the line about sixty miles distant from this city, at the head of the canal, swollen beyond all precedent, struck the solid railroad embankment, which at this point was about forty feet high and perhaps fifty feet at the base and composed of rock. This was carried away by the water to the width of 100 feet or more, leaving the railroad iron and cross ties suspended in the air, sustained only by the fishbars. Below, a distance of 200 or 300 yards, the current again struck a like embankment, cutting away and creating an immense chasm, moving at this and other places between 2,000 and 3,000 feet of railroad track. About one-half of Mr. Silas Shaver's house was washed away, with an old lady and four children. This occurred at about eleven o'clock P. M. The building lodged a few hundred yards below. The inmates were all saved by holding to the drift until next morning. Another house was torn to pieces, the inmates barely escaping, losing everything. The farmers suffered great damage in their stock, crop and fences.

A large force of hands were to-day repairing the road and passengers were transferred by walking. Mr. Morris expects to be able to pass trains in two or three days.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

PORTER—LEONARD.—On Wednesday, September 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mason Noble, of Sheffield, Mass., JULIUS W. PORTER, of Lake Dunmore, Vt., to HATTIE E. CHEADELL LEONARD, youngest daughter of Jason S. Leonard, of this city.

Died.

ACKERSON.—At Tarrytown, on Friday, September 4, 1874, ANNIE, the beloved wife of W. A. Ackerson, and only daughter of Jacob B. and Sarah Smith, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Broadway and Main street, Tarrytown, on Monday, September 7, at half-past two o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting on the arrival of the one P. M. train from Thirtieth street.

ACKERSON.—On Saturday, September 5, 1874, ABRAHAM ACKERSON, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Ebenezer Baptist church, 154 West Thirty-sixth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, on Tuesday, September 8, at ten o'clock A. M.

BATES.—On Saturday, September 5, CHARLES W. BATES, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Gerard, No. 47 East Twenty-third street, on Monday, September 7, at twelve o'clock M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BEAM.—On Saturday, September 5, 1874, at Pompton Plains, N. J., CONRAD BEAM, aged 78 years.

Funeral service in the church at two o'clock P. M. Take Midland Railroad via Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City and Marion or West End at nine A. M.

BLEMLY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, September 5, GOTTFRIED BLEMLY, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 511 West Twenty-ninth street.

BUNCE.—On Saturday, September 5, ALBERT F., son of John F. and Maggie S. Bunce, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days.

Funeral services at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, September 8.

CAMP.—In Middlebury, Conn., on Thursday, September 3, FREDDIE, son of C. B. and Mary W. Camp, aged 22 months and 12 days.

COLEMAN.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, September 5, JAMES W., brother of M. A., John and R. J. Coleman, aged 36 years.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, 73 Jefferson street, near Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, to St. Francis church, at half past ten A. M., from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

CODINGTON.—On Sunday, September 6, 1874, GEORGE F. CODINGTON, relic of 1812, aged 81 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Wednesday, at three o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the one o'clock train from Thirtieth street at Yonkers.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, September 6, 1874, BRIDGET, the beloved wife of Michael Duffy and daughter of James Burns, of Drumskerry, Kings Court, county Cavan, Ireland.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 3 Ludlow street, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M. Her friends and those of her brother-in-law, Bernard Hand, are respectfully invited to attend.

FAUCETT.—On Sunday, September 6, JOHN FAUCETT, aged 67 years.

Friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 149 Third avenue, at ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

HENSHAW.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, September 6, Mrs. GRACE A. HENSHAW, widow of Joseph B. Henshaw.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Redeemer, Fourth avenue and Pacific street, on Tuesday afternoon, September 8, at three o'clock.

HOUGHTALIN.—At his residence, on Saturday morning, September 5, 1874, JOHN HOUGHTALIN, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 257 West Eleventh street, on Tuesday morning, September 8, at half-past nine o'clock, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

JONES.—On Saturday, September 5, FLORENCE L. JONES, only child of Thomas W. and Emma E. Jones, aged 6 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, September 8, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

KEYSER.—On Jersey City Heights, Friday morning, September 4, ARTHUR HAROLD CORNELL, second son of Robert B. and Sarah C. Keyser, aged 13 months and 8 days.

His remains were interred in Bergen Cemetery.

KIRBY.—On Sunday, September 6, CHARLOTTE KIRBY, wife of Stephen R. Kirby, M. D., aged 76 years.

Funeral on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 211 West Twenty-third street. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—At Newtown, Conn., on Friday, September 4, 1874, GEORGE HUNTER, infant son of George H. and Julia B. Lewis, aged 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, 116 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Monday, 7th inst., at three o'clock P. M.

LINDEMAN.—Friends of FRANK LINDEMAN, also of the family, and also Columbia Lodge No. 484, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral, at Sheep's Head Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, September 8, at two P. M., sharp.

MILLER.—At Marquette, Mich., on Thursday, August 27, MARY ESTELLE, wife of James Ross Miller, and daughter of the late Stanly H. Fleetwood, Esq., of Chicago.

McGUIRE.—On Saturday, September 5, Mrs. MARY, the beloved wife of John McGuire.

His friends and those of her brother, Andrew Mullen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 330 East Eleventh street, on Monday, the 7th inst., at two o'clock.

McNULTY.—On Sunday, September 6, JULIA A. McNULTY, wife of James McNulty, in the 46th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 635 West Forty-seventh street, on Tuesday, September 8, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

O'FLAHERTY.—On Saturday, September 5, CATHARINE, beloved wife of Michael O'Flaherty, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 79 Oliver street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PROCTOR.—On Friday, September 4, WILLIAM C. B. PROCTOR, only son of Charles W. and Almira A. Proctor, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, September 8, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 44 North Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

SADLIER.—On Friday, September 4, after a short illness, OLIVER SADLIER, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., a native of Cashel, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter's church, Barclay street, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, at ten o'clock this (Monday) morning, September 7. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SHERIDAN.—On Saturday morning, September 5, of diphtheria, FREDERICK NELSON, only son of Charles B. and Susette E. Sheridan, aged 2 years, 10 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Perry street, on Monday afternoon, September 7, at one o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, September 6, ARABELLA, widow of Henry Smith, aged 59 years and 5 days.

Notice of funeral, which will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles X. Cordier, 203 East Fiftieth street, in Tuesday's Herald.

Fredrickton (N. B.) and Canada papers please copy.

THOMAS.—On Sunday, September 6, MARY A., wife of W. G. Thomas, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 7th inst., from her late residence, 120 West street, Greenpoint, at seven P. M.

WATKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, September 6, EDWIN W. WATKINS, aged 37 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 22 Greene avenue, on Tuesday, at three P. M.

Boston papers please copy.

WOOD.—Suddenly, on Friday, September 4, DAVID AUGUSTUS WOOD, formerly of the firm of Wood Brothers, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 33 West Twenty-third street, on Monday, September 7, at ten A. M. The remains will be taken for interment to Bridgeport, Conn., where carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the one o'clock train from New York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 Wall street, New York. Sept. 4, 1874.

Slating.—Proposals will be received until the 12th inst. at noon, for slating the new hospital building at the Sailor's Snug Harbor on Staten Island.

Iron Work.—Also proposals will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, for the iron work required in the extension of the piazza to the hospital; also iron girders for boiler house, iron skylights, sash frames and roof. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Governor, at the Sailor's Snug Harbor; or for further particulars apply to R. P. Smyth, builder, Port Richmond, S. I.

Proposals to be sent to THOMAS GREENLEAF, Comptroller, 74 Wall street. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

EUROPE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, QUEENSTOWN.

This well known first class hotel, having recently changed proprietors, will now be found one of the most comfortable in the South of Ireland. Being situate close to the landing stages and railway depot, will be found most convenient to American tourists arriving by the several steamers.

BILLIARDS.

A.—PARTICULAR NOTICE.—OUR CELEBRATED Standard American Billiard Tables and unequalled Combination Cushions, used in all championship contests, can only be obtained at our warerooms, 738 Broadway. The entire machinery, letters patent, copyrights, trade marks, &c., of the late firm of Phelan & Collender are solely vested in the surviving partner, H. W. COLLENDER, and no other manufacturers can supply our famous Standard American Billiard Goods. Established 1855. Largest manufactories in the world. Only city warerooms, 738 Broadway. Illustrated price lists sent to any address.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TABLES (BEVelled), all sizes and equal to new; everything complete; from $125 if sold at once.
J. WALKER, 31 Cortlandt street.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES AND the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions for sale only by the patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A LOT OF PHELAN BILLIARD TABLES, 9X10 feet, beveled, good as new, everything complete, will be sold cheap. Call at piano store 219 East Twenty-third street.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES WILL REOPEN at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, Tuesday, September 1; Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street, Monday, September 7. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour. CIRCULARS at Private Academy, 212 East Eleventh st.

ARGYLE ROOMS, SIXTH AVENUE AND THIRTIETH street.—Soiree dansante every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening.

A.—CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PLIMPTON Building intersection, Stuyvesant and Ninth streets.—Classes every Monday and Thursday. Private lessons a specialty. Waltz taught in three private lessons.

AT WILSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, ARTHUR Hall, 333 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue. Classes now open for beginners. For terms, &c., send for circular. Soiree every Tuesday and Saturday.

AT W. HAMILTON'S DANCING ACADEMY Hamilton Hall, Sixty-ninth street and Third avenue.—Classes now open for beginners. For terms, &c., send for circular. Opening Soiree, Monday, September 14.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—All Dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six fashionable Dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, Reservoir square, reopens September 7. Send for circular.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF & BROTHER'S, 895 BROADWAY, BEtween Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, particularly Pianos; business confidential. Los senores ha'lan Espanol.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT JOSEPH SOLOMON & CO.'S, 134 FULTON street, near Nassau.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Plate, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Antiques and Articles of Vertu; established 1850; private office for ladies. Se habla Espanol.

AT JOHNSON'S, CORNER BOWERY AND SPRING street—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, &c., or the same bought. Most extensive establishment in the country. Private parlors for ladies. Goods for sale at sacrifices.

AMERICAN OFFICE.—$75,000 ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewels, Silver, India Shawls, Silks, Laces, Valuables, &c. The utmost value loaned, or will buy. Established 1854.
J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway.

COSMOPOLITAN LOAN OFFICE, 82 EAST NINTH street, basement—Will make advances on Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c.; also official Salaries, Life Policies and Bank Accounts discounted.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest prices for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, old Gold and Silver, or the same advanced on.
ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry and silverware, and the same bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweller, 1,190 Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. HAYMAN LEOPOLD.

1,145 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-SIXTH and Twenty-seventh streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Pianos, &c.; same bought and sold; parlor for ladies; business confidential. S. FIRUSKI.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH office, room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
An extensive stock of Slate and Marble Mantels, Wash Trays and Slate Work of every description.
PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Union square, Fourth avenue and Seventeenth st., N. Y.

A. KLABER, 134 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, near Third avenue, is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized Mantels and other Marble Work at greatly reduced prices. Marble Turning for the trade.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street, near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels, rich and elegant designs, at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREhouses, 593, 634, 636 Hudson street, 779 Greenwich street and 10 Abingdon square, for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. Separate rooms. Always accessible. Most extensive and responsible establishments in the business.
R. TAGGART, Owner and Manager,
office 593 Hudson street, near Twelfth.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., in separate rooms, at low rates.
JAS. MICHALES, Jr.,
38, 40, 42 Commerce street, near Bleecker.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &C., &C., in seperate rooms, at low rates. H. M. MYER,
300 West Eleventh street, corner of Hudson.

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL—Stove, Egg and Furnace, $7 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; Nut, $6 25; best Virginia Pine Wood, $4 75. THOMAS STOKES, corner Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue.

IS CHARLEY ROSS IN GOSHEN?

Great Excitement Over the Supposed Presence of the Abducted Child.

ACTION OF THE SHERIFF.

The Little One Delivered Into the Hands of a Wealthy Lady by a Priest from Cuba.

The Family in Philadelphia Notified.

GOSHEN, Orange county, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1874.

An unusual excitement in this quiet village was developed this morning in relation to the celebrated abduction case of young Charles Brewster Ross, of Philadelphia, by the discoveries of James W. Hoyt, Esq., the Sheriff of Orange county, whose official residence is here. The facts which threw this community into an uproar by reason of the action of the Sheriff, are briefly these:—Information had been furnished the Sheriff to the effect that a child, answering to the description of the lost Ross child, had been in Goshen for several days, and was now being mysteriously secluded at the mansion or country seat of Mr. David Henry Haight, who resides here six or eight months of each year, and at No. 284 Madison avenue, New York, during the winter. The high standing of Mr. Haight's family precluded any idea on the part of the Sheriff or of the villagers that the millionaire's family had knowingly countenanced anything like wrongdoing, or in any way connived at the horrible crime that has pained the popular sense of outraged paternity all over the land, and the Sheriff was inclined to pay no heed to the tales of informants, whose curiosity or alarm had been too easily aroused. But, finally, such remarkable reports reached the ears of the Sheriff, from sources which he believed to be well informed, that he at length deemed it his duty to call at the

BEAUTIFUL HAIGHT MANSION

and to inform the family of the rumors he had been hearing, and to ascertain the truth or error of the stories that had begun to circulate. The mansion stands in a beautiful park of about forty acres, richly laid out and adorned with flowers, fountains, shrubbery, tropical plants and fruits from the adjacent hothouse that the present season does not harm, and every detail and appointment of the establishment indicates the solid wealth of one of New York's well known millionaires. To this elegant villa Sheriff Hoyt proceeded yesterday, and, in the absence of Mr. Haight, had an interview with Mrs. Haight, in which that lady was informed of the object and occasion of the gentleman's visit. Mrs. Haight deemed it an impertinence to have the "rabble" inquisitive about the affairs of her house; but seeing that the gentlemanly officer expressed but little confidence in the stories about the child which was reported as being very mysteriously secluded by the lady's family, she kindly consented to give an account of

HOW THE CHILD CAME TO GOSHEN.

A few days since the Rev. Father Kenney, a priest from Cuba, came to Mrs. Haight's house, bringing with him the little boy now in her custody, and requested her to keep and care for the child in his absence during the month of September. Father Kenney stated to Mrs. Haight that he had rescued the child from a woman in Cuba who had probably stolen the child, and who at the time of his interference had the boy tied to a bedpost and was cruelly whipping him with a strap having a buckle on the striking end, which caused a severe cut in the little fellow's head. His cries attracted the attention of the benevolent priest, who rescued the boy, *vi et armis*, and, by some consent or authorization, obtained, as is stated, from the United States Consul in Cuba, brought the boy to New York, and thence to the excellent care of Mr. Haight's family.

The reason why Father Kenney brought the child to Mr. Haight's was on account of his knowledge of their generosity and ability to care for him in the best possible manner; and, as Father Kenney had won the gratitude and friendship of the whole Haight family, by reason of kind services he had rendered to one of their sons, who died in Cuba last summer of yellow fever, and whose remains the reverend father kindly accompanied to their final resting place in the new mausoleum in Goshen which Mr. Haight had just completed before his son's untimely death, he, Father Kenney, knew that the little boy whom he had rescued from a cruel woman would be well cared for here. Under these circumstances Mr. and Mrs. Haight had kindly consented to keep the child until the return of Father Kenney. The child was brought out and shown to the Sheriff, and during the interview Sheriff Hoyt took the little fellow upon his knee and by his fatherly ways soon won the child's confidence to a certain degree. During a temporary absence of Mrs. Haight, the Sheriff asked the boy, who is about the age of Charley Ross, and whose name is not known to the Haight family, the following questions, eliciting some

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS

by the child.

Sheriff HOYT—What is your name, Bub?

BOY—They call me Bobby Charley.

Sheriff HOYT—Where have you been so long?

BOY—All over. In Cuba.

Sheriff HOYT—How did you like it down there?

BOY—I don't like them; they cut my head open there.

Sheriff HOYT—Where did you go from when you went away?

BOY—They stole me.

Sheriff HOYT—Where did they steal you from?

BOY—From Philadelphia.

Sheriff HOYT—How did you go?

BOY—They took me in a wagon.

Just here the boy refused to converse any further, but whether because he had observed the reentry of Mrs. Haight or for what reason the Sheriff could not guess. At all events the good Sheriff was greatly troubled by what he had heard and seen, and began to credit some other things that he had heard.

One person was told by the boy, it is said, that "his name was not Bobby Charley, but just Charley," and that "they had cut off his curls." Sheriff Hoyt told Mrs. Haight that he would call up again and bring a photograph and a printed description of the Ross child with him, in order to enable them to make comparisons and to verify or contradict the theory of the little waif from Cuba being the stolen Charley Ross. This was consented to by Mrs. Haight, and the Sheriff left the house most strongly impressed with the idea that he had found some mother's lost darling, if not in fact the veritable Ross child. The same evening the Sheriff received a note from Mrs. Haight, relative to the interview to take place this morning, in which no objection to the proposed visit was mentioned, nor any indication given of

THE SCENE WHICH ENSUED

when the Sheriff called. This morning at about nine o'clock, Sheriff Hoyt and his son and deputy, Mr. H. W. Hoyt, taking with them the photograph of the kidnapped Ross child, and Pinkerton's confidential circular respecting him, went to Mr. Haight's to make the further investigations deemed proper as the result of yesterday's disclosures. On approaching the house the mysterious child was seen playing near one of the corners of the main building, and the moment the officers were observed by a watchful servant near by the boy was at once called into the house. In another moment Mrs. Haight came out and very curtly told the Sheriff that the boy was not the Ross child, and that she was very much offended that they should not take her word for it without further proceedings. Sheriff Hoyt expressed his surprise at the lady's changed demeanor, and reminding her of her previous consent to a second interview with the child, pressed his desire to see the boy again. Immediately Mrs. Haight ordered the officers off the premises, and declared she would have them put out, and that they should not see the child at all.

This compelled the Sheriff to assert his rights, and he informed the excited lady that he certainly should and would see the child, even if he had to resort to the most extreme measures; and he asked her what right she had to retain or conceal a child confessedly stolen, without any effort that he knew of to discover its parents? Then the lady very reluctantly had the boy brought to the Sheriff, when

THE STRIKING RESEMBLANCES

of the boy to the photograph and description held by the Sheriff confirmed to the minds of the latter and his deputy the truthfulness of the boy's story of yesterday. He is, apparently, about four years old, has dark brown eyes, a cowlick on the left side of his forehead, very light eyebrows, light auburn hair, inclining to brown, and features strikingly like the photograph of Charley Ross. Mrs. Haight produced photographs, one of them very large, of the boy in her custody, which had been taken since he was brought from Cuba, and these, with the exception of more compressed lips, which differed from the expression of the Pinkerton photograph somewhat, were very like the pictures of Charley Ross.

It seems that Father Kenney had had these taken, and has gone to Philadelphia with them; but for what purpose was not better known than the suspicion that he probably knew the boy to be the abducted child, or had reasons for thinking so. The interview was unproductive of any further statements from the little fellow, as he refused for some reason to talk with either the Sheriff or his son. Mrs. Haight refused to let the child go from her custody, and the Sheriff, having no fears of its being surreptitiously taken from Goshen, left the house, taking with him one of the boy's photographs, which was sent to-day, with particulars, to the proper parties. On Monday there will be persons in Goshen who can identify Charley Ross, and the dénouement will then be known.

The child was brought to Goshen in the evening and driven directly from the depot in a closed coach to Mr. Haight's residence, and the subsequent facts as developed are given as above. There is great excitement in and about Goshen in consequence to-day, and Mrs. Haight has retained counsel (Mr. C. W. Coleman, of Goshen,) to assist her in retaining the child until the return of Father Kenney.

NEW YORK CITY.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the five story brick buildings Nos. 379 and 381 West Twelfth street that caused a damage of $3,000. The building was owned and occupied by Warren Ward & Co., furniture dealers, and was insured.

James Geyer, of No. 21 Watts street, was knocked down in the street yesterday, beaten and robbed by some unknown persons, for whom the police are now searching. His wounds were dressed at the Twenty-eighth precinct station house, and he left for home.

The tenth Convention of the French Canadian Union of Mutual Benefit Societies of the United States commences this morning at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 158 Third avenue, and will continue till Friday. Many of the delegates yesterday attended mass at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third street.

Mary McDonald, fifty-three years of age, died at her residence, No. 57 West Eighteenth street (rear house), on Saturday last, and the physician who attended her declined giving a certificate as to the cause of death, intimating that there had probably been violence in the case. Coroner Eickhoff was therefore notified to hold an inquest, and last evening Dr. Marsh made an autopsy of the body, when it was found that death had resulted in consequence of Bright's disease of the kidneys. A scratch on the head, which had been noticed by the attending physician, and about which there had been some talk, was found to be merely slight, and not to have penetrated the scalp.

LONG ISLAND.

A son of Mrs. Scott, of New York, who is spending the summer at Lake Grove, while playing with a pistol on Saturday, accidentally shot himself through the left hand, inflicting a serious wound.

A young German, employed in Carpenter's cigar factory, at Ronkonkna, shot himself accidentally while carelessly driving a cartridge into a breech-loading pistol. The ball entered the left side, just below the ribs, inflicting a dangerous wound.

John F. Albin and John Hannar, Jr., of Yaphank, were arraigned before Justice C. R. Smith, at Patchogue, on Saturday, on a charge preferred by Game Constable Smith and others of stealing trout from the pond of the Suffolk Club. They were detected in the act of netting the pond and had thirty-eight fish in their net. There were two charges—one for larceny and the other for violating the statute. They waived examination and gave bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. They are said to be inveterate poachers.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Highway Commissioners and Justices of the town of Southfield have decided to open a new road from the Fingerboard road to New Dorp.

The long-continued drought has shortened the fall crops on Staten Island and almost ruined the pasturage. The roads are ruinous to the clothing of people compelled to travel on them, in consequence of the clouds of drift dust. Many of the cisterns throughout the island are empty and most of the wells on the high grounds are dry.

NEW JERSEY.

The fund raised by the Liquor Dealers' Association of Hudson county, to be applied in the approaching campaign, exceeds $10,000.

There is a man living in Freehold, aged sixty-five years, born and brought up there, who has never travelled in a railroad car or on a steamboat.

The Pavonia Yacht Club has received permission from the authorities of Jersey City to establish its club house at the foot of Communipaw avenue.

The Hudson county freeholders will have their hands full at the next meeting. After disposing of the charges against Coyle, they will take up the charges against Post, warden of the Penitentiary.

The Board of School Trustees of School District No. 31, of Somerset county, have brought suit against the trustees of the Presbyterian church at Bound Brook to recover the sum of $1,259, with interest from 1792.

The working of the Rahway Waterworks was so satisfactory at the late examination that the city authorities have disposed of their steam fire engines, and will hereafter trust to the water hydrants alone for protection from the ravages of fire.

Mayor Traphagen, of Jersey City, has prepared his report on the Passaic water supply. He commends to the serious attention of the city authorities of Newark the question whether the public weal does not demand a change. He asks Mayor Perry to call a meeting at an early day.

The money premiums to be offered at the coming State fair at Waverly will amount in the aggregate to $14,311. No entry fee is required in any of the departments excepting that of horses, where an entry fee of $3 each will be required where the premium does not exceed $30; in all other cases ten per cent of the whole premium offered will be required.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock this morning, as Officer Kipp, of the First precinct, Jersey City police, was passing up York street, in front of Colgate's soap factory, he was suddenly attacked by three unknown men, who knocked him down, and while two of them held him the third man kicked him brutally about the head and face, and would probably have killed him had not a citizen given an alarm, when they fled. Officer Kipp received a terrible wound on the right eye and temple. The three men were previously quarrelling with other parties in Hudson street and the officer drove them away.

LAW, ORDER AND LAGER.

Imposing German Demonstration in Newark—Vigorous Protest of 5,000 People Against the Anti-Lager Sunday Law.

As the outcome of considerable quiet agitation in Newark German circles for the last six months, there was held yesterday afternoon in Military Park, in that city, a very orderly and at the same time imposing and enthusiastic mass meeting of citizens of the nationality named. The object was to take some action looking to the arousing of a public sentiment in opposition to the enforcement of the Sunday law, which prohibits the sale of liquor or lager or refreshments of any kind, including cigars, tobacco, candy, &c., on Sunday. The call for the meeting was signed by Charles Herman Boppe, son of the well known brewer; Carl Vetti, Alderman F. A. Traudt, Carl Steinfels, Carl Stemmetz, Carl Muenster and Philip Dilly. There were present when the meeting was called to order, shortly after four o'clock, between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, and as the proceedings went on this number was still further increased. Mr. Boppe was chosen to preside, Mr. Charles Wiendecker to act as Secretary and fifteen other Germans to act as Vice Presidents, representing each ward in the city. As soon as the organization was effected Mr. Boppe called Mr. Henry Schaedel to the chair and then addressed the assemblage in German, setting forth the object of the meeting and the urgent necessity there was for insuring to every citizen the fullest liberty guaranteed by the constitution. Mr. Boppe was enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of his remarks. Mr. Sehlbach, County Physician, next took the stand and read a number of high flown resolutions attacking the Sunday law as an absurdity and hypocrisy. These being vociferously applauded and approved of unanimously, Dr. Sehlbach proceeded to make a few remarks, in the course of which he said that all legislation was bad and injurious which interfered with the proper privilege of any sect or class of citizens; that it tended to bring all laws into contempt and educated the community in hypocrisy. He urged that all laws based on sectarianism were fatal to the constitution and to liberty, and that if such laws were not abolished, or, at least, modified, all our boasted liberty was

A FARCE,

and that the Republic was in great danger. He hoped, therefore, that his hearers would look well to it in the coming elections—State, county and city—that only those who were disposed to be just to all classes of citizens should receive their suffrages and support.

The Doctor was followed by Dr. Brock and Carl Steinfels, both in German. Their remarks were received with uproarious applause. During the delivery of Mr. Steinfel's speech a young man interrupted him by shouting out that one case of delirium tremens had more effect than all their speeches. Cries of "Put him out!" "Bounce him!" "Give him a glass of lager!" &c., greeted the youth, and then followed quite a commotion which boded no good to him. Luckily Officer Koemer was on hand near him and counselled him to keep quiet. He did so, and the meeting proceeded, but soon after dispersed.

KIDNAPPING IN NEW YORK.

Mary Grover, of No. 66 Cherry Street, Stolen Fourteen Years Ago.

A MOTHER'S LONG SEARCH.

Where the Girl Has Lived and Where All Further Trace Stops—Hope of Her Early Discovery.

Toward the latter part of August, 1860—even amid the intense anxiety that occupied the public mind in the affairs that preceded the fierce, long struggle which distracted the country—the citizens of New York were startled by the announcement of the mysterious disappearance of a little girl, aged ten years, named Mary Grover, the daughter of William and Margaret Grover, residing at 66 Cherry street. Mary was a very pretty, attractive child, well grown for her age, with high forehead, bright blue-gray eyes, and long, rich, auburn hair that fell down even to her waist. The mother's pride in her beautiful daughter ever was careful in having her dressed to the best advantage their means and station in life would allow; and at that time the Grovers were in comfortable circumstances. When last seen Mary was returning homeward from school. The matter excited the greatest interest throughout the city at the time, and for days the newspapers dwelt upon the subject of the disappearance. Every effort was made for the child's discovery, search was instituted in all possible quarters, advertisements published and rewards offered, but all to no avail. Years rolled on without the faintest trace of the missing one. Momentous events intervened, and the subject dropped into oblivion with all except the sorrowing household that had lost its fairest joy. Mrs. Grover clung ever to the hope, even against hope, that her child was still alive and would again return to her arms. Though other children were born, the sorrow of the bereavement, the loss of the bright darling, her eldest and best beloved, would still recur with undiminished grief.

HOPE AT LAST.

One evening in June, 1874, she was sitting alone and in tears, thinking about her Mary, and weaving sad fancies as to her fate, when an old friend of the family, one Peter O'Donnell, came in, and after a while said he had some news for her. He then broke to her the astounding information that Mary Grover was alive and well, living with a family at Belle Plain, Iowa. She was at first wholly incredulous; but on his repeated and earnest assertions of the truth of his tale, willingly yet doubtingly believed. O'Donnell also stated that after Mary was stolen she was kept in this city until January, 1862, when the girl was taken to Chicago and left there. Nothing would, however, induce him to reveal the source whence he had obtained this information. The circumstances of the Grovers had changed by this time much for the worse. However the fond and now anxiously hopeful mother raked together every available means for her journey and set out for Belle Plain. She there found O'Donnell's story substantially correct. A girl, answering to Mary's appearance, had lived there many years; the family likeness was immediately recognized. Mary had, however, left some years before and gone to Chicago. Having stayed some time in Iowa, the mother returned without the slightest shade of doubt in her mind as to the identity of the Mary E. Grover who had lived there with her own long-lost daughter. On her return to New York her son, George Grover, went to Chicago to pursue the search after his sister. His inquiries met with little or no success and he left the matter in the hands of the police, who promise to do their utmost in finding her out. He arrived in town on Saturday night.

MRS. GROVER'S STORY.

Early in the afternoon yesterday a HERALD reporter called at No. 66 Cherry street, where the Grovers still reside. George, on whom the main support of the family now rests, was not at home, having taken a younger brother and sister out for a walk, and was not expected back till late. Mrs. Grover, however, cheerfully and unaffectedly related the story of her stolen child, the tears filling her eyes at several stages of her narrative, especially when mentioning the absent girl's frequent sorrowful recollection of her mother, as the folks out in Iowa told her.

"I was born in Ireland, but reared in Lancashire, England. I came to this country about thirty-five years ago and married William Grover, a seafaring man. Mary was our first girl, and, though now I have other children, my heart always goes back to her, as I suppose every mother's will, no matter how they try, to their first. When my husband was far away, at Calcutta, may be, or Australia, I used to work hard that my little girl might look as well as the best, and so she used, for she was real pretty. I thought my heart was broken when she was missed and no tidings day after day came of her. It was about the end of August, the year before the war. She left school to come home and that was the last seen of her. We tried everything to find her. It was in all the newspapers, and advertisements describing her were all over the country. But no good came of it. Every night for months and years I have gone to bed, praying to God and hoping that the morning would bring me news of her, and of late years, having lost the hope, I could only think of her and cry to myself. 'Twas this way I was one time last June when Peter O'Donnell told me she was heard of out in a place called Belle Plains, in Iowa. I said to him, 'Go away,' for I could not believe him, but he said that he was telling the truth and that she was living with a family named Toogood, or one named Dysart, and moreover that Mary had been kept here in New York till January, 1862, and was then brought to Chicago, and that it was from the Home there the Toogoods took her. Poor as we were we got together the money and I went out to Belle Plains. When there I learned that Mr. Toogood had sold off and he and his wife had gone to California, but the widow of his brother was living in the neighborhood. She told me that her brother-in-law and his wife had many years ago brought back from Chicago a little girl called Mary E. Grover. The child was not strong enough to do work, so she passed her time in going from one brother's house to the other's until my informant's husband died, and her brother-in-law made up his mind to go to California. He was not able to take Mary with them or to adopt her, for there were no papers. Mary cried bitterly, for she was a great favorite and was very fond of them. It was often noticed that the child was sad and depressed—that there was something on her mind; that she never could be got to say more than that she had a mother; her people lived in New York but she did not know in what part. Mr. Toogood, before going to California, placed her in the care of Hon. James Dysart, who lives in Dysart, but there Mary had an unhappy time,

COMPLAINING THAT MRS. DYSART BEAT HER

and made her do hard work in the fields, and at last turned her out of doors in the cold with very scanty clothing, so that when the girl reached a friend's house they had to put her arms into warm water, for they were frostbitten. Then Mary went to stay with Mrs. Fulkin, of Benton county, who was very fond of her. She used then to keep company with a young man, John Young, who, since Mary went to Chicago, has married Mrs. Fulkin's daughter. After hearing this from Mrs. Toogood I went to Dysart and saw Mr. Dysart, and spoke to him about the bad way they had treated my child. Mrs. Dysart, as soon as she found I was Mary's mother, went out of the room right quick and kept out of the way. He said he'd do his best to get her for me. When I called at Mrs. Fulkin's she said, 'I think I know that face,' and when I asked, 'Did she know a girl named Mary Grover?' she threw her arms about my neck saying she was sure I must be the poor girl's mother. She then showed me two likenesses, and I said at once,

'THAT IS MY CHILD.'

John Young gave me a letter he had from Mary after the great fire, and she says she escaped with barely her clothes and was then working in a watch factory in Elgin. Electra Connolly, Mary's great friend, said she had a later letter, in which it was stated she was working with a Mr. Sherman in Galesburg, Knox county. They were all kind to me, and I came home as soon as I could, and George went on to Chicago."

Later in the day the reporter saw George Grover, who stated that he had tried every way for her in Elgin, Galesburg and Chicago but got no tidings, except that a girl in the American Hotel, Galesburg, recognized the likeness. He therefore left the letters and copies of the two likenesses with Detective Dixon, of Chicago, who promised to do all he could for them.

BURGLARY IN AUBURN.

Experienced Cracksmen at Work.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1874.

The dry goods house of Jesse D. Smith, on Genesee street, was entered by thieves last evening, and burglarized of goods valued at about $1,200. Entrance was effected through a rear door, insecurely fastened, admitting the burglars to the cellar, and thence through a trap door in the floor to the store above.

THE BURGLARY

was evidently committed by experienced cracksmen, who were well acquainted with the interior arrangement of the store, as only that department in which the valuable goods were kept was visited. The goods stolen comprise several patterns of costly silks and boxes of kid gloves. Up to this hour the thieves have completely baffled every attempt of the police to discover their whereabouts, and not the slightest clew has as yet been obtained.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1874.

The Convention of Southern Republicans at Atlanta—The Reforms Necessary to Make Reconstruction Complete—Federal Office-holders To Be Excluded—The President, Vice President and Members of the Cabinet to be Present—The Appointment of Delegates.

The Convention of Southern republicans of the Southern States, including Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky, which has been called to meet at Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th of October, not only has the unqualified approval of the President and members of the Cabinet, as a movement calculated to do more to conserve the peace than any other yet inaugurated, but has also the indorsement of the Republican Congressional Committee, as well as that of prominent Northern conservatives, who are most anxious that the political effect of exaggerated outrages may be stilled at once and the action of the agitators on both sides be understood in its true light. In this Convention it is understood there will not be a single federal office-holder, the object being to have a fair and truthful representation of the political and financial condition of the Southern States, and the reforms necessary to make the work of reconstruction complete and satisfactory to the entire people of the South and the nation. Hence it is determined that the delegates to this Convention shall be not mere politicians but such men as are entitled to respect and confidence by reason of their loyalty during the rebellion, and unbiased now by either federal appointments or regard for federal patronage. The time when the Convention is called is so near at hand that the duty of naming the delegates has been entrusted to the State Central Committees or their chairmen. Texas leads off with a delegation of fifteen, the majority of whom have a national reputation, not only for loyalty during the war but for a conspicuous part in the political history of the nation prior to the rebellion. These appointments have been made by Bowles Baker, the Chairman of the Texas Republican Executive Committee, and will be followed by equally good appointments from Louisiana, Alabama and the other Southern States. This much assured, the democratic politicians are somewhat perplexed as to how they will act. If the Atlanta Convention, composed, as it is hoped it will be, of men commanding the respect of all classes of citizens in the Southern States, declares that the only object to be attained is the prosperity of the South, and once more render its citizens harmonious and happy, it is believed this will eliminate the unreliable and unidentified element who have been the agitators on one side while the advocates of "the lost cause" have matched them on the other. The President is pledged not to further encourage appointments in Southern States among the agitators, or among that class who have abused their official position from selfish and corrupt motives.

That the object of the convention may not be misunderstood, or the meeting turned from the purpose for which it is called, it is the intention of the President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet—especially the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General—to be in Atlanta during the session of the Convention, together with leading statesmen and capitalists who desire to know the true condition of the South, and who hope to assure the Southern people that they, too, have but one desire, and that a united and prosperous country.

Confidence in Europe in United States Bonds—Depreciation of American Railroad Securities—The Remedy.

The United States Consul at Rotterdam, in his annual report to the Secretary of State, says the general confidence in the solidity of United States bonds makes them the means of permanent investment in Europe and keeps them almost entirely out of speculative transactions. Even the catastrophe of the United States railroad shares and securities has not produced any important influence on the United States bonds. Though Holland is a great sufferer through the depreciation of American railroad securities enlightened public opinion does not hold the United States government responsible for that crisis or for the actions of those railroad companies which have induced European bankers and the public at large to place their confidence and capital in enterprises the solidity and guarantees of which did not realize the promises which had been made. At present and undoubtedly for many years to come the railroad securities of the United States will not have the slightest chance in the money markets of Europe in general, and especially of Holland. Financial men of the highest standing, through whom large amounts of American railroad shares have been brought into the market, have most strongly presented to our Consul the following considerations:—

Railroad and industrial enterprises of the United States can in future only expect support from European capital if by legislation the following guarantees are given:—

1. The possibility of making a reliable investigation to ascertain whether and to what an amount money really has been paid on the nominal capital of companies. That alone can prevent shares of no real value being issued in enormous quantities circulating from hand to hand.

2. The powers of the presidents of companies ought to be by law clearly defined and wisely limited. By experience the European public have come to the conviction that under the present system the arbitrary power of presidents is perhaps the most efficient cause of the disastrous results of so many railroad enterprises. The capability and honesty of one man being the main guarantee of the trustworthiness and success of a company, the transfer of that power to a man less worthy can change into a very bad, or at least, doubtful affair an enterprise which in its origin and by its nature offered the best security.

The Postage Upon Newspapers and Periodicals Mailed from the Office of Publication.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber has left here for New York, to devise the best means for carrying out the act of Congress in relation to the prepayment of postage upon newspapers and periodicals mailed from the office of publication, which goes into effect on the 1st of January, 1875. This law gives a wide discretion to the Postmaster General in all respects, save as to the mode of payment, which is required to be "by a special adhesive stamp to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster General, which shall be affixed to such matter or to the sack containing the same or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may from time to time provide by regulation."

Decorations Conferred Upon Mr. MacGahan by the Russian Government.

The Order of St. Stanislaus, with the additional decoration of the knighthood, conferred by the Czar of Russia on Mr. MacGahan, the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD during the Khivan campaign of 1873, for the distinguished part taken by him in that campaign, has been received at the Russian Legation and forwarded to Mr. MacGahan at New York.

The Washington Monument.

The final experiment adopted recently by the Washington National Monument Association for obtaining subscriptions to complete that great national work has had a fair trial, and the result, so far as appeals have been made to the various secret and other bodies and associations, is so satisfactory as to justify conviction of its ultimate success. The society expects to be able to announce the half million all pledged at an early day, and to complete the monument during the centennial year of our national independence.

Excursion of Company D, First Regiment, National Guard.

Company D, First regiment, National Guard, left here this afternoon on a trip to Syracuse, N. Y. They will the guests of the Sumner Corps, of Syracuse, whom they entertained on their visit to Washington during the last Presidential inauguration. They will visit Niagara Falls, Watkins Glen and other points of interest, and will return on Saturday next.

TEMPERANCE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6, 1874.

An immense temperance meeting was held in Barnum's hippodrome tent to-day. Barnum made a speech. It is estimated that 15,000 persons were present.

FATAL SHOOTING AT A CHRISTENING.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, a christening procession passed down Devoe street, Williamsburgh, from the Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, and, as is the usual custom in this German section of the city, was saluted by a *feu de joie* by the friends of the parents of the child. Among others who desired to join in the racket and violation of the city ordinance relative to the firing of guns or pistols on the street, was Frank Morehard, proprietor of a lager beer saloon, at No. 259 Devoe street, who took his revolver out, prepared to fire as the party went by. Just before the head of the procession reached his place, however, he was called on, and therefore handed the pistol to George Lutz, of No. 280 Powers street, telling him to fire as soon as they were in front of the house. This he did, and the pistol being loaded with ball, the second shot, at a very low elevation, struck a woman and child standing on the opposite side of the street. The screams of the victims broke the procession up in horror, for a medical examination made by Dr. Reidel showed that while one victim was seriously, the other was fatally injured. The bullet struck the woman (named Lena Ehrmann) in the right arm, passing on its way through the head of a child she was carrying. The child was eight months old and named Mary Bettinger. Up to a late hour she was still alive. Lutz and Morehard were arrested and locked up in the Sixth precinct station house.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	65	68	3:30 P. M.	70	78
6 A. M.	62	68	6 P. M.	66	75
9 A. M.	66	70	9 P. M.	64	72
12 M.	70	75	12 P. M.	63	70

Average temperature yesterday.....72

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....65¾

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Minnesota	Sept. 8.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiller	Sept. 8.	Hamburg	113 Broadway.
Russia	Sept. 9.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Indiana	Sept. 9.	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Oder	Sept. 9.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Hammonia	Sept. 10.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Baltic	Sept. 12.	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Paris	Sept. 12.	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
England	Sept. 12.	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Java	Sept. 12.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Victoria	Sept. 12.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green.
Neckar	Sept. 12.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Cuba	Sept. 16.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Australia	Sept. 16.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hohenzollern	Sept. 16.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Frisia	Sept. 17.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
W A Schoiten	Sept. 17.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway.
Britannic	Sept. 19.	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Spain	Sept. 19.	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Sept. 19.	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Sept. 19.	Havre	55 Broadway.
Goethe	Sept. 22.	Hamburg	113 Broadway.
Italia	Sept. 23.	Glasgow	17 Bowling Green

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 33	Gov. Island....eve	6 20
Sun sets	6 23	Sandy Hook....eve	5 35
Moon rises...morn	2 03	Hell Gate.....eve	8 05

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPT. 6, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Baltic (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool Aug 27 and Queenstown 28th, with mdse and passengers to R J Cortis. Sept 3, lat 45 54, lon 50 34, spoke bark Laurel (of Aberdeen), bound W.

Steamship Olympia (Br), Young, Glasgow Aug 22 and Moville 23d, with mdse and 324 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly gales first part of passage; Aug 30, lat 49 49, lon 38 47, passed steamship Great Eastern and tender, bound E; Sept 2, lat 44 20, lon 54 31, steamship "Wolster" (Br), bound E; 5th, lat 40 34, lon 71 27, steamship Trinacria (Br), hence for Glasgow; 8 PM, steamships Republic (Br), hence for Liverpool, and Utopia (Br), hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans Aug 29, and Southwest Pass 30th, with mdse and passengers to F Baker. Sept 2, off Jupiter Inlet, passed steamship Cortes, from New York for New Orleans; Sept 3, lat 30 45, lon 79 50, ship Mataura (Br), from New Orleans for Genoa; 5th, lat 37 20, lon 74, brig Mary E Dana, from Georgetown, SC, for Yarmouth, Me.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to J C Kenyon.

Steamship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers to J Lorillard.

Bark Evanell, Hichborn, Havre July 16, via Sydney, CB, in ballast to master.

Bark Pasqualino (Ital), Russo, Licata 63 days, with sulphur to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 22.

Bark Ada Gray (of Portland), Race, Buenos Ayres 51 days, with hides to Brown Bros & Co; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr M E Staples, Dickson, Mobile 22 days, with yellow pine to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr J R Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, SC, 9 days, with naval stores to Soler & Hart; vessel to E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr Wm Buck, Miller, Wilmington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Bolivar, Lawson, New York for New Bedford.

Bark Eureka (Dan), Klitgaard, Newport for New York, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr E Baker, Baker, Georges Banks for New York, with fish to order.

Schr Adair F Bonny, Hendle, Cape Ann for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Clarabel, Nickerson, Kennebec River for Albany, with stone.

Schr Anna Frye, Smith, Whiting for New York, with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co; vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr John Stroup, Nyckerson, Boston for New York.

Schr Elbridge Gerry, Curry, Providence for New York.

Schr R H Huntley, Hodges, Boston for Poughkeepsie.

Schr Ellen Hatfield, Murray, Providence for New York.

Schr Willow Harp, Norton, Providence for New York.

Schr N & H Gould, Weeks, Rockland for Jersey City, with lime.

Schr Idaho, Jamison, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr J Barret, Nickerson, Boston for Port Johnson.

Schr Fashion, Eastman, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr H V Duryea, Carpenter, Glen Cove for New York.

Schr Mary E Rankin, Fuller, Boston for New York.

Schr T B Smith, Bowman, New Bedford for New York.

Steamer City of Fitchburg, Baker, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Galatea, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Bark Union (Br), Marchant, New York for St Johns, NF.

Brig Orloff (Br), Belfountaine, New York for St Johns, NF.

Schr Edward Burton (Br), Marion, New York for Cornwallis, NS.

Schr Unexpected (Br), Kerrigan, New York for St John, NB.

Schr A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Haverstraw for Providence.

Schr James M Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Ernest T Lee, Lee, New York for Boston.

Schr J Hall, Hall, New York for Portland.

Schr Chief, Smith, Port Johnson for Norwich.

Schr Hunter, Green, Elizabethport for Dighton.

Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Baltimore, Francis, Flushing for Middletown, Conn.

Schr W E Palmer, Staples, Hoboken for Salem.

Schr Unit, Robinson, New York for Pawtucket.

Schr J D Jarrard, Carter, New York for Port Jefferson.

Schr E H Brazos, Raynor, Elizabethport for Providence.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

NEWPORT, RI, Sept 5, 1874.

The steamtug Scandanavian arrived here this morning and towed the Danish bark Eureka, before reported leaking at this port, to New York, where she will be taken on the dry dock, without being obliged to have her cargo discharged.

The steamer Bristol, reported in to-day's HERALD as being at this port with her main shaft broken, will be repaired immediately. The shaft is not cracked as bad as it was at first thought, and instead of having a new one put in the old one will be strengthened by an iron band, which it is hoped will be found strong enough to allow her to finish her season's work. She will be withdrawn as usual the latter part of October or the first of November, to give place to the winter boats, after which a new shaft will be put in. Had it been deemed necessary to take the old one out the loss would have been great to the company at this the busiest part of the year. The master mechanic, James Mahoney, states that all the necessary repairs will be made and that the Bristol will take her place upon the route on Tuesday evening, September 8.

Mr. Seward, of Troy, NY, has contracted to complete the dredging of the inner harbor, a space 200 feet wide, extending from Commercial Wharf to the channel, and which will be hailed with pleasure by mariners.

Maritime Miscellany.

BARK M M JONES (Br), Watkins, which was reported as sailed from Dunkirk Aug 6 for New York, put into Milford, E, Aug 23 for repairs.

BRIG HARRY, from Havana, before reported as having put into Georgetown, SC, with several of the crew dead, sailed from Georgetown Sept 2, in charge of Capt Barnes. No additional cases of fever, all remaining on board reported as well. A claim for salvage was compromised for $250.

SCHR ST MARY (Br), from Margaree, with a cargo of pickled fish for Halifax, struck on Beaver Rock, at the entrance of Beaver Harbor, and sunk. She afterwards slid off into deep water. Divers are employed saving cargo, and to try and raise the vessel. Neither the vessel nor cargo are insured.

SCHR CHARLES S BAYLIS, Smith, from Pernambuco for New York, was spoken Aug 2, lat 6 30 S, lon 33 50, with loss of main and mizzen masts; would proceed to St Thomas.

SCHR BENGAL, Titus, from Rockland, at Halifax Sept 2, while beating up that harbor, night of 1st went ashore at Meagher's Beach, where she remained until next morning, when she was hauled off by the steamtug Goliah. Damage, if any, not reported.

SCHR S APPLEGATE, of New London, sprung aleak Thursday, and was run ashore on Riker's Island. She was loaded with scrap iron, bound for Providence. She now lies full of water, but will probably be got off. (The S A was pumped out and floated on the 5th by wrecking steamer John Fuller, and proceeded on her voyage.)

SCHR JESSIE, from St John, NB, for Boston, at Portland Sept 5, reports:—Lost head of mainmast and foremast in a squall on Thursday night.

SCHR J P MILLEDGE, from Glace Bay, at Portland Sept 5, was run into on Thursday night last, while lying at Tukey's Bridge, and lost jibboom and broke windlass.

A schooner, name not given, having on board 240 tons coal, for Pawtucket, RI, on Aug 21 sprung aleak in the bay at College Point and sunk. The Coast Wrecking Co raised her, and her cargo was discharged at that place.

Capt N L Thompson owned 1-32 of ship Sierra Nevada (before reported burned at sea), and not ¼, as stated in these columns.

The sails, rigging, &c, saved from the wreck of schr Coquimbo were sold at auction at Rockland Sept 2.

HALIFAX, Sept 6—Capt Bonnel, of the schr Volant, at Sydney, reports his vessel struck on Lamatine Point on the 13th of Aug. She was lumber laden and bound to Berne. Owing to the vessel making water the cargo was disposed of at St Pierre, and she is now on the Sidney marine railway for repairs. Capt Bonnel also reports a French bark on shore at Lamatine. She is salt laden, bound to St Pierre from France, and is a total wreck.

LEWES, Del, Sept 6—Schr Allie Beckmore, with lumber, was run into by the steamer New Orleans this morning, and cut down from deck to keel. She passed up in tow of the America at 2:30 PM.

QUICK TIME—Schr Ridgewood, Johnson, from New York, arrived at Georgetown, SC, Aug 28, having made the passage from port to port in 65 hours.

SHIPBUILDING.—At Newburyport there are ten vessels on the stocks, averaging 7,000 tons each.

At Haverhill, J C Hilton has a small schr about ready to launch and proposes to lay the keel for another when this one is afloat.

LAUNCHED—At Thomaston, 29th ult, from the yards of Stetson, Gerry & Co, a 3 masted schr of 600 tons burden, to be commanded by Capt Dennis R Andrews, of Thomaston.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIP CAPTAINS.

Merchants, shipping agents and ship captains are informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, No 46 Fleet street, the arrivals at and departures from European ports, and other ports abroad, of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge and published.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

DEAL, Sept 4—Sailed, ship Republic (Br), Mosher (from Antwerp), Tybee; the Rufus, for Wilmington, NC.

ELSINORE, Sept 5—Arrived, bark J E Holbrook, Leavitt, New York for Soldertolje.

FALMOUTH, Sept 5—Arrived, ship City of Boston, Ulmer, Akyab (and proceeded for Antwerp); barks Cordonan (Fr), Bertrand, Portland, O; Mary A Way, Russell, Rangoon; Nereid, Nickerson, Akyab.

Sailed 5th, bark Hester A Blanchard, Hardy (from Akyab), Bremen.

GIBRALTAR, Sept 4—Sailed, steamship Castalia (Br), Butler (from Genoa, &c), New York.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 4—Arrived, bark National Eagle, Freeman, Eastport.

Arrived 6th, barks Chepica (Br), Jones, New York; brig Leo (Ger), Kroger, Wilmington, NC.

Sailed 6th, ship Northampton, McLoon, Bath, Me (not previously).

LISBON, Sept 4—Arrived, barks Brothers, Thurston, New York; Sandy Hook, Barstow, do; brigs Helen O Phinney, Boyd, do; Josie Pettigrew, do.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept 5—Arrived, steamship Idaho (Br), Forsyth, New York for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept 5—Arrived, steamship Rhein (Ger), Brickenstein, New York for Bremen.

SHIELDS, Sept 6—Arrived, bark Ella (Br), Brown, Pensacola.

Foreign Ports.

COW BAY, CB, Aug 26—Cleared, bark Boomerang (Br), Wanback, New York.

HAVANA, Sept 5—Arrived, steamships City of Mexico, Sherwood, New York; Crescent City, Curtis, do.

HALIFAX, Sept 2—Arrived, schrs Martha A (Br), Price, New York; Bengal, Titus, Rockland, Me (see Miscel).

MIRIMICHI, Aug 30—Arrived, bark Stormy Petrel (Br), Dwyer, from Dublin via Sydney, CB.

NORTH SYDNEY, CB, Aug 29—Arrived, barks Torryburn (Br), Celley, Strangford; Templar (Br), O'Brien, Antwerp; Royal Harrie (Br), Wymers, Lisbon; Nevado (Br), Hookway, Bremen.

PORT CALEDONIA, Aug 26—Cleared, bark Evanell, Hichborn, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, Sept 3—Cleared, schr Robt J Leonard (Br), Covert, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Sept 6—Arrived, steamships Johns Hopkins, Hallet, Baltimore; Rattlesnake, Artis, Philadelphia; Whitney, Hallett, New York; bark Anna Walsh, Laurence, Rosario; brigs Tycoon, Chadsey, Barbados; Isaac Carver, Carver, Savannah; schrs John T Franz, Howes, Pictou; M E Downes, Thompson, Alexandria; Mattie W Hatwood, Newcomb, Baltimore; David Faust, Smith, Philadelphia; Mary Stuart, Coombs, do; Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, Maldon, NY; Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Weehawken; Undine, Stokes, New London.

Below—Schr Alice Myrick, Smith, from Ruatan.

BALTIMORE, Sept 5—Arrived, steamships Octorara, Reynolds, New York; Lucille, Bennett, Wilmington, NC; bark Winifred (Br), Dill, Santos; brigs Jennie Morton, Smoot, Demerara; Samuel Muir (Br), from do; Industry (Br), Gifford, Santos; schrs L & D Fisk, Wood's Hole; Demory, New York; Katie J Hoyt, New Haven; Alice Farrell, Milville.

Cleared—Steamship Thompson, Moore, New York; barks Amigos (Sp), Echevarria, Liverpool; Cienfuegos, Shepherd, Portland; brig Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, New York; schrs Chas E Hellier, for Boston; John H Hancock, do; M A Franklin, do.

Sailed—Schr A J Simonton, for Boston.

6th—Arrived, steamship F W Foster, from New York; schr Edith Phinney, Kennebec River.

BATH, Sept 3—Arrived, schr Harry Percy, Percy, Port Johnson for Augusta; Carrie Jameson, Jameson, Boston, to load for Baltimore; Ruth H Baker, Pinkham, Savannah; Henry A De Witt, Manson, Port Johnson; S V W Simmons, Williams, —— for Gardiner.

BANGOR, Sept 2—Arrived, brig Reporter, Ryder, Philadelphia; schr Wm Stevens, Elwell, New York.

Cleared—Schr Loretta, Pendleton, Philadelphia.

BRISTOL, Sept 3—Arrived, schr Jennie C Russ, Norton, Weehawken.

Sailed—Schr Delphi, Allen, Rondout.

4th—Sailed, schr Franklin Pierce, Filandon, Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, Sept 4—Arrived, steamships Falcon, Haynie, Baltimore; South Carolina, Beckett, New York.

Sailed—Steamships Charleston, Berry, New York; Virginia, for Philadelphia.

6th—Sailed, steamship Flag, Foster, Boston.

CALAIS, Aug 31—Arrived, schr Wm Deming, Mitchell, New York.

Cleared—Schr Mott Haven, Collins, New York.

Sept 1—Cleared, schr Northern Light, Harper, New York.

DIGHTON, Sept 3—Arrived, schr Sarah W Blake, Briggs, New York.

Sailed—Schr Tillie E, Heath, New York.

EAST GREENWICH, Sept 4—Sailed, schr M F Webb, Garlick, New York.

GREENPORT, LI, Aug 31—Arrived, schrs Geo S Page, Young, Albany (and sailed 3d for Horton's Point to load gravel for return); Sept 1, Harriet Brewster, Squires, New York for Lisbon, Sp (and sailed 3d); Helen Augusta, Wells, Plymouth, Mass, for New York (and sailed 4th); 2d, A C Buckley, Young, Philadelphia for Danvers (and sailed same day); Franklin, Young, New York (and sailed 3d for Up Bay); 4th, G L Daboll, Rackett, New York.

LYNN, Sept 3—Arrived, schrs Martha Innis, Higgins; Nellie Lamper, Wiley, and Geo Nevinger, Philadelphia; 4th, Sarah J Bright, Smith, Alexandria.

MACHIAS, Aug 26—Arrived, schr Ellen M Pennell, Thompson, New York.

MARBLEHEAD, Sept 1—Arrived, schr Mary Farrar, Moss, Rondout.

Aug 31—Sailed, schr Ida della Torre, Chase, Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 6—Arrived at the Passes, steamships Vanguard (Br), from Liverpool; Cortes, Nickerson, New York; Tonawanda, Wittbanks, Philadelphia.

Sailed from do 6th, steamships Carondelet, Emily B Souder, and Knickerbocker.

NORFOLK, Sept 4—Arrived, schr Barnett Williams, Crittenden, New York.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept 4—Arrived, schr Annie E Stevens, Montgomery, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Brig Anna D Torry, Haskell, Bangor.

NEWPORT, Sept 4—Arrived, schrs Ray R Nieukirk, Adams, from Delaware for a market; D T Willetts, Staplin, Providence for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Franklin Pierce, Filandon, Bristol for New York; Geo F Brown, Gedney, Fall River for do; M H Read, Benson, and Anna Bell Hyer, Betts, for Philadelphia; Cabinet, Westall, for New York.

NEW LONDON, Sept 5—Arrived, schrs Silas Brainard; Native, and Old Zack, from coal ports.

Sailed—Schrs Rappahannock, for New York; J B Cunningham; Dr Franklin; Texas, and M A Predmore.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 5—Arrived, bark Harald Haarfager (Nor), Olsen, Hamburg via New York; schrs Earl P Potter, Small, Savannah; E Nickerson, Chase, Boston; Virginia L Hickman, Kinney, do.

Cleared—Schrs Eastern Belle, Parker, Round Pond; W Carlton, Burke, Lynn; J F Maroney, Lewis, Middletown; Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Chelsea; C S Edwards, Corson; J H Moore, Bassett, and Geo H Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport; W H Whittaker, Carl; S B Wheeler, Godfrey, and E Nickerson, Chase, Boston; Lizzie Raymond, Norwich; F B Cotton, Somers, Cambridge; C B Wood, Stanley, Charleston; Gettysburg, Corson, do.

6th—Arrived, steamship Fanita, Howe, New York; bark Nictaux (Br), Masters, Rotterdam via New York.

NEWCASTLE, Sept 5, PM—Schr Emeline G Sawyer, from Coles River, LI, is anchored here. Schr Taylor & Mathis, for Chelsea, passed down.

LEWES, Sept 5, PM—All vessels here remain quiet on account of head winds. Among them bark Ephraim Williams, Keene, from Charleston for New York; schrs J S Ingraham, from Baltimore for do; H T Wood; J & D Cranmer, and Mary H Rickman, from Virginia for do.

PORTLAND, Sept 4—Arrived, schr Canton, Henley, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Brig Waverley, Terry, Baltimore.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, Sept 3—Arrived, schrs Sophia, Harrington, Elizabethport; Nettie M Rogers, New York; Agnes R Bacon, Haley, Philadelphia.

4th—Arrived, schrs Mary Ella, Staples, Philadelphia; R H Shannon, Wilson, do.

PROVIDENCE, Sept 4—Arrived, steamers William Kennedy, Foster, Baltimore via Norfolk; Florida, Crocker, Philadelphia; brig Open Sea, Hatch, Brunswick, Ga, via Delaware Breakwater; schrs Oliver Ames, Babbitt, Georgetown, DC; Tunis Bodine, Silvie, Rondout for Pawtucket; Horizon, Leet, do for do; Anna Eliza, Caswell, Newburg; B F Brainard, Buell, Poughkeepsie; David G Floyd, Clifford, Weehawken; Elm City, Kidd, Hoboken; Watchful, Gill, New York; Veranda, Pond, do; Sarah J Smith, Baldwin, do; Rebecca & Harriet, Hawkins, do.

Sailed—Steamer George F Stout, Ford, Philadelphia; schrs Albert Thomas, Taylor, Watchaprig, Va; Wm Bement, Wiggins, Philadelphia; Willow Harp, Norton; Brandywine, Fengar; Chancellor, Ferguson; Marcena Munson, Jr, Dayton; Edwin A Post, Rustin; B F Woolsey, Terrill; Daniel T Willetts, Staplin; Eli Townsend, Nichols; N & H Gould, Wixon; D L Sturges, Miles; Elisha T Smith, Baker; Centurian, Blodgett; Sparkle, Shropshire, and Eldridge Gerry, Arey, New York; sloop Fred Brown, Wilson, do.

PAWTUCKET, Sept 4—Arrived, schr Horizon, Leet, Rondout.

Sailed—Schrs Gale, Williams, Trenton; Geo B Markle, Lewis, New York; Ellen M Duffield, Rayner, do.

RICHMOND, Sept 4—Arrived, bark Edwin (Nor), Cristofferson, Liverpool.

Sailed—Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 6—Arrived, steamship Arizona, Caverly, Panama.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States; legal elsewhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States; legal everywhere; no publicity; no fees in advance; advice free. Commissioner for every State and Notary Public. FREDERICK I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

CONSTANTINE'S PERSIAN HEALING PINE TAR SOAP cures Catarrh, Piles, Skin Diseases, Dandruff, Baldness, and is unequalled for washing infants and toilet purposes. Sold by druggists and grocers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

7TH AV., IN THE BAKERY, BETWEEN 52D AND 53d sts.—A first class German cook, Protestant, in a private family. Call or address.

32 WEST 23D ST.—AS GOOD COOK; BEST reference from last place.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A SCOTCHWOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; or would do housework; good reference; city or country.

41 SPRING ST., IN THE REAR, THIRD FLOOR, room 5.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; willing and obliging; good reference from last place.

45 EAST 20TH ST.— A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; highly recommended. Can be seen in her present situation.

63 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, city or country. Call for two days.

67 BLEECKER ST., NEAR THE BANK, IN THE shoe store.—A Protestant Scotch woman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker, or would do the general housework of a small private family.

121 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call for two days.

123 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A middle-aged woman as first class cook; understands all branches; best city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; can make good bread and biscuit; good city reference. Call for two days.

133 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; two years' reference from her last place.

134 WEST 35TH ST.—AS COOK; WOULD ASSIST with washing and ironing; good city reference.

135 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; city reference.

143 EAST 34TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS experienced cook. Call from 10 till 4.

145 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as excellent cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; no objection to the country.

153 WILLET ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a private family; first class reference.

153 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; would do the plain washing and ironing; has three years' best city reference.

156 WEST 19TH ST.—AS THOROUGH COOK, washer and ironer in a private family or private boarding house; good city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; is an excellent baker; has best city reference.

158 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; best city reference.

159 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook; an excellent washer and irone; city or country; best city reference.

159 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook in a private family; good washer and ironer; city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist in the washing if required; best city reference.

160 WAVERLEY PLACE, REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—By a very competent woman as cook, washer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

166 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands soups, meats, made dishes, jellies and ice creams; good baker; city or country; good city reference. Call for two days.

169 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD cook and to assist with the washing; best city reference from her last place.

201 WEST 18TH ST.—A QUIET, STEADY PERSON as cook and to wash and iron in a small family; has nine years' reference from her former employer. Can be seen for two days.

205 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

211 EAST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for one day.

211 EAST 26TH ST., ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE woman as day or night cook; understands English, French and American cooking, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; capable of taking charge of hotel, club house or restaurant; no boarding house.

212 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and first class washer and ironer; understands all kinds of housework; best city reference.

215 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., second floor.—As good cook in a private family; would do washing if required; best city reference.

217 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; understands her business; first class city reference.

217 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; understands her business; first class city reference.

217 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO respectable young girls; one as first class cook, the other as first class waitress and chambermaid in a private boarding house; first class city references.

224 6TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English; also soups, meats, pastry, creams, desserts and jellies of all kinds; would take entire charge of kitchen; city or country; is an excellent baker; references. Can be seen for two days.

231 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; no objection to assist with coarse washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

243 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references.

248 WEST 17TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first rate cook; good baker of all kinds; good city reference.

248 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable woman as good cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits; would assist in the washing if required; excellent city reference.

249 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor.—A respectable woman as good cook; can make good pastry and is willing to assist with the washing.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a first rate baker; boarding house preferred; best city references.

258 9TH AV., IN BUTCHER STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; three years' reference from her last place.

288 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A competent young woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

306 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—Two young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer or laundress; the other as upstairs girl or to do light housework; city or country; best reference. Call for two days.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—As first class cook by a Protestant woman, who understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; country preferred; satisfactory references.

308 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

309 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO GIRLS (SISTERS), TOGETHER; one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would take the work of a small family between them; best city reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

316 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer in a private family; good city references.

316 EAST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl to cook and do the washing in a private family; six years' references.

319 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best city reference.

322 EAST 33D ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE person as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; has ten years' reference from her last employer.

327 EAST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—Two respectable young girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; good city reference from last place.

328 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook or to do general housework; has a girl 8 years of age; will go to the country; good reference.

329 3D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; good reference.

330 AV. A.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL AS first class cook.

332 WEST 36TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference from last place.

332 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference from her last place.

332 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; first class recommendations.

334 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; best city reference.

345 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to wash and iron in a small family; best city reference. Call or address.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or would do the work of a small family between them; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best references.

348 EAST 114TH ST.—TWO AMERICAN SISTERS, together; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

349 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; also her girl to take care of growing children and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city references.

406 2D AV. (AT PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

410 WEST 17TH ST.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family; very agreeable and obliging; best city reference.

411 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

425 7TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—AS first class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game and poultry; bread, cake, pastry and desserts of all kinds; would assist with the washing of a small family; best city reference.

440 WEST 31ST ST., ROOM 3.—AN AMERICAN widow as cook in a private boarding house.

446 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; city reference.

448 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good city reference.

471 7TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A respectable girl as cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with the washing; best city reference.

510 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer or chambermaid; good city reference.

510 EAST 18TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

603 1ST AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook; best city reference. Call or address.

665 8TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

690 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as good cook and would do housework in a small family; will assist in the washing in a place where she can have her girl, 11 years old, with her; no objection to the country; best reference.

803 3D AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

943 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A FIRST CLASS cook; has no objection to do the coarse washing; good city reference.

1.277 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM 34TH ST.—A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

A.—EXCELLENT COOK, GERMAN PROTESTANT, with good references, wishes a situation either in private family or restaurant. Address letters, for two days, C. D., German cook, Herald office.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, LAW Forms, Bills of Lading and every kind of Job, Commercial and Theatrical Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly done, at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway. Estimates cheerfully given on application.

Chambermaids, &c.

3 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid or nurse; good references.

6 NORFOLK ST., STORE.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do chamberwork and help in housework.

18 CHRYSTIE ST., SHOE STORE.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist in sewing in a private family; or would take care of children; an American family preferred.

28 WEST 31ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young woman as chambermaid in a private family; no objection to assist in waiting.

41 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL to do upstairs work; will assist in washing or ironing; good city reference.

66 EAST 88TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; best city reference.

100 WEST 37TH ST., CORNER OF 6TH AV. (RING third bell).—A young girl as chambermaid and laundress or waitress; good city reference.

103 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to do chamberwork and sewing; good city reference.

113 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; good reference. Call for two days.

117 EAST 70TH ST.—A GOOD GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at last employer's.

119 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; first class city references.

126 CLINTON PLACE (8TH ST.), ROOM 4.—A young woman as chambermaid in a private family; no objection to assist with children; best city reference.

130 GREENWICH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS chambermaid. Call or address.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

146 WEST 19TH ST., IN STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and fine washing; good reference from last place.

148 EAST 62D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; good references.

153 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do chamberwork; no objection to a boarding house; good reference from last place.

153 WEST 42D ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—TWO SISTERS, together or separately; one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other as child's nurse; either would take charge of and educate growing children; best city reference. Call or address.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; good city reference.

159 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family; best city reference from her last employer.

161 WEST 4TH ST., OFF 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as good chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

168 EAST 86TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—Two respectable young girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer.

203 WEST 26TH ST.—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing or housework in a small family; best city reference.

204 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and to do fine washing or as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

212 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging; best city reference.

219 WEST 32D ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and washing or chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

220 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; best city reference. Ring the bell.

222 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call or address.

223 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

227 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Call or address.

228 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

231 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references.

236 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging, best city reference.

240 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., top floor, front.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork or mind children.

248 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid, and waitress if required.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

307 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, not long in this country, to do chamberwork; will assist at waiting; well recommended.

309 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or would assist in the washing; is willing and obliging; has good city reference.

311 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., fancy store.—A respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; willing and obliging; best city reference.

313 7TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO fine washing; understands French fluting; city reference.

315 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small private family; understands any kind of sewing work.

328 EAST 21ST ST., THIRD STORY, FRONT.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

328 WEST 30TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private boarding house or to do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

330 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; also a first class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best city reference.

331 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging.

333 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; three years' reference from her last place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

335 EAST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

352 WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; or would do housework in a small private family; good reference.

354 WEST 30TH ST.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO chamberwork and sewing, or as parlor maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; wages not so much an object as a good home; best reference.

358 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or laundress; three years' city reference from last place.

392 2D AV., BETWEEN 22d AND 23D STS., IN the fancy store.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing, in a private family; city or country; good reference.

405 WEST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., first floor.—A young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call Monday and Tuesday.

438 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and fine washer in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine washing; willing and obliging; good city reference.

450 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; willing and obliging; good city reference.

452 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A girl lately landed as chambermaid and to assist with washing or light housework.

454 WEST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid alone; good reference from last place.

531½ WEST 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A PROTESTANT girl to do upstairs work and sewing, or to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family.

603 EAST 13TH ST., ROOM 14.—A GERMAN GIRL to do chamberwork; is willing to mind children and do plain sewing. Apply or address.

642 3D AV., CORNER 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework.

645 2D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference.

942 3D AV., BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STS.—A respectable Protestant young German girl as first class chambermaid and waitress in an American family; good city reference. Ring third bell.

945 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting in a private family; willing and obliging; three years' best city reference.

1.125 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., second floor, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

1.127 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting and assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

1.217 3D AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

1.367 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, NEAR 78TH ST.—A young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress. Call for two days.

1.405 BROADWAY, CORNER 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress or would assist in the washing and ironing.

A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, to assist in the ironing, in a small private family; city reference required. Apply at 28 East 60th st.

A STEADY GERMAN GIRL SEEKS A PLACE AS chambermaid in a native American family, or would undertake the whole work for a family of two persons. Address box 109 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

39 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class seamstress and waitress; good city reference.

112 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT seamstress (operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine) wishes to go out by the week or month; good reference. Call or address for two days.

117 WEST 11TH ST.—A FRENCH WOMAN, UNDERstanding all machines, to go out by the day to work on ladies' undergarments at $1 50 per day.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wants work by the day or week in some private families; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; thoroughly understands fitting ladies' and children's suits; also family sewing; no objection to a permanent situation.

136 WEST 24TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, from Paris, to work by the day at private residences. Address.

160 WEST 11TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER who goes out by the day, who is also a proficient seamstress, would like a home in a private family where part of her time would compensate, or would make a present engagement by the day or week; highest city reference.

160 NORTH 5TH ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A DRESSmaker and seamstress, who can cut and make all kinds of undergarments, to go out by the day or week; terms moderate. Call or address for two days.

222 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl as seamstress and to take charge of growing children; best references.

228 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A Protestant young woman as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's underclothes, work on dressmaking and is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

231 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress or dressmaker; will go out by the day or week or take work home; terms moderate.

411 8TH AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SEAMstress by day or week; can cut and fit children's clothing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; best city references.

417 4TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER of several years' experience would like the patronage of a few more families; perfect satisfaction warranted; city reference.

434 7TH AV., NEAR CORNER OF 34TH ST.—A young woman wishes to go out by the day to sew in families; understands the sewing machines and dressmaking. Can be seen for two days.

440 WEST 22D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS competent family seamstress; expert at all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; excellent operator.

465 6TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A first class dressmaker, just returned from vacation, is ready to make engagements by the day or at her home, old dresses made over equal to new; wedding trousseau a specialty. Call and see specimen.

467 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call between 10 and 12.

469 6TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS., first floor, in the dressmaker's.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good sewer; good city reference.

469 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A first class dressmaker, who understands dressmaking in all its branches; children's suits also; to go out by the day or take work home.

471 6TH AV., OVER THE HAIR STORE.—A DRESSmaker to go out to cut, fit and trim all kinds of handsome dresses for ladies or children; can be well recommended.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 3, FIRST FLOOR.—AN experienced French dressmaker wants engagements in families; cuts and fits perfectly. Address Mme. LOUISE.

608 3D AV., IN THE CIGAR STORE.—A THOROUGH dressmaker; first class cutter and trimmer; will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day.

806 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—LADIES CAN RELY on getting perfect fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest Parisian styles; will go out by day or week in hotels or country, or will work at home; special attention paid to remodeling, cutting and basting; low prices. Call on or address all the week, H. V. B.

976 6TH AV.—AS DRESSMAKER AND EXPErienced operator on ladies' and children's undergarments; can furnish Wheeler & Wilson's machine if required.

1.054 3D AV., NEAR 62D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A young girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in chamberwork if required; or would go out by the day or week; good reference. Can be seen all the week if not suited.

2.344 2D AV., HARLEM.—A FIRST CLASS seamstress wishes a few more engagements in private families; can make ladies' and children's underclothes and gentlemen's fine shirts; has her own Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Call or address.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A FIRST CLASS CUTTER and fitter, and who is fully competent to manage a business, is open to an engagement. Address DESIGNER, box 114 Herald office.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A GOOD fitter and stylish trimmer, wants a few more customers by the day in first class families. Address DRESSMAKER, box 191 Herald Uptown Branch office.

General Housework, &c.

32 WEST 44TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework in a private family; city reference.

62 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do the housework of a small family.

66 EAST 88TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family; best city references.

107 WEST 49TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG Swedish girl to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

114 ELDRIDGE ST., FANCY STORE.—A GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call for two days.

121 RIVINGTON ST.—A NORWEGIAN GIRL (speaks English), in a respectable family, to do general housework. Call for two days.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl to do general housework; best city reference.

202 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESpectable woman to do housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references; willing and obliging.

226 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; agreeable and obliging.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

231 EAST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable widow, without family, to go out by the day in a private family; understands all kinds of housework; good reference.

232 3D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A MARRIED PROTestant German woman to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Can be seen from 3 to 6 o'clock.

234 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging.

235 EAST 45TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good cook and laundress; four years' city reference from last place.

243 WEST 41ST ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do housework in a private family.

245 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do housework in a small family. Call for two days.

245 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day housecleaning or washing; is an excellent laundress; good references.

252 EAST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging.

310 EAST 60TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl (lately landed) to do general housework.

314 WEST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

387½ BLEECKER ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in the country; best reference.

330 EAST 38TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR BUILDing.—A respectable girl, lately landed, to do housework or take care of children; willing and obliging.

331 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; good city reference from last place.

332 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN (WITH A child) as houseworker in the country. Call for two days.

237 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and mind children.

322 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework; is a superior cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a respectable boarding house.

420 EAST 16TH ST., ROOM 3.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family; seven years' city reference.

463 GREENWICH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; is a good plain washer and ironer and good plain cook; good reference.

464 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A woman to do the general work in a private family of two, or where she can have her little son.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A Parisian lady, having been teacher in France, as housekeeper, governess or nurse in a small widower's family; references.

603 1ST AV., NEAR 34TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Address M. C.

639 WASHINGTON ST., REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A middle-aged woman to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good reference. Can be seen for one week.

695 3D AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework; good reference.

725 3D AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Ring second bell.

756 10TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a private family; city and country references.

805 3D AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS., rear.—A girl to do general housework.

805 3D AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS., IN the rear.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days.

1.132 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework.

1.132 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer.

1.869 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; good reference.

A SMART, OBLIGING YOUNG GIRL IN AN AMERICAN family, to assist generally with housework. 35 West 130th st., Harlem.

Housekeepers, &c.

148 NELSON ST., BROOKLYN.—A WOMAN OF experience as housekeeper; capable of any position of trust; is a good seamstress. Call on or address M. G.

387 BOWERY, FIRST FLIGHT, FRONT.—A YOUNG widow as housekeeper, or to do copying at home.

AN EDUCATED LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO CHILDREN, servants and marketing, desires to keep house for a private family or club. Address Mrs. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A position as working housekeeper in a small private family where she can have her little girl with her; no salary expected. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Post office, Hudson City, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, without encumbrance, thoroughly competent and efficient in all branches of household duties, desires a position as housekeeper in a first class hotel, seminary or private house; the most unexceptionable references. Can be seen at her present place by addressing Mrs. G., box 115 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

41 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable colored woman will do gentlemen's and families' washing and ironing to order. Mrs. LORNOX.

69 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS COOK AND laundress; city reference from last place; can be seen until suited.

85 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE English woman wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing; is a good family ironer; can be well recommended. Mrs. CLIFFORD.

103 EAST 4TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, REAR.—Washing done either in the house or by the day.

107 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman to go out by the day; is a good laundress or any kind of work.

113 WEST 52D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOman would like gentlemen's or family washing at her own house; fluting neatly done. Call on or address Mrs. IRVINGTON.

115 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., SECOND floor, back room.—A first class laundress, with the best of references, would go out by the day or take work home.

115 WEST 30TH ST. (RING THE THIRD BELL).—A respectable woman wishes washing; can do all kinds of fluting and puffing. Call on or address Mrs. RYLAND.

134 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron or do housecleaning.

139 WEST 50TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, REAR rooms.—A respectable woman wishes a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day washing or housecleaning. Address Mrs. EDWARDS.

142 WEST 29TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable colored woman solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing; prompt and reliable; best city reference.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—A COLORED WOMAN wishes families' or gentlemen's washing by the week or month. Miss HINES.

152 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 3, IN THE REAR.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleaning, or take washing at her home; is a first class laundress; seven years' reference from last employer.

154 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires to go out by the day or take in washing.

155 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash or do housecleaning. Call for two days.

156 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 10.—A respectable woman wishes family washing or to go out by the day; good reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 17.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant wishes washing at her rooms; terms reasonable; good reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS UP, room 5.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing at her own residence; no objection to go out by the day; is a good shirt ironer; good city reference.

158 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 3.—AN English woman would like to get some ladies' or families' washing to do at her own home; can flute well; terms moderate.

160 EAST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESpectable widow to go out washing or housecleaning by the day.

166 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning; good reference.

172 THOMPSON ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class laundress wishes to take family washing to her own home.

201 WEST 30TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A COLORED woman wishes ladies', gentlemen's or family washing at her own residence.

202 EAST 40TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS FIRST class laundress; two years' city reference from last place.

204 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AS laundress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist in waiting in a boarding house; city references.

205 AV. A.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS some ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day.

207 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A woman to take in washing and ironing at her own home or to go out by the day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

207 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress or chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

213 EAST 59TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—TO DO washing and housecleaning by the day; reference.

224 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class laundress in a private family; is capable of doing her work; best city reference; no cards answered.

228 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESpectable, active woman to go out by the day washing, ironing and cleaning.

231 EAST 54TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS OF STAIRS, back.—Good laundress wishes washing at her home; understands fluting and all sorts of fineries.

231 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take in washing at her own residence; good reference.

232 EAST 46TH ST., THREE STAIRS, IN BACK.—A respectable woman would like to get washing and ironing; 75c. for plain clothes, $1 for starched clothes. Call for two days.

234 MOTT ST., REAR.—A COLORED WOMAN, A competent laundress, wishes gentlemen's and families' washing, or to go out by the day. Mrs. GREEN.

236 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor, front room.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing at her own house; is a first class laundress; best city reference.

236 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A RESpectable English Protestant woman solicits ladies', gentlemen's and families' washing to do at her own home; reliable and prompt; is a first class laundress; fluting and puffing done on moderate terms. Inquire for Mrs. ELWOOD.

242 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., first floor, front room.—A respectable German woman wishes washing to do at her home.

246 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman to take in washing and ironing or to go out by the day, or to do housecleaning. Call on or address Mrs. MORRIS.

246 WEST 25TH ST., CORNER OF 9TH AV.—A respectable girl as laundress; best city reference from her last employer.

250 WEST 33D ST. (THIRD BELL).—AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; best recommendation from her last employer.

253 WEST 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman to do family washing, or would go out by the day. Call or address.

307 7TH AV., ROOM 4.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; none but private family need apply; good references.

312 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning. Call for two days.

313 EAST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A THOROUGHLY competent laundress wishes some gentlemen's or families' washing; stationary tubs and plenty of water; terms 75c. to $1 a dozen, including fluting.

317 EAST 37TH ST., ROOM 5.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do a family's washing or to go out by the day; well recommended.

319 EAST 43D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, front room.—A respectable young woman to go out washing and ironing or housecleaning.

324 10TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOMS.—A first class laundress wishes washing to take home; can do all sorts of fine fluting and polishing on moderate terms.

324 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some washing at her house; can do up clothes beautifully; good city reference. Call or address.

325 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable Protestant woman to take in washing or to go out by the day; first class laundress. Call for two days.

326 WEST 26TH ST., IN MILK STORE.—A RESpectable young woman would like to take in a few gentlemen's washing; is a splendid laundress; good city reference.

326 EAST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN EXPErienced laundress to go out by the day.

326 WEST 26TH ST., IN THE MILK STORE.—A first class laundress wishes ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing by the week or at 75c. to $1 per dozen; puffing and fluting; best references. Call or address.

328 EAST 21ST ST., THIRD STORY, FRONT.—A respectable woman to get a family or gentleman's washing at her own residence; good reference.

331 WEST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman to do washing at her own house; is a good laundress; would go out by the day.

331 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class laundress to do some washing at her home; can do all sorts of fine washing; good city reference.

332 EAST 63D ST., FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.—A RESpectable woman wishes the washing and ironing of a private family or to take the work in her house; good reference.

333 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; understands her business thoroughly; understands puffing and fluting; 10 years' city reference.

334 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class laundress; understands all kinds of washing and ironing, polishing and fluting; best reference.

340 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing; understands her business; good references.

341 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS infant's nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and other machines; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

367 WEST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A widow woman wishes a few days' work in the week, either out or to do washing in the house. Call or address.

390 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; good reference.

396 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A RESpectable woman would take washing at her residence; reference given if required.

412 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE German woman, a first class laundress, wishes gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house; good reference.

413 EAST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES washing at home; puffing, fluting and polishing; gentlemen's collars and cuffs done by a collar ironer.

413 WEST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes family washing at her house; also French fluting.

414 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN to go out by the day, or would take in gentlemen's washing and ironing.

425 7TH AV.—A WOMAN WANTS A FEW GENtlemen's and ladies' washing; would go out the first part of the week; best city reference.

428 EAST 16TH ST., ROOM NO. 10.—A RESPECTable widow woman wishes a family's or gentlemen's washing; is a thorough hand.

434 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., third floor, back room.—An experienced laundress wishes gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; fluting and puffing in the neatest manner; best reference. Call or address.

439 WEST 49TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress wishes to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do puffing and fluting; best reference. Mr. McNAY.

553 WEST 37TH ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL AS LAUNdress in a respectable family; terms easy. Apply for two days.

595 2D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A widow wishes a few gentlemen's washing; is a good washer and ironer; or would work out by the day; understands all kinds of work. Inquire for Mrs. JOHNSON.

621 1ST AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., third floor.—A first class laundress wants gentlemen's or families' washing to do at her house; all kinds of puffing and fluting; best reference.

621 1ST AV., NEAR 36TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, back.—A Protestant woman wishes washing at her own house, or would go out by the day or week at any other work; good reference.

636 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A first class laundress wishes gentlemen's, ladies' and families' washing; can do all kinds of French fluting, puffing and polishing.

692 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; best city reference from last place.

819 1ST AV., ROOM 11.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress (German) wishes gentlemen's and families' fine washing to do at her own home.

842 11TH AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS.—A respectable woman wants families' and gentlemen's washing at her own house, or will go out by the day; good reference.

883 3D AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS.—A respectable young woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families washing; would go out by the day or week; is a first rate laundress; understands puffing and fluting.

925 6TH AV., NEAR 52D ST.—LADIES' AND GENtlemen's fine washing, ironing and fluting taken in and neatly done; also going out to day's work. Mrs. BROWN.

1.004 6TH AV., NEAR 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as laundress; good city reference. Call for two days.

1.093 1ST AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS.—An experienced laundress wishes gentlemen's or families' washing at her own residence.

1.099 1ST AV., CORNER 60TH ST., FOURTH floor.—A thoroughly experienced laundress desires ladies', gentlemen's and family washing and ironing by the dozen; laces, fineries done in latest style. Call or address for one week. Mrs. KENEALY.

1.126 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO family washing; would go out by the day.

1.127 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., one pair of stairs, back room.—A respectable woman wishes some family washing and fluting; best reference.

1.163 2D AV., BETWEEN 61ST AND 62D STS. (ring third bell).—A respectable woman would like some more ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own home, or families' washing by the month. Call or address.

1.206 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES washing and ironing at her own home; can do fluting; or will go out by the day; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WORK to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning, or washing to take home to her house; good city reference. Address box 198 Herald Uptown Branch office.

Nurses, &c.

16 STATE ST.—TWO SWEDISH GIRLS; ONE AS nurse for children; the other as cook and to do general housework; one speaks French, the other English. Call from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

29 WEST 44TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse and to do upstairs work or as waitress in a private family; best city reference.

47 EAST 10TH ST. (FREE TRAINING SCHOOLS).—An English Protestant woman as competent nurse for an invalid, or can bring up an infant from its birth; has several years' experience and best city reference; city or country.

50 EAST 41ST ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; eight years' city reference from last place.

60 WEST 56TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

108 ST. MARK'S PLACE (EAST 8TH ST.).—A young Protestant German girl, aged 15, as nurse and seamstress in a private American family.

108 40TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; first baby being six weeks old.

111 EAST 34TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young woman as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant; or would take care of growing children; is a good embroiderer and plain seamstress.

120 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet nurse; baby 7 weeks old. Address.

123 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A French girl as nurse or to do chamberwork and take care of growing children and do sewing; best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant or bring it up on the bottle if required; good plain sewer; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

142 TILLARY ST., BROOKLYN.—A HIGHLY REspectable girl to take charge of children; is a good plain sewer; would wait on a lady; no objection to go a short distance from the city, or would go South. Can be seen on Tuesday afternoon, from 3 to 8, or address, for one week, T. M.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on the bottle; city reference.

150 WEST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as children's nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference. Call or address.

156 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse in a private family; best city reference. Call or address, after 11 A. M.

183 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse in a private family; best city reference if required.

206 81ST ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A HEALTHY YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to go out as wet nurse; best city reference.

210 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A SMART, tidy girl, aged 14, from the country, to take care of children or do waiting; willing and obliging.

211 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress for growing children; can use a Wheeler & Wilson machine; is a Protestant; good city references.

211 7TH AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A young woman, a short time in the country, as nurse; no objection to assist with the housework.

222 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse, from her residence; baby six weeks old. Call for two days.

224 WEST 17TH ST.—A NEAT, COMPETENT young woman as nurse; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

230 EAST 47TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS INFANT'S nurse; fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

232 WEST 44TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A competent infant's nurse; is willing and obliging.

235 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; would assist in light chamberwork if required; is willing and obliging.

240 EAST 75TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman wishes to go out wet nursing; can speak German and English; best city reference. Call for two days.

249 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

250 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND to make herself useful; best city reference.

254 HUDSON ST., NEAR BROOME.—A RESPECTable German widow, who speaks English fluently, as child's nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady, or do the housework of a small family; has been for many years a nurse. Call or address.

281 7TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A French young girl to take care of children in an American family. Call for two days.

288 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A competent young woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; four years' reference from her last place.

317 HENRY ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse in a private family; understands children. Mrs. VAN.

317 EAST 39TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A GIRL (15 years old) to take care of children or to do light chamberwork.

320 WEST 29TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as nurse for growing children and to do plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting. Call or address.

321 10TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A young girl (16 years) to take care of children and do plain sewing or waiting.

329 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl as nurse and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress.

337 EAST 23D ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; can be well recommended. Call Monday and Tuesday.

339 EAST 23D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse or chambermaid; fully understands the care of children from birth; is a good plain sewer and braider; good city reference.

346 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS nurse to children and to do sewing or upstairs work; best reference.

416 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, in a private family; willing and obliging; best reference.

438 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse in a private family; good city reference.

443 WEST 37TH ST.—A WELL EDUCATED American girl to do light work or tend children for the winter; has a sewing machine. Call all the week. SMITH.

444 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman as wet nurse; baby three months old. Call for two days.

471 6TH AV., IN THE HAIR STORE.—A COMPEtent Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of bringing up an infant on the bottle; best city reference.

506 WEST 44TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG Protestant woman as wet nurse; has a full breast of milk, only three weeks old. Call for two days.

508 EAST 14TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN, lately landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing; wages, $10.

535 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs., rear house, first floor.—A young woman as wet nurse.

891 8TH AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS.—A young girl as nurse and to assist with chamberwork.

Waitresses, &c.

23 WEST UNION SQUARE, PRESENT EMPLOYer's.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to place her girl in a private family as waitress and chambermaid; best city reference.

103 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as first class waitress in a private family; good city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork in a private family; best city references.

232 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress or chambermaid; willing to make herself useful if required; good city reference.

306 WEST 31ST ST.—A WAITER GIRL, FIVE years' reference from last place, as waitress in a boarding house; no objection to do chamberwork. Call for two days.

338 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GIRL AS first class waitress or chambermaid; city or country; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

Miscellaneous.

249 WEST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A clean, tidy girl; understands waiting and chamberwork; is a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; satisfactory city reference. Call or address.

1.537 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH sts.—A respectable woman as housemaid or children's nurse in the country; best city reference. Can be seen for one week.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHO SPEAKS ENGlish and German, would go to California as lady's companion; understands sewing, embroidery and all kinds of fancy work; best reference. Address E. M., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, RECENTLY IN charge of a country house, and possessing a thorough knowledge of country and city household duties, wishes employment; country preferred; acceptable reference. Address Mrs. E. HOWARD, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO ACT AS COMPANion to a lady or to teach music, German and English branches in a family in return for Board; highest references. Address W., Herald office.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.—LADIES WHO WISH TO travel in Europe can have an experienced and accomplished traveling companion and guide; first class references; terms moderate. Address, with reference, Miss M. A., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Intelligence Offices.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, 316 AND 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.—A large number of well recommended German servants.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, found constantly on hand at Mrs. HOLZSTEIN'S, 247 Third avenue, near Twentieth street.

WE GIVE NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, restaurants, private families throughout the United States, that we can furnish male cooks and pastry cooks at the shortest notice. 440 Sixth avenue, New York. ANTOINE PAULET, Secretary.

1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN'S select servants; Protestant, German, English, Irish, Swedish, French, Scotch, colored. Lady attending.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

85 AMITY ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FRENCH LADY wishes a situation as nursery governess. Address G. C.

149 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A bakery or confectionery; best reference. Call or address.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY educated in English, music and housekeeping, desires a position as a teacher or companion; would accept any position suitable to a cultured lady. Address ANDANTE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF GIVING MUSIC lessons at pupils' residences. Address B. R., Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION REQUIRED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG French lady, as useful companion, or anything not menial; can do all kinds of sewing and would make herself useful; speaks the English and Italian languages fluently; references from present employer. Address C. V., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER WANTED.—GOOD SALARY paid. For terms address box 224 West Meriden, Conn.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphy and take positions. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Telegraphy taught practically, with instruments. No vacation.

A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE DUTIES OF hotel storeroom. Address WEST END, box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOWS.—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO MAKE MEN'S bows; steady work at good prices. HITCHCOCK, NEWELL & CO., 676 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS WAISTMAKERS WANTED.—INQUIRE at 232 West 39th st., between 8 and 12 o'clock.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—HIGHEST WAGES given; good situations ready. Come and see at ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st.

GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL WANTED—TO ATtend a child and do light housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 338 West 22d st. before 12 M.

LADIES TO DO BEAD WORK. HODGES & CLAFLIN, 585 Broadway.

MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS WANTED—AT M. T. HIGGINS', 52 West 14th st. None but those accustomed to first class work need apply.

WET NURSES WANTED—TO TAKE INFANTS TO their homes to nurse; women who have lost their own infants preferred; good reference required. Inquire at the Foundling Asylum, 68th st. and 3d av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; CITY REFERences. Apply at 77 West 52d st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND TIDY GIRL TO MIND children. Apply at 28 Oliver st.

WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNDRY ASSISTANT, a Protestant woman. Apply at Sun office, from 10 to 12 o'clock, Monday.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREWOMAN, WHO understands fitting, for a large dressmaking establishment; to a competent person the highest salary will be paid. Address box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS. APPLY AT 14 East Tenth street.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go a short distance in the country. Apply Monday, between 10 and 12, at 163 Chambers st.

WANTED—A PERFECT COOK (PROTESTANT) IN a small private family. Apply, from 9 to 3, at 66 West 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK, WILLING TO assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at 32 East 74th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER AND cutter, to take charge of our suit department; one who has filled a similar position in a store preferred. J. & J. O'REILLY, 231 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER, TO GO TO PITTSburg, Pa.; will have all the comforts of a home. Apply, with reference, to CHARLES ROGERS & CO., 317 Canal st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a small American family. Apply at 135 East 19th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business; none other need apply. 161 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also a chambermaid and waitress. Call between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock P. M. this day at 412 West 28th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good wages to a competent one. Call at 523 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN OR GERMAN nurse, one that sleeps at home. 112 West 34th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR Mondays and Tuesdays of every week. Apply, with city reference, at 132 West 21st st., from 9 to 11.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A French or German woman, who is a first class cook and has good city reference. Apply, from 10 to 4, at 31 West 34th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 248 East 50th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, GOOD cutter and fitter, and stylish trimmer; must have experience in the business and good references; good wages. Apply at 200 East 72d st., near 3d av. Ring second bell, right hand side.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS; none others need apply. Call at 109 West 29th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE CHRISTIAN WOMAN to take care of a household of little girls in the country; must be a Protestant and able to operate on the sewing machine; wages $15 per month. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital, for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, WHO can board and sleep at home, to take care of a child three years old. Call at 243 West 14th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WILLING to assist in chamberwork. Apply, with references only, at 170 West 47th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS FOR A permanent situation; one who is able to cut and fit. Apply, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at 143 East 52d st.

WANTED—AT 3 9 EAST 10TH ST., A GIRL TO DO housework in a small family.

WANTED—LADIES TO TRAVEL AND CANVASS for books and periodicals. Those speaking foreign languages preferred. Address, stating qualifications, P. A. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; also to assist with general housework. Apply at 476 West 22d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A SMALL private family, willing to assist in washing and ironing, with the best city recommendations. Call at 61 East 53d st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY'S MAID TO travel with an actress; must be a good hairdresser and seamstress and come well recommended. Apply, between 2 and 3 P. M., at 254 West 25th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBERWORK AND fine washing and ironing; must understand fluting and have city references. Apply before 12 at 533 Lexington av.

WANTED—A TIDY, HONEST GIRL, TO DO THE general housework for two in family; German preferred. At 312 West 18th st., after 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; can give 5 and 6 years' references. Can be seen at 1,138 Broadway, grocery store.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 18, DESIRES A SITUATION in a wholesale house; can speak both English and German; salary no object at start. Address, for five days, J. S., box 111 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE MAN, GERMAN, as general workman on a gentleman's place; good farmer. Address J. SPEEDS, Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A small private family as waiter or to drive a doctor's horse; best reference from last employer. Call on or address OTTO, 865 6th av.

A FIRST CLASS COOK WISHES A PLACE IN A PRIvate family, restaurant or hotel; speaks German, French and English. Address 145 East 26th st., third floor front, room 12.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A PLACE IN A PRIVATE family as waiter; good reference. Call on or address J. M. L., 226 West 30th st.

A COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION, TO drive and take care of horses; references. Address WILLIAM EDDY, 25) West 29th st.

A CHINAMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COOK IN a Spanish or American family; best city references. Call at 44 West 35th st.

A YOUNG CHINAMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS first class waiter in a private family; best references from last place. Call at 44 West 35th st.

A SINGLE MAN, SWISS, SPEAKING FRENCH, German and English thoroughly, understanding the service and willing to perform his duties, wishes a situation as waiter in a respectable private family; good recommendations. Address R. B., 107 3d av.

BARKEEPER—BY A STEADY, HONEST AND INdustrious young man; not afraid of work; unexceptionable references. Address INDUSTRY, Herald office.

BARKEEPER, NIGHT CLERK, OR CASHIER'S situation wanted—By a steady, single man; good city reference from proprietor of hotel just left. Address G. B. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS VALET OR NURSE TO an invalid gentleman, by a young Englishman with ten years' experience. Address THOMAS, box [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a Frenchman; speaks German and a little English; city reference; city or country. Address EDWARD, 22 South 5th av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER, BY AN EXPErienced man, aged 30, in a private family; ten years' good English and New York references. Address H. C. C. R., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, in some wholesale store; is good at figures and writing; resides with his parents. Address C. F. LITTLE, 539 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DETECTIVE OFFICER or watchman; several years' experience; unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications. Address W. Z. R., station H.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO DESIRES TO learn the business, a situation in a respectable retail grocery store, either in New York or Brooklyn; would be willing to work for his board and very moderate compensation. Address E. D., box 126 Herald office.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER AS CORRESponding clerk in a large mercantile house; must be expert and competent in every respect. Address, in own handwriting, giving name, address, references and salary expected, box 2,326 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A RESTaurant or hotel; speaks French and German. Address AUGUST, 22 South 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY A YOUNG man who understands all farm work and the care of horses and stock; best reference. Address D. H., 19 Hudson st.

YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION—TO WORK IN a law office, who writes fair. Call for two days at 455 7th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN OF 40, OF A GOOD BUSINESS EDUCATION, wants a situation as bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, or to take charge of general business. Address FALL TRADE, Herald office.

A BOOKKEEPER, WHOSE EVENINGS ARE DISengaged, wants a set of books to examine, write up or balance; intricate accounts straightened. Address ALFRED, box 144 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS SALESMAN wanted.—Apply at P. McCANN'S, 564 3d av.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, Law Forms, Bills of Lading and every kind of Job, Commercial and Theatrical Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly done at THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway. Estimates cheerfully given on application.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS SALES women. Apply at the Superintendent's desk, 14th st. and 6th av.

TO DRUG CLERKS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant man is wanted to take charge of the drug room at St. Luke's Hospital, 54th st., corner 5th av., and reside in the house; must furnish first class references as to character and efficiency. Apply this Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures; one who has experience either as entry clerk, stock clerk or bookkeeper preferred. Address SPOOL COTTON, box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—WHOLESALE TRAVELLER; ONE thoroughly posted in the watch and jewelry business and well acquainted with the trade in New England. Address, stating age and experience, box 5,068 Boston (Mass.) Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR HOSIERY; ALSO saleslady for trimming and laces; only such acquainted with the article and good references need apply, at A. ALEXANDER'S, 165 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A POSITION AS CLERK OR PORTER by a single German, 25 years of age; best reference. Address for three days, CLERK, Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESman, for dress goods and shawls. Apply to JAMES LEWIS, 581 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL DRY GOODS business wanted—At LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, NO ENCUMBRANCE, wishes a situation as groom and coachman, and to make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address LAWRENCE, box 120 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN—BY A RESPECTable married man; best city reference. Address G. T., 219 West 41st st.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED COACHMAN WISHES A situation; understands his business in all its branches; good reference from his last employer. Address J. M., at J. B. Brewster's, 5th av.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A Scotchman; single, respectable, experienced man, and thoroughly competent in everything appertaining thereto; highly recommended. Address COACHMAN, box 147 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A PROTESTANT GERMAN WISHES A SITUATION as gardener and farmer; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables and horses; references. Address M. HOFFMAN, Post office, Brick Church, N. J.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN COACHMAN, WITH best reference, wants a situation; first class groom and driver; sober and obliging; understands gardening. Address M. B., box 201 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address E., box 122 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, WANTS A situation as gardener; understands glass; can milk; best references. Address BERTHOFF, Herald office.

A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARDENER, WITH industrious wife, without children, can have permanent situation as foreman; $300 and found. Address, stating ages and nation (if capable), CLOVER, box 219 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, JUST LANDED FROM THE OLD country, wishes a situation as groom, or would take charge of a pair of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; can attend table if desired; is a Protestant. Address G. H., 293 West st., fourth floor, front, for three days.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WISHES A situation as groom or coachman and gardener; no objection to the country. Call on or address, for three days, J. G., 894 2d av.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS in the country; the man as coachman and vegetable gardener; the wife as cook and assistant washer; good reference if required. Call at 135 Cedar st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address W. H., at Brewster & Co.'s, 24 5th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, as coachman; seven years' experience; no objection to city or country; first class city references. Address WM. H., 11) West 26th st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN, BY A THOROUGHLY competent man, of long experience and capability; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M., box 181 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A Scotchman; single, respectable, experienced man, and thoroughly competent in everything appertaining thereto; highly recommended. Address COACHMAN, box 147 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; married; no family; experienced groom and fine city driver; middle size; best city reference. Call on or address J. C., 142 West 39th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; is a good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; three years' reference from last place. Address H. M., box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN—BY AN experienced man, in all branches of the business; twelve years' references. Call at present employer's stable, 27 West 42d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant married man; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' best city reference from last employer. Call on or address J. B., 700 7th av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM BY A FIRST CLASS young married man, with a small family; understands his business thoroughly in all respects; has ten years' best city reference as to honesty, integrity and capability. Call on or address T. P., 644 6th av., in harness store.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man; lived four years in his last place, in this city. Call on or address P. W., 1,315 Broadway, harness store.

A FRENCH LORRAIN, MARRIED, WITHOUT CHILdren, desires a place as coachman, or gardener or to make himself generally useful; can run a boiler to heat apartments; his wife as cook; no objections to go to any section of the country. Address T. Z., Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener; understands his business and the care of horses; best reference. Address D. M., 19 Hudson st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, IN A PRIVATE family, by a single man (English); thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address P. P., 140 West 50th st., private stable.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom. Call on or address P. H., 157 West Fiftieth street.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best city references. Call on or address P. S., 644 6th av., harness store.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; thoroughly understands the management of horses and harness; careful driver; country preferred; good references. Address 137 West 19th st.

COACHMAN—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; understands the business thoroughly; three years' best city references from last employer. Apply to or address J. T., 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; no objection to city or country; very best of references can be had. Address private stable, 145 West 28th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent man of long experience; thorough groom, steady driver, everything appertaining to the business; unexceptionable city recommendations. Address E. or COACHMAN, 22 East 18th st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single young man, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; best city reference. Address OCON, box 200 Herald Uptown Branch office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; understands greenhouse plants, grapes, vegetables and the general management of a gentleman's place; good references. Address McD., at 876 Broadway.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—SCOTCHMAN; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; 15 years' first class reference. Address J. M. L., A. Boileau's, florist, 17 Clarkson st., New York.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, competent man; understands the care of horses and the care of a gentleman's place. Address W. F. S., box 126 Herald office.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION—A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; is a good milker and not afraid of work; will make himself generally useful; five years' reference. Address T. B., box 224 Herald office.

GARDENER—BY A FIRST CLASS PRACTICAL married man, without family; understands the culture of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and stove plants, and vegetables; good reference. Address REFERENCES, box 203 Herald office.

GARDENER OR FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single Scotchman, who is a competent man to take entire charge of a gentleman's place. Call on or address E. W., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GROOM WANTED—PROTESTANT, SINGLE, IN country, to be general useful; wages, $20. Apply, not until Tuesday and on wednesday, E. SNOW, 69 West Broadway.

GROOM WANTED.—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, ONE who understands thoroughly the care of horses, can apply at stable 129 West 28th st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS colored coachman, can produce the best city reference from last employer. Call on or address PETER, 134 West 39th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, married; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended by former employers; good city references. Address D., 644 6th av., harness store.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphy and take positions. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Telegraphy taught practically, with instruments. No vacation.

AGENTS—DON'T FORGET TO CALL AND SEE Univeral Clothes Dampener, a new patent; best paying article; now offered to sell at county and State fairs only; 25 cents. R. ONDERDONK CO., 405 Grand street.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO SELL teas to families and large consumers; greatest inducements. CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers street.

A FEW AGENTS OF GOOD ADDRESS WANTED—To take orders for a first class book sold in parts; highest commissions paid or part salary to an experienced man. HOWARTH & PHILLIPS, 86 Nassau st.

AGENTS.—WE WILL PAY TO GOOD CANVASSERS $25 a week and give steady employment, or you can make $30 weekly on commission. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—SMART AND INTELLIGENT, to sell and solicit orders, for MICHEL & CO.'S Show Cards. Apply after 8 to 599 Broadway, for three days.

A.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERstands the oyster business and attending bar. 689 8th av.

A SMART, HONEST BOY TO ATTEND BAR; MUST fully understand the business and how to serve a first class trade. Address, stating age and reference, A. W., box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A BOY OF 17, WISHES TO APPRENTICE HIMSELF to a trade. Address J. W., No. 81 9th av.

BOYS, FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, WANTED—At LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

WAITER WANTED—IN DINING SALOON 541 6TH avenue.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE MAN TO WAIT ON table. Apply to W. H. FLORENCE, Macomb's Dam.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS AGENTS, TO SELL Bigelow's new Life of Franklin, 3 volumes, crown, 8vo. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 25 Bond st.

WANTED—BY A STOCK FIRM IN GOOD STANDING and of ample means, an agent to procure speculative or investment accounts; with an efficient and trustworthy party a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Post office box 5,332.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A SMALL NEW article wanted in every house. No. 17 Cedar st. room 11, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY from 15 to 18 years old, with good references. Apply, after 9 o'clock, to LISSAUER & SONDHEIM, 29 Maiden lane.

WANTED—FOR THE B. A. & C. R. R., SOUTH America, 1,000 laborers, quarrymen, carpenters, and 20 foremen. For particulars apply at the office of ARTHUR McKENZIE, General Agent, room 5, 619 Broadway.

WANTED—A VERY CAREFUL MAN, THOROUGHLY acquainted with the stationery business and having some trade, can find permanent employment by addressing CAREFUL, Herald office; reference required.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE WHITE OR COLored waiter men for a large first class boarding house; active, willing, obliging; references required. Apply immediately at 33 West 14th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERT TO DO MARKING OF BILLS of fare, say one or two hours each day, for which board and room will be given. EVERETT'S HOTEL, 104 Vesey street.

WANTED—AT 328 3D AV., AN OYSTERMAN, THAT understands the business thoroughly; no other need apply; must come well recommended.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO WAIT ON lunch counter; must be a good carver and thoroughly understand his business; also a pantryman who understands cleaning silver. Apply, with references, at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN COOK THAT UNDERSTANDS the business, at the oyster and chop house 480 8th av., corner 24th st. Apply after 11 A. M.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS WAITERS, AT 532 6th av.; immediately.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY AGENTS, WHO DEsire to make money in a pleasant, respectable and well paying business; $3 to $12 per day; success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, room 1.

THE TRADES.

A LAD 15 YEARS OF AGE WISHES TO LEARN A decent trade; is fairly educated. Address W. U., 263 avenue A.

AN INTELLIGENT BOY OF 14 WISHES A SITUAtion where he would be taught a trade; plumbing preferred; can be well recommended. Call on or address Mrs. C., 142 East 18th st., near 3d av.

ENAMELLER WANTED—ENGLISH OR GERMAN—To take full charge of the enamelling department in a porcelain lined hollow ware manufactory; to a thorough man good salary. Apply by letter, with reference and address, to HIRAM ST. CLAIR, Herald office.

JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS PEARL letter at No. 9 Bond st. JOHN A. RILEY & CO.

OSTRICH FEATHER DYER.—WANTED, BY A GOOD ostrich feather dyer, a situation. Address J. S., 245 West 17th st.

PROOF READER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A German of classical education, conversant in the English language, experienced in preparing copy for text book &c; permanent situation with moderate salary desired; A1 reference as to ability. Address, for ten days, S. R., box 184 Herald office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A YOUNG MAN, A good custom cutter, wants a situation, city or country; moderate salary; good references. Address D., box 124 Herald office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A FIRST CLASS CUTTER wants a situation as general cutter; best reference given from last employer. Address J. L., box 137 Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

WANTED—A GOOD DESIGNER, WHO UNDERstands perforating and French stamping thoroughly. 884 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS MAchinist, as engineer; is capable of taking charge of elevator engine or pumps in a business house; can furnish first class city reference. Address, for three days, A. B., box 199 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM SHIRT CUTter to go West. Address, stating references and terms, room 443 Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR CAULKERS FOR water pipe in Providence, R. I. Inquire of the contractors on the works. G. B. & W. F. INMAN.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HORSE SHOER AND jobber; a good, sober man; wages weekly. Address S. SMITH, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PLUMBERS AT 97 BROADway, Williamsburg; good workmen only. McCORMICK & KNOX.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SUGAR BOILER. APply at 455 West 14th st., 7 A. M. to 12 M.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. This (MONDAY) afternoon, Sept. 7, at 1½ o'clock, by order of W. P. Richards, Esq., at the elegant private residence 103 West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, magnificent latest style Parlor Suits in satin, brocade, silk reps, rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Paintings, Curtains, Mirrors, Parlor Ornaments, Works of Art, Turkish Furniture, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, gilded and inlaid, with Dressing Cases, Mattresses, Bedding, Sitting Room Suits in brocatel, reps and haircloth, Bedroom, Library, Drawing Room Furniture, &c. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers. J. KRAEMER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—OF RICH AND ELEGANT Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c., THIS DAY, at private residence 21 East 29th st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of inlaid and gilt Parlor Suits, latest style, and covered in satin, cotelaine, brocatel and reps; rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, Dressing Cases, Mattresses, Bedding, Library and Centre Tables, Buffet, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Curtains, Clocks, Bronzes, Chromos, Oil Painting, Carpets, China, silver and plated Ware; dining room, kitchen and servants' Furniture, &c. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. All the handsome and useful Household Furniture of the elegant private residence 210 West Twenty-first street, near Seventh avenue. Over 400 lots, consisting of two magnificent Pianofortes, Steinway & Sons' 7⅓ octave and Decker & Bros.' 7⅓ octave, with printed guarantee; Marie Antoinette and Princess style Parlor Suits, in brocade, satin and brocatel; inlaid Tables, Oil Paintings, Bronze Figures, Clocks, plate Mirrors, Curtains, Library and Secretaire Bookcases, handsome dwarf Bookcases; Turkish Suit, in satine; Turkish Lounges, Easy Chairs, Library Tables, Writing Desk, Cabinets, rosewood and walnut Bedroom Sets, with Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, 29 hair and spring Mattresses, Rep, Plush and Haircloth Suits; Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, Silverware, Crockery, Hall Stand, 27 Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Kitchen Furniture, &c. N. B.—Sale positive. Take Seventh or Eighth avenue cars. ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—J. THOMAS STEARNS, AUCTIONEER. Office Morris street, near depot, Tremont. Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, Phelan Billiard Table, Carpets, China, &c., at the residence of Mrs. A. D. Griswold, corner Madison avenue and Fitch streets, Tremont, Twenty-fourth ward, New York. TUESDAY, September 8, at 10½ o'clock. All the elegant rosewood and walnut parlor, bedroom and dining room Furniture, Mirrors, China, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, Garden Tools, &c. Also elegant Billiard Table (Phelan's make, bevelled), complete. The furniture, &c., was made to order by best makers, and in fine order. Catalogues at office of auctioneer. Trains from Grand Central depot 7:15, 9:15 and 10:13 A. M.

AUCTION NOTICE. Elegant Household Furniture at public auction, THIS DAY. Over 400 Lots by catalogue. 500 yards velvet, Brussels and ingrain Carpets. THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 1½ o'clock, at private residence 120 West 22d street, near 6th avenue. Parlors consist— French plate rosewood Etagere. Magnificent rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianofortes, Chickering & Son, Steinway & Son, makers. Gilt Console Table. Satin brocatel Parlor Suits. Inlaid marquetry Centre Tables. Windows, real lace Curtains. Bronzes, Figures on Pedestals. Pieces of Statuary. Valuable Oil Paintings. Chamber Suit, complete, in rosewood and inlaid black walnut; Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Wardrobes, 20 curled hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Dining Room—Inlaid French walnut Buffet, Extension Table to match; dining room Chairs, solid silver and Plated Ware; China Dinner and Tea Sets, 250 pieces; Library and Bedroom Suits, in reps; Turkish Chairs, Bookcase, Library Table, lady's Secretary; 8 0 volumes of Books; also basement and servants' Furniture. N. B.—This is the largest and richest sale of Household Furniture this season. HENRY F. McDONNELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—CHAS. PEYSER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS at 10½ o'clock, at 38 Catharine street, a lot of Havana and Seed Leaf Tobacco, Indian Figure, Showcases, Furniture, Carpets, Dry Goods, &c.; sale positive.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. $20,000 worth of magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, &c., at public auction, on THIS DAY (Monday), at the elegant residence 35 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, at 10½ o'clock. By order of W. R. Livingston, Esq. Drawing Room Suits, Grande Duchesse style; covered silk brocade Etageres, Cabinets, Paintings, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Silverware, Glassware, Cutlery, Linen, basement kitchen Furniture, servant's apartments; sale peremptory. Parties wishing to attend this sale take 5th av. stages or 6th av. cars. AUGUSTE MARTINS, Auctioneer.

BOWE & HILLIER, AUCTIONEERS.—MORTGAGE sale Monday, September 7, at 11 o'clock, at No. 796 Tenth avenue, the Stock and Fixtures, with two years' lease, of Liquor store. E. S. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, 74 University place, corner Thirteenth street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &C., &C. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on Wednesday, September 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 406 West Twenty-third street, Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c. Particulars in time.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER—MARSHAL'S sale—Will sell, this day, 10½ o'clock, No. 2 5 Third avenue, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, one Herring Safe, Crockery, Tinware, Clocks, Stoves and Mirrors. Sale positive. Dealers invited. By order of ALBERT WEBER, Marshal.

CROCKERY AUCTION.—HENRY LOTZ, AUCTIONEER, will make opening sale of the season, Monday, September 7, at 11 o'clock, splendid assortment best White Granite and C. C.; also large invoice Rock and Yellow Ware. WILLIAM ANDERSON, 10 College place.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

Mortgage sale of elegant Cabinet Furniture.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, an elegant assortment of the finest Furniture, of the most modern and unique styles of parlor, chamber, dining and hall, in elegant carved walnut, rosewood, covered in damask and reps; superb Centre and Card Tables and every variety of style of Furniture. The above is now on exhibition, and will repay those in want of furniture. To be sold at auction at No. 60 Liberty street.

F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—HANDSOME HOUSEhold Furniture, in Eleventh street, on Monday—September 7, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 15 East Eleventh street, between Broadway and University place, the entire Furniture of the large dwelling, comprising in part of rich parlor, dining room, bedroom and basement Furniture, rosewood Piano, French plate, pier and oval Mirrors, Brussels and tapestry Carpets, marble top Centre Tables, Extension do., rosewood Etageres, Wardrobes, carved black walnut Dress Bureaus and Bedsteads, best hair Mattresses, Cottage Furniture, Refrigerator, &c., &c. Catalogues early Monday morning. N. B.—Special sale of Carpets at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth st., Wednesday, the 9th.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER. late Henry H. Leeds & Miner. Established 1847. Salesrooms 105 Duane street, near Broadway. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence No. 42 West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY E. W. HUTCHINGS AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURERS, ROSEWOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO, BY G. & H. BARMORE, COST $500; PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS, CURTAINS, &C., &C., as follows, viz.:—Velvet, Wilton and Brussels Carpets, gilt and black walnut frame Pier and Mantel Mirrors, silk, brocade and lace Curtains; rosewood Suit in crimson silk, rosewood Centre and Side Tables, carved rosewood and black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus and Wardrobes en suite, black walnut mirror front Bedsteads, Plympton's patent; Lounges, Chairs, best quality curled hair Mattresses, feather Bolsters and Pillows, spring Beds, Gas Chandeliers and Brackets, Bedding in great variety, enamelled Cottage Suits, black walnut Extension Table, Buffet and Chairs, fine silverplated Ware, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery Ware, Table Linen, Oilcloths, Stair Carpets and Rods, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER. SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS OF THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, AT NEW ROCHELLE, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 9 AND 10, COMMENCING AT 10½ O'CLOCK EACH DAY, BY ORDER OF J. C. KELLEY & SONS, comprising the entire Furniture and effects of this well-known summer retreat. The contents of 150 rooms, valued at over $30,000, will be sold without any reserve on account of rebuilding the house. Catalogues will be ready at the office of Auctioneer, 656 Broadway, and at the hotel on Tuesday. Purchasers can take the 9 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot for New Rochelle, where carriages will be in waiting to convey them to the sale. Also, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the handsome Residence, together with six acres of Ground on Drake's avenue, formerly owned and occupied by John Stevenson, Esq., together with all the Furniture and other appurtenances. Title perfect. Sale positive. Fifty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five or seven years.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—GENERAL salesroom 37 Nassau street. Real estate office 21 Park row.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS, SHEETS, TOWELLINGS AND AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF CARPETS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C., at auction on TUESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK. JERE JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER. will sell on Monday, September 7, at 10½ o'clock, at 391 East Tenth street, Sofas, Chairs, Tete-a-Tetes, Centre Tables, Carpets, Oilcloths, walnut and other Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, Lounges, Mattresses, Bedding, kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, &c., &c.

J. COOKE, AUCTIONEER, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the private residence of Christian Schwartz, Esq., 353 East Fifty-third street. Parlor Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Desks, Bookcases, Hallstands, Bedding, Mirrors, Carpets, Crockery, &c. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

To the Stationery trade.

Special notice.

Messrs D. Appleton & Co. having decided to relinquish the "Stationery department" of their business, announce to the trade that they will close out by auction at the September Trade Sale their entire stock of Stationery and Blank Work, valued at more than $100,000, consisting of first class salable stock, imported or manufactured expressly for their own sales, and in very large quantities.

The whole comprising a full assortment of stationery in every article necessary to this branch of business, and offering great inducements to wholesale and retail dealers.

Terms of sale.

On all amounts less than $300, cash; more than $300 and less than $1,000, four months' credit; more than $1,000 and less than $3,000, four and six months'; more than $3,000, four, six and eight months', for approved indorsed notes satisfactory to the seller.

The sale will commence on Monday morning, September 7, at 9 o'clock, and continue Tuesday and Wednesday, at same hour, until all in the catalogue is sold. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor place.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION I will expose for sale at public auction, on September 7, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Hudson River Sheep Yard, foot of West Forty-eighth street, North River, one Horse and one Calf Truck. By order of A. M. EHRLICH, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—JAMES AGAR, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots silk and other Dresses, Shawls, Sacques, Remnants, Table Linen, Blankets, Underclothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pantaloons and Vests. By order D. G. Ferguson, Broome street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOS. J. M'GRATH, AUCtioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also one chest of fine Carpenters' Tools. By order P. Goldstein, Clinton street.

POSTERS, CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUES FOR Auctions promptly furnished, at low rates, by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. R. FIELD, General Auctioneer, salesroom No. 89 Bowery, will sell on Tuesday, September 8, at 11 o'clock, 600 lots gold and silver Watches, diamond and gold Jewelry, Pins, Rings, Earrings, gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains, &c., &c.; also Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c., &c. By order R. Simpson & Co., 195 Bowery.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, GENERAL Auctioneer, salesroom No. 89 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order J. Metzler, Houston street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER. First class Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Paintings, &c. Will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at private residence No. 39 West Thirty-fifth street, a large and general assortment of first class Household Furniture, viz.:—Parlor Suits, marble top Centre Tables, Etageres, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Mirrors, black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Extension Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A COAL YARD, &C. S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells Monday, September 7, at 11 o'clock, No. 334 West Eighteenth street, the contents of a first class Coal Yard, consisting of a large lot of Coal, Horses, Carts and Harness, Scales, office Furniture, &c., together with the right, title and interest in the unexpired term of the Lease of said premises. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Deputy.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 4 Pine street, will sell at auction on Wednesday, September 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, under the direction of Hon. William H. Leonard, referee, the valuable House and Lot on the north side of 124th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenue Boulevards, commencing 200 feet west of Sixth avenue.

WILLIAM WITTERS WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON Monday, the 7th, at 11 o'clock, stock of a first class Hat Store, No. 565 Sixth avenue; all of the latest styles.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, of every description. Parlor Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Etageres, Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Hat Racks, pier, mantel and plain Mirrors, fine curled hair, husk and Excesior Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Bedding, &c.; also, from a steamship, 200 bed Spreads, 200 Blankets, Sheets, Pillowcases, linen Tablecloths, Crockery, Glassware, &c.; also elegant Velvet Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stoves, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chandeliers, Gas fixtures, Tinware, &c.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST PARTIES REPRESENTING THEMSELVES AS FROM THE HERALD, AND WHO ARE SOLICITING SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS FOR A BOARDING GAZETTE OR DIRECTORY. IF THE NUMEROUS PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN SWINDLED WILL INFORM THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD IT WILL ASSIST IN BRINGING THE GUILTY PARTIES TO JUSTICE.

1 FAMILY OR A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant Rooms, with liberal Board, No. 304 Second avenue, opposite Stuyvesant square. Refers to Judge Dorsey, No. 6 Wall street.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—TO RENT, AN elegantly and newly furnished Floor, consisting of parlor and three bedrooms, singly or en suite, in a large brown stone house, with Board. 107 West Forty-fourth street.

1 LARGE, PLEASANT, WELL FURNISHED FRONT Room, second (bathroom) floor; closets, gas, heat, stationary basin; also single Rooms, with Board; brown stone; central; genteel neighborhood. 43 Seventh av.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—MARRIED OR SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with first class Board, home comforts and pleasant Rooms; reasonable terms. 63 East Fourth street.

2 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished suit of Apartments on second floor, with private table; also, a smaller suit, without private table.

2 PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH good Board and home comforts, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; table board; terms moderate. Apply at 136 Macdougal street.

2D FLOOR.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH large closet room, and Board for two, $18; also extra large hall Room, at 121 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

3D FLOOR ROOM, WELL FURNISHED FOR GENtleman and wife or gentlemen; strictly first class Board; references required; Plympton enclosed bed if desired. 33 West Thirty-third street, near Broadway.

4 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GOOD table, for gentlemen. Apply at 149 West Forty-first street. References required.

4 WASHINGTON PLACE (ST. JULIEN).—ELEgant Apartments to let; house entirely renovated and enlarged; is especially adapted for families; French table.

4 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With Board, to families or single gentlemen, at 141 Macdougal street, corner Fourth, house facing Washington square; table boarders accommodated.

5 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Desirable Second Floor; also other large and small Rooms to let, with first class Board; references.

5TH AVENUE, BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND Twelfth streets.—Superior accommodations, consisting of two entire Floors; bath, closets, &c.; in the spacious double house 45 Fifth avenue; private table only.

5TH, 91, OR 2) WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first class Board (French cooking); references required.

$5 PER WEEK.—BOARD AND NICELY FURnished Rooms, in refined private family. 319 East Twentieth street. $3 50 table Board.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD; families accommodated equally low; hot and cold water in rooms. 42 South Washington square, third door from Macdougal street.

$6 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK—FOR ROOMS with excellent Board for families or single persons, at 158 Bleecker street. Bleecker street and Seventh avenue cars pass the door.

$6 TO $8.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. 179 Macdougal street, corner Clinton place; table Board, $4; wanted, a lady to room with another.

9TH STREET, 44, NEAR BROADWAY.—ONE FAMILY or single gentlemen can find first class French table and pleasant Rooms in a very desirable location; terms reasonable. JOSEPH LIBAU.

10 WAVERLY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—HANDsome front Rooms, $15, $ 8 and $20 for two persons with Board; no children; also table board $5; transient people taken.

10TH STREET, 96 EAST.—A FEW COMFORTABLY furnished Rooms, including back Parlor and Extension, in a neat, cosey house, with Board; home comforts and unexceptionable table.

12TH STREET, WEST, 211.—NEATLY FURNISHED front Rooms to let, on second and third floors, with Board; $11 per week for two persons; all modern improvements.

14 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVEnue and University place.—A Floor to let, or Rooms separate for a family with private table, in a French family.

14TH STREET, 325 WEST.—WITH BOARD, ELEgantly furnished Parlor Floor, with or without private table; also very fine second story front Room, with hall Room; handsome hall Rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate.

15TH STREET, 215 EAST.—VERY DESIRABLE SECond and Third Floors, handsomely furnished, to rent, with first class Board; also several Rooms for gentlemen; references required.

16 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Fifth avenue.—Front Rooms, on second and third floors, with Board; newly painted and papered; also table board, $4 per week.

18 EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—WITH BOARD, large Rooms, for families and single gentlemen.

18 AND 20 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BEtween Madison and Fifth avenues—With Board, a handsomely furnished Parlor Floor, three rooms; also, a nice Basement Room for an office. All small tables. Table d' hote. H. LEFLER.

18TH STREET, 23 AND 25 WEST.—A PARLOR Floor, with first class Board, to let; also Second Story, with parlor and bedroom; Room for single gentleman; reference.

21ST STREET, 58, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Desirable Rooms, with first class table; references given and required.

22D STREET, WEST, 237.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen or families. Prices reasonable.

22D STREET WEST, 237.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen or families; prices reasonable.

22D STREET, 307 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board; first class table; single Room to let; also front Basement or front Parlor suitable for physician.

23D STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH first class Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, in suits or single; house and table first class. 43 West Twenty-third street.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Large and small Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen; terms from $7 to $10 per week; table boarders taken.

23D STREET, 1 5 WEST, 1½ BLOCKS FROM Broadway.—Elegant Rooms, en suite or separately, with first class Board and attendance, to desirable parties; proper reference required.

23D STREET, 333 WEST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let handsomely furnished Rooms; also Parlor Floor, with or without Board; private table if desired; house and neighborhood first class.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Large and small Rooms to let, with Board, to single gentlemen; terms from $7 to $10 per week.

27 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Rooms to let, with Board, on first and second floors (southern exposure), to families or a party of gentlemen.

29 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with or without private table; house in complete order.

30 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—TWO SUITS of handsome Rooms, also single Room, with Board; references.

33 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—SUITS OF Rooms, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife; also single Rooms, for gentlemen.

34TH STREET, 233 WEST.—TO LET, 2 SQUARE Rooms on second floor, or 2 on third floor of English basement house, together or singly, with good Board, at moderate rates; Reception Room for dentist or doctor.

35 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR MADIson avenue.—An entire Second Floor to rent, with Board; also other very desirable Rooms for families and gentlemen.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives; Rooms for gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

41 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ENTIRE Second Floor to let, with Board; also pleasant fourth story Rooms; private table if desired; references.

41 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—ONE SUIT, consisting of four handsome rooms, bath, hot and cold water and ample closet room, with or without private table; references exchanged.

45 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families and single gentlemen; house newly furnished and painted, with modern improvements; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.

47 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NEWLY AND elegantly furnished Parlor Suit, consisting of four rooms, with large closets, gas, &c.; private table if desired; location excellent; references required.

49 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Nicely furnished large and small Rooms to let, with Board, to families and gentlemen; prices moderate.

50 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—Elegantly and newly furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first class table; references exchanged.

51 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Board and Rooms for a family or gentlemen may be obtained in a small family, on moderate terms.

54 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large square Rooms, $14, $16, $20, for two persons, with Board; table boarders taken; single rooms, $9; references exchanged.

57 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR EAST Fifth avenue.—Very desirable Rooms to rent, en suite or singly, on second and third floors, with first class Board; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

60 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURNISHED Apartments, with Board; private table if desired; Rooms for gentlemen.

68 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with Board.

76 AND 78 MADISON AVENUE, CORNER OF Twenty-eighth street.—Rooms to rent, with Board.

105 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Large front Rooms and hall Rooms, on second and third floors, with Board, to families and gentlemen; references.

106 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Room, second story, front, suitable for two, with or without Board.

153 MADISON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suit of Rooms on second floor, with Board; also single Room.

153 EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO let, on second and third floors, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; large closet, hot and cold water.

178 MADISON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Second Floor to let, with private table; also Rooms on third floor, singly or en suite, with Board, to families or gentlemen; house changed hands, and first class in all its appointments.

200 WEST FOURTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board; terms $5 and $6 per week.

230 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, two Rooms, to single gentlemen and families; house first class; references.

310 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, two very comfortable Rooms, with or without Board, in a private house; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife a handsomely furnished Room, with closets; other appointments first class; location Forty-fifth street, near Broadway. Address C. D., box 142 Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING near Fourteenth street.—One gentleman, or two who would occupy the same room, can obtain first class accommodations; room large and airy, bathroom, &c.; unexceptionable references. Address R. F., Herald office.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, LAW Forms, Bills of Lading and every kind of Job, Commercial and Theatrical Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly done, at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway. Estimates cheerfully given on application.

FAMILIES WISHING ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, single and in suits, will call at the Grand Union Hotel, Park (Fourth) avenue and Forty-first street; European plan; the restaurants are supplied with the best the markets can furnish; the cuisine is unsurpassed. G. F. & W. D. GARRISEN, Managers.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, 20, 22 and 24 East Thirty-fifth street, has two very convenient Suits to offer for the winter, with private table; parties wishing to make arrangements will do well to call immediately; some single Rooms.

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, on second floor, to let, with all modern improvements, with Board; table first class. 57 West Twenty-fourth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY DESIRE ROOMS, WITH Board for the lady only; locality must be quiet and respectable, and no other boarders in the house. Address, for two days, box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GENTLEMAN, SISTER, DAUGHTER 12, SON 5, desire Board and furnished Rooms; state price, &c.; references exchanged. Address ARMY, box 4,839 Post office.

A LADY WISHES FIRST CLASS BOARD WITH parties owning their house; would probably be permanent if suited. Address, with full particulars, C. H., box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES ROOM AND Board in private family; with a widow lady preferred. Address, with full particulars, HOME COMFORTS, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a genteel and strictly private family; second story back, nicely furnished; terms reasonable and must be stated. Address, for two days, HOMER, box 138 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAS just been deprived of a home, a neatly furnished front Room, with Board; private family preferred; permanent if suited; references if required; price must be moderate. Address, for three days, HOMELESS, Herald office.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, FOR a gentleman and two ladies; central location desired. Address, stating terms, &c., Z., box 706 New York Post Office.

WANTED—ON THE WEST SIDE, TWO COMMUNIcating Rooms and Board for three adults and three children, aged two, four and six; terms, including fire and gas, $150 per month. Address E. W. R., 353 West Fourteenth street.

HOTELS.

A.—MAISON PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 EAST Twelfth street, between Broadway and University place.—Elegant Apartments for families and single gentlemen; table d'hote at 6 P. M.

A.—SMITH'S (NEWLY FURNISHED) HOTEL, 58 Chatham street, one block above City Hall. Single front Rooms, 40c. and 50c. per day; $2 50 and $3 per week. European plan.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—200 LIGHT Rooms; 25c., 35c. and 50c. a day; gentlemen and families. Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, LAW Forms, Bills of Lading and every kind of Job, Commercial and Theatrical Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly done, at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway. Estimates cheerfully given on application.

GRANT HOUSE, 43 NEW BOWERY, BLOCK SOUTH Chatham square.—150 clean Rooms; no bugs; single rooms, 30 cents per night; double Rooms, $1 and $1 50. Open all night.

HOTEL BRANTING, CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE and Fifty-eighth street.—House new; handsomely furnished; kept on the American plan; superior accommodations for families; elevators and all improvements.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street and Broadway.—Reopens elegantly and newly furnished; superb situation, elevator and all improvements; desirable for permanent parties for winter. American and European plan. WM. G. TOMPKINS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE—ONE BLOCK WEST OF CITY Hall. 56 Warren street. Rooms 50c. a day; $2 a week up. Family Rooms $1 a day; $4 a week up.

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE, CORNER TWENTY-first street and Broadway.—Large, pleasant Rooms, elegantly furnished; superior table and satisfactory prices. Please call and see. A. R. MATHIS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street; 200 light Rooms, neatly furnished; 40c. or 50c. per night; $2 to $3 per week; for gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD ON A FARM IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.—One mile from depot; 1½ hours by rail from this city. For particulars and photograph call at 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

BOARDERS WANTED—AT A FINE FARM HOUSE, 100 miles from New York, near railroad; two fine lakes; good table, boating, fishing, bathing, &c., &c. Mrs DE VENOGE, Eldred, N. Y.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, within ten minutes of depot. Apply on premises, 680 Grove street, one door east of Broad street.

ELIZABETH.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, convenient to depot; delightful location; terms reasonable. Apply on premises, Grove street, first house east of Broad.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOM IN A SPLENdid location, eight minutes' walk from Erie Railway depot, Paterson, N. J., for two single gentlemen doing business in New York. Commutation $55 per year. Address LEWIS, Post office, Paterson, N. Y.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, CORNER OF BROADWAY and Thirty-first street.—European plan; new and elegant Rooms, with all modern improvements; first class restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, Otsego county, N. Y., is open for guests. Board $3 per day. Yachting, boating, fishing, good stables, fine drives. A liberal arrangement made with permanent families and travelling agents. JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

AT THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, CARMANSVILLE, foot of 152d street, North River, parties returning from the country can procure excellent accommodations at astonishingly low rates. This house is charmingly situated on the Hudson, and easy of access; only 40 minutes from the Battery via Elevated and Hudson River railroads, and by boat (Sappho) from foot of Barclay street. An inspection of rooms respectfully solicited. G. DUNCALF, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Board for fall and winter; prices reasonable. Apply to proprietor.

MEDICAL.

A.—M. MAURICEAU, M. D., OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich street.

A.—MME. RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1840. NO 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth av.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE CURE ALL COMplaints; 25 years' practice. 120 West Twenty-sixth st.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, 134 EAST Twenty-eighth st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN, RESIDENCE 111 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

DR. KING HAS REMOVED TO NO. 178 LEXINGTON av., near 31st st. Special attention to office practice.